The Daily Critic.

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POLITICAL NEWS

THERE WILL BE NO FEDERAL COERCION AT THE POLLS,

AT LEAST NOT DURING THIS AUTUMN.

Senator Quay Succeeds in Having the Force Bill Postponed.

SECRET SESSION HELD THIS MORNING.

Hoar Is Let Down Easily, and Gets an Empty Honor---News and Gossip of the Situation.

As stated in THE CRITIC yesterday, a conference of Republican Senators was held last night at Senator McMillan's residence. It was well attended, and those not present in person were represented by proxy.

The result was a complete victory for Senator Quay. It was decided to let the Force bill go over until next winter.

To let Senator Hoar and his allies down easy, a committee was appointed to consider the situation and report a substitute for all the pending resolutions, substitutes and amendments. The barren honor of chairman was accorded to Mr. Hoar.

This committee met in secret session at the Capitol this morning. It is thought it will report a resolution substantially the same as Mr. Quay's, with a clause added postponing the Force bill until next December. Mr. Hoar will endeavor to have his pet bill taken up on the first day of the session and a day set for the taking of a vote on the bill and the amendments.

If such a resolution be reported it will precipitate a prolonged debate, and will probably, if persisted in, delay a vote on the Tariff bill in a way to exasperate those interested in it.

The Quay resolution is now on the Senate calendar, and under the ruling of the President *pro tempore* can only be taken up by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote.

Singularly enough there is not in the standing rules of the Senate any rule to put a simple resolution on the calendar. The rules provide for the placing on the calendar of bills and joint resolutions, but there is not a paragraph, a line or a word to authorize the putting of a simple resolution thereon.

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Ingalls is preparing, in a subtle way, to follow in the footsteps of Speaker Reed.

However, it is not likely that this matter will come to an issue. The report of the committee appointed by last night's conference will supersede the Quay resolution, and the fight will be made on that. As stated, this committee will report a resolution practically identical with Quay's in effect, though worded so as to salve the lacerated feelings of the aged Hoar.

The Conference Committee has agreed to report a resolution to close debate on the Tariff bill August 30, and take a final vote on September 5. The Lottery, Pure Food and other bills, named in Quay's resolution, are included.

The resolution will be offered to the Senate as soon as signatures enough to insure its passage are obtained.

It is predicted there will be a monkey and parrot time in the Senate before it is adopted.

Mr. Quay is a modest and accommodating man. He doesn't care what color the wagon is painted so it is red.

Mr. Spooner had a speech prepared and ready for delivery in the Senat yesterday, if the resolution came up, in which he proposed to attack Mr. Quay very severely. It is difficult to tell wh is the more disappointed at his failur to get a chance to deliver it—himself Mr. Quay, or the appreciative Democrats.

But a more dangerous situation than the one created by the Force bill is now confronting the Republican party in Congress and the Administration.

The McKinley bill is the cause of it. Months ago when it became apparent that that measure would advance the duty on a large number of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, importers and manufacturers using such articles began to lay in heavy stocks in anticipation of the rise which the bill would create if it became a law. Many millions of dollars were sent abroad to pay for these goods, and other millions were paid into the Treasury for duties on the same.

Every importer, every wholesale dealer and many retail dealers in foreign goods bought all they had money to pay for and then borrowed all the money they could to buy more. This has not stopped and will not stop until the McKinley bill becomes a law and goes into operation.

The effect was a tightening of the money market which, beginning some three months ago, has steadily grown until it has now developed into an alarming stringency and threatens to precipitate a panic.

The only persons who will profit by this condition of affairs are the importers aforesaid. The sufferers will be all the people who have to pay the imported goods.

This will be the practical outcome of the policy and practice of the Republican party, under the sagacious leader of its "High Protectionists." They denounce the importers in their talk, but by their action they enrich them.

Democratic Candidate for Congress

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 22.—Thomas J. Geary was nominated last night as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district.

"OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE."

THE MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 22.—In an interview yesterday W. A. Sheahan, the secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said: "I regard the meeting at Terre Haute as one of great significance. I cannot say what the outcome of the meeting will be. If the grievance is unanimously sustained by the council, the council will then decide upon the final proposition of settlement, from which there can be no deviation. This will be presented to the company, probably by the four chiefs. If the company refuses to accept the proposition the strike follows. It will probably be Monday or Tuesday before the outcome is reached. If the strike should come I believe that the tie-up would be complete. I have every reason to believe that a majority of the engineers would stand by us. They have been loyal to us whenever they have been asked."

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

THEY NOMINATE A STATE TICKET AND INDORSE THE ADMINISTRATION.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Aug. 22.—The Republican State Convention adopted a platform and nominated the following ticket yesterday afternoon:

For Governor, George L. Shoup of Lewhi; Lieutenant-Governor, N. B. Willey of Idaho County; Congressman, Willis I. West of Lath; Secretary of State, A. K. Pinkham of Alturas; State Auditor, George Robetham of Bingham; State Treasurer, Frank R. Coffin of Boise City.

The platform indorses the administration of President Harrison, favors the protection of American industries, rejoices over a splendid victory achieved by the Republicans over the enemies of silver at home and abroad, favors a rigid enforcement of the election laws, and an enactment of such laws as may be necessary for the suppression of Mormonism and the protection of the purity of the ballot.

PECULIAR CASE.

IS HARDERACKER A GERMAM SUBJECT OR AN AMERICAN CITIZEN?

While on a Visit to Bavaria He Is Arrested and Forcibly Enrolled in Emperor William's Army.

In 1883 a Bavarian widow, a Mrs. Harderacker, emigrated to this country. She was accompanied by her son John, then a lad in his teens. Some time later she married a naturalized German by the name of Andrew Krauss, a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio. Last spring the family went to Bavaria on a visit. About six weeks ago they all returned except John, who only lacked a few weeks of attaining his majority. He concluded to remain a couple of weeks longer. Perhaps he found the beer of his native Bavaria too tempting. But he made a mistake. About the time he was ready to embark he was arrested and forcibly enrolled in the German army. He was at the time within a few days of his majority.

This impressment into military service of Germans naturalized in this country as American citizens was

FORMERLY A COMMON PRACTICE.

It was supposed to be stopped by the treaty with Germany of 1875. Prince Bismarck, then Chancellor of the German Empire, said at the time that—

"Citizenship in America consisted of five years' residence and the renunciation of the German nationality."

Certain exceptions were, however, recognized in the second article of the treaty, such as a man's emigrating while in the military service—in other words, deserting—or being enrolled for such service, or, having attained the age for military service, he escapes to evade the duty.

Of course, in case of the arrest of a citizen of this country, either native or naturalized, it is the duty of the Government and its representatives to see that the unfortunate

HAS FAIR PLAY

and all the protection possible to be afforded under the provisions of treaties, and by the operation of international law.

The present case is a peculiar one. John Harderacker was born in Bavaria, and was a minor when he came to this country. His father was dead. A married woman's nationality is that of her husband. Young Harderacker's mother was therefore a German subject when she emigrated. She never took out naturalization papers, but she married a naturalized citizen of this country. Consequently she became

LEGALLY AN AMERICAN.

Now, she was the only surviving parent of John Harderacker. Did his nationality change with hers? That is the legal question which will puzzle the pundits. Common sense would seem to answer in the affirmative. If this be correct, then the young man is improperly held by the German authorities and will have to be released. He certainly can be held under neither of the three exceptions named in the treaty of 1875 and recited above.

At the Department of State Assistant Secretary Wharton, who is in charge during Secretary Blaine's outing, would say nothing as the case had not come officially before him. He, however, said that it appeared to present some novel questions and might become a subject of prolonged diplomatic correspondence.

General Manager Smith to Resign.

PORTLAND, ORE., Aug. 22.—It is stated that C. J. Smith, general manager of the Pacific division of the Union Pacific, will resign, and he will be succeeded by General Manager McNeil of the St. Joe and Grand Island Railway.

Two Men Blown to Pieces.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—By an explosion which occurred in one of the out-houses of the government powder mill at Waltham, in Essex, to-day, two men were blown to pieces and several others were severely injured.

Will Not Visit Vienna.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The report that Emperor William intends visiting Vienna in September is denied by the *North German Gazette*.

RAUM DEFIANT

WARM WORDS AT THE INVESTIGATION TO-DAY.

PROOF OF THE CHARGES CHALLENGED.

If They Were True He Would Bow His Head in Disgrace.

THE MONEY BORROWED FROM MR. LEMON.

Mr. Cooper Wants to Know Where It Went---A Visionary Man in His Investments.

The Congressional committee, Messrs. Morrill, Sawyer, Smyser, Goodnight and Lewis, to investigate charges preferred against General Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, reassembled at the Capitol at noon to-day.

Mr. Cooper, who became angry yesterday and withdrew from the room and the case, by an unanimous vote of the committee returned just before adjournment yesterday afternoon and occupied his seat to-day. Mr. Cooper, in defining his position before the committee yesterday, said that he considered himself a prosecuting attorney on behalf of the people of the United States. As one of the committee remarked, "Mr. Cooper knows more about the charges than anybody else."

On account of Mr. Morrill being detained on business with the House, his chair was temporarily occupied by Judge Sawyer.

Commissioner Raum was further questioned by Mr. Cooper. Mr. Raum said that he met Frank A. Smith in August and Mr. Johnson in September, 1889, before he (Raum) invested in the Universal Refrigerator Company. He also went to New York. He became interested in the contract with Mr. Smith. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smith were both directors in the company. When the company was organized it was with the understanding that Mr. Smith would be one of the board of directors, but it was to be after his right had been purchased.

Mr. Cooper—Why was the company incorporated in Virginia? Have you any one representing the company in Virginia?

Commissioner Raum—Well, Virginia is a good State in which to get an incorporation. We have a responsible gentleman as our agent in Alexandria, Va. The company was organized January 14, 1890. I put my money in it then. Some of it was

THE LEMON MONEY.

Frank A. Smith made an assignment of all his rights at about that time.

Mr. Cooper—Had you any other money in bank other than the Lemon money of $12,000?

Mr. Raum appealed to the committee as to whether he should answer such questions.

Mr. Cooper—Did any part of the Lemon money go into the American and Egyptian Mining Company.

Commissioner Raum—The Lemon loan was a series of deposits in the National Bank of the Republic. I used some of this money in the purchase of machinery for the mining company.

Mr. Cooper—How much?

Commissioner Raum—I decline to say.

Representative Cooper showed Commissioner Raum an article published in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, a defense statement in regard to charges preferred against him, and asked if he had authorized General Boynton to write such an article? Was that article prepared in your office and sent to General Boynton?

Commissioner Raum—It was not. I will say, however, continued Mr. Raum, that when the charges were preferred against me a number of newspaper correspondents called at my office, to all of whom I made statements.

Mr. Cooper—Was General Boynton one of them?

Commissioner Raum—No; but another gentleman from the office saw me.

Mr. Cooper—Do you know who he was?

Commissioner Raum—Yes; but I decline to give his name. The gentleman interviewed me at my house.

Mr. Cooper asked that a subpœna be issued for General Boynton, and said that he would prove that the article was prepared in type-writing at Commissioner Raum's office and submitted to General Boynton.

Mr. Lewis—Then you say you did not authorize the statement as read?

Commissioner Raum—Yes, sir; but as far as the interview is concerned, it was correct.

When asked by Mr. Cooper the value of the stock of the American and Egyptian Mining Company, Mr. Raum answered $1,000,000, and that he owned a majority of the stock; he admitted that the stock had not as yet been listed, but told of progress and improvement proposed to be made as to the best evidence of its value. He (Mr. Raum) had paid $1,000 for the mining property to commence with.

Mr Cooper then proceeded to ask Mr. Raum about some of

HIS OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Judge Sawyer objected and said that life was to short too continue such inquiries.

Mr. Cooper: "I wish to show that Mr. Raum was a visionary man in his investments." He also said he wished to show that when Mr. Raum had his money transactions with Captain Lemon that all the property he (Raum) owned was a mortgaged house on Rhode Island avenue. He claimed that turpitude was shown by Mr. Raum when he got Mr. Lemon to go upon his notes.

Chairman Morrill asked Mr. Cooper if the committee was merely to set here as soap-bubbles to hear questions he should ask and then pass upon them.

Mr. Cooper insisted that he wished to show the propriety of the act of Mr. Raum in giving a house as collateral which was not the value of amount of money he had borrowed from Mr. Lemon.

At this point Commissioner Raum arose and

DEFIED MR. COOPER

to prove any charges of misconduct on his part. He defied him to prove by any one of the many employes of the Pension Bureau any misconduct on his part. He did not propose to have irrelevant matters brought into the case, especially his personal affairs. "If you can prove any misconduct on my part," continued Mr. Raum, "I will bow my head as a disgraced man, but I have no fears of the outcome of this investigation. I was not insolvent at the time of my transactions with Mr. Lemon and am not insolvent now.

General Boynton entered the room and testified that the article produced in testimony, with the exception of the introduction and some other paragraphs, he had received in type-writing. He had seen Commissioner Raum and asked him if he would prepare something for him; the copy was handed to him in exchange for other news by Mr. Conquest Clarke.

A recess was then taken.

A BOY'S WILD ANTICS IN COURT.

He Kicks and Bites His Parents—Court Adjourns in Confusion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Louis Hoffman and his wife of Chicago resided in this city nine years. They were poor, and they placed their 3 year old son, Louis F., in charge of his grandfather, Frederick Trabert, of 351 East Fifty-first street. The Hoffmans then went West, where they made money. They returned a few days ago and demanded that the boy be returned to them. The grandfather declined, and the boy refused to leave his grandfather. The parents received a writ of habeas corpus, and Louis was produced before the Supreme Court yesterday.

Judge Beach decided that the boy would have to go with his parents. This the boy refused to do, and when Mr. Hoffman attempted to carry him off his feet he immediately lifted his voice and howled. He varied this performance by kicking and biting his father and mother. The noise and uproar became so great that Judge Beach hastily adjourned court and fled, leaving the room in possession of the divided family.

The child was finally pacified and left the court room in charge of his parents.

A NEGRO MURDERER'S DEATH.

He Is Accidentally Killed by a Farm Hand With a Pitchfork.

AKRON, O., Aug. 22.—In Talmage township, six miles from this place, Wednesday, a farmer's children playing in a barn observed a pile of hay moving. They called a farm hand to kill a supposed skunk under the hay. The hired man thrust the pitchfork into the hay and impaled a negro. One of the tines entered the negroe's eye and reached the brain with fatal effect. The negro was identified as John Williams, well known to the police of all large cities as one of the most dangerous crooks in the country.

Williams had killed two men and had served three terms in the Ohio penitentiary, from which he recently escaped, after serving over fifteen years. Upon him were found a loaded revolver, burglars' tools and valuables recently stolen from the residences in the neighborhood.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stocks.

To-day's New York stock market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic building, 930 F street northwest. Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown & Co., Chicago:

STOCKS.	Open	2.30	STOCKS.	Open	2.30
A. T. & S Fe	41½	40	Omaha	.....	.....
Can. South..	52½	52½	" p'f'd	.....	.....
Chi., B. & Q	101	.....	Ore. Trans..	43½	42½
Con. Gas	.....	.....	P. M.S.S. Co	43	42½
C, R I & Pac	86½	84½	Reading	41½	42½
Del, L & W.	142½	141½	S. & W. Pi.	90	90½
Del. & Hud.	160½	161	St. Paul	70	71
Erie	25½	25½	Tex. Pac	19	19½
Jersey Cen..	79½	121	Ten. C. & I.	44	43½
L. & N	86½	87½	U. Pac	38½	39
Lake Shore.	104½	104½	Wab. p'f'd..	25	25½
Mo. Pac	69½	70½	W. Union	80½	82½
N Y & N E.	46½	47	W & L E p'd	74½	74½
N & W p'f'd.	.....	.....	Petroleum	85½	85
N. Y. Cen	104½	104½	Am. C O Cts	26	26½
N. Pac	21½	22½	C. Gas Trust	53½	54
" p'f'd.	86½	86½	Nat L'd T'st	20½	21½
Northwest	107½	108	S. Refin. Co.	78	78½

The Chicago Markets.

To-day's Chicago grain and provision market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic Building, 930 F street northwest. Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown & Co., Chicago.

WHEAT.	Open	Close	PORK.	Open	Close
Sept	103½	105	Sept	.....	.....
Dec	107½	108½	Dec	.....	.....
May	111½	113	May	13 30	13 50
CORN.			LARD.		
Sept	49½	49½	Sept	6 32	6 32
Dec	50½	50½	Dec	.....	.....
May	53½	53½	May	7 30	7 30
OATS.					
Sept	36½	36½			
Dec	.....	.....			
May	39½	39½			

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular Call—12 o'clock m.—Amer. Graphophone, 10 at 14. Wash. Loan and Trust, 85 at 4[illegible].

Miscellaneous Bonds — U. S. Electric Lights 1st, 6's, 100; U. S. Electric Light 2d, 6's, 140; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6's, R'03-'23, 104; W. & G. Convertible, 6's, —; Masonic Hall Ass'n, 5's, C 1898, 107½; Wash. Market Co., 1st Mort., 6's, 110; Wash. Market Co., Imp., 6's, —; Ind'l & Seaboard Co., 6's, C 1897, —; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 1st, 6's, 1904, 97; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 2d, 7's, 1904, 97; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. A, 6's, 117; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. B, 6's, 118; Bigelow Ice Company, 1st Mort., 6s, —; American Security and Trust, 101½.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 450; Bank of Republic, 265; Metropolitan, 270; Central, 280; Second, 240; Farmers and Mechanics', 180; Citizens', 170; Columbia, 175; Capital, 219; West End, 100; Traders', 127½; Lincoln, 116.

Railroad Stocks — Washington and Georgetown, 280; Metropolitan, 105; Columbia, 72½; Capitol and North O Street, 65; Eckington and Soldier's Home, —; Georgetown and Tennallytown, 60; Brightwood, —.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 46; Franklin, 50; Metropolitan, 80; National Union, 21; Arlington, 175; Corcoran, 63; Columbia, —; German-American, 175; Potomac, 80; Riggs, 84; People's 52.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 105; Columbia Title, 6½; Washington Title, —.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 47; Georgetown Gas, 56; U. S. Electric Light, 120.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 70; Chesapeake and Potomac, 75; American Graphophone, 14.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market Co., 17; Washington Brick Machine Co., 175; Great Falls Ice Co., 219; Bull Run Panorama Co., 50; National Safe Deposit, 200; Washington Safe Deposit, 127; Washington Loan and Trust Co., 4[illegible]; National Typographic, —; Mergenthaler, —; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 1; American Security and Trust Co., 55½; Lincoln Hall, 80; Bygloric Ice Co., 55; Inter-Ocean Building Co., 100.

Gallant.

From Puck.

Miss Beachcomb—The sea airs are delightful.

Mr. Billows—Perhaps so; but they can't compare with the sea heiresses.

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT.

All But One of a Pleasure Party of Six Drowned.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 22.—The employes of the Schaeffer Brewing Company of New York held their annual excursion at Stimmel's pavilion yesterday afternoon. While the dancing was going on in the pavilion a party including John Langel, Herman Under, Moritz Steigler, Marie Supp, Bertha Ris and Theresa Langel hired a rowboat and started out into the bay. Before they had gone a great distance persons on the shore heard the women in the boat screaming. The next instant the boat was seen to upset, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. It is not known whether the men were poor swimmers or lost their lives while attempting to save the women, but all sank before assistance could reach them.

Edward Blackey, jr., was sailing around in his boat and offered to take some of the people from the rowboat, as he thought it would prevent a disaster. But his offer was rejected, and he was told to go about his business. Five minutes later his attention was attracted to cries which came from the boat. He saw the Theresa Langel struggling in the water, and seized her as she was about to sink and brought her safely ashore with great difficulty.

She became unconscious, and when she regained her senses she was suffering so much from fright and shock that she could not give a clear account of how the accident occurred. It is said that none of the men knew how to manage the craft. It is believed that the boat was caught in a heavy wash from a sound steamer, which was passing about that time. Up to a late hour last night none of the bodies had been recovered. A number of boatmen went out to search, but the severe storm which set in compelled them to return to the shore.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE NOT SO EAGER FOR CONQUEST AS OF YORE.

Peaceable Settlement of the Dispute With Portugal—Interesting Budget of News and Gossip from Across the Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The papers are congratulating Lord Salisbury upon the successful settlement of the dispute between England and Portugal, which at one time threatened to result in war. Though a conflict at arms with Portugal could hardly have ended otherwise than in a victory for England, yet the popular feeling was very strongly averse to a resort to force, and the peaceful conclusion of the affair is hailed with pleasure by all classes and parties. The sentiment of the English people displayed throughout this controversy is a striking indication of the change which has gradually come over the public mind in recent years in regard to war. Some years ago the mere fact that Portugal was a small and weak nation would not have been regarded as any reason for refraining from a war which promised to add a considerable area of valuable territory to British dominions. The war with the brave little community of Boers in South Africa is a proof of this fact, and it can hardly be doubted that the shame which that barbarous crushing of a liberty-loving and inoffensive people reflected upon England is largely responsible for the change of feeling referred to. Lord Salisbury has, by his course in the Portugal affair, recovered some of the prestige which had been lost on account of the ill-success of many of his efforts in home politics.

A SENSIBLE EARL.

The young Earl of Shannon, formerly Lord Boyle, whose wanderings throughout Canada and mysterious disappearance at the moment when he was to have succeeded to the earldom made his name known throughout the world, has been busy since his return to Great Britain investigating the condition of his Irish estates. As a result he has determined to reside permanently in Cork in order to be near his property and personally supervise its management. He is a thorough Irishman, and believes that the prosperity of both the people and the land owners would be promoted if the latter would more generally reside on or near their estates and make themselves part and parcel of the community where their financial interests are located.

POTATO BLIGHT IN IRELAND.

The *Daily News* publishes an urgent appeal to the public for active measures to prevent famine and misery in Ireland on account of the potato blight. The matter is declared to be one entirely apart from mere politics, and to present an emergency appealing to the instincts of a common humanity. It is expected that a national subscription on a large scale will soon be undertaken for the purpose of furnishing sufficient means for the inhabitants of the stricken districts.

SWIMMER DALTON'S FEAT.

A number of responsible persons have written the *Daily Telegraph*, denying the statement of "Three Oxonians" in the *Times* that the back swim of the American, Dalton, across the Channel was a fraud. These witnesses declare that the feat was performed exactly as stated in the accounts first published.

THEFT OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

Herr Elles, a retired baker, has been arrested at Vienna for stealing ladies' handkerchiefs. The police found 434 of the stolen articles in the prisoner's house.

CLERGYMEN AT THE THEATRE.

The performance of "Judah" at the Shaftesbury Theatre last night was an unique occasion, owing to the character of the audience, which was composed entirely of clergymen. A special invitation had been sent out to the clergy and the acceptances were so general that the theatre was uncomfortably crowded. The reverend gentlemen expressed themselves as well pleased with the performance and the subject matter of the piece.

Taken From Jail and Lynched.

LEADVOUS, KY., Aug. 22.—John Henderson, the negro who so brutally murdered Gilbert Salterwhite, near Midway, last Monday night, was taken from the Woodford County jail by a masked mob about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and hanged to a tree. The negroes of Versailles and Midway are very much excited over the lynching, and further trouble is feared.

MR. BULLIS' CASE

THE UNFORTUNATE INVENTOR'S FIGHT FOR HIS FREEDOM.

THE HABEAS CORPUS HEARING TO-DAY.

He Tells the Story of Turner's Efforts to Capture Him.

THREATENED WITH INSTANT DEATH.

Judge Bradley Roundly Denounces Turner, and Intimates That He Should Be in Jail.

Both Mr. Robert G. Bullis and the agent of the Territory of Utah, Hugh Turner, were before Judge Bradley in the City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock. After disposing of some other business the Judge took up the hearing. J. J. Barker, Mr. Bullis' attorney, and Mr. C. Maurice Smith, the counsel for Mr. Turner, were promptly on hand to argue one of the most important habeas corpus hearings ever brought up under the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Barker asked that Judge Bradley make an order retaining Mr. Turner in the court-room until the proceedings had been disposed of, as he proposed to have him arrested for

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judge Bradley said that he would not make such order.

Mr. Smith, in behalf of his client, made the usual return, and argued that the papers had been formally made and executed and acted upon by Chief Justice Bingham.

In response Mr. Barker replied that Mr. Bullis was not in Utah on September 19, 1889, the date on which the crime was alleged to have been committed, and Bullis filed an affidavit to that effect.

A number of law points were brought up as to the authority of the writ and the question as to whether the petitioner was a fugitive from justice or not.

Judge Bradley did not, however, go into detail on this, but he recalled a certain law point in connection with Mormon Elder Smith of Utah being arrested for a crime alleged to have been committed.

A number of arguments were made on various statutory acts in regard to the habeas corpus, and Mr. Smith suggested that more time be taken for the consideration of the case.

This Mr. Barker consented to, but asked that the petitioner be allowed his freedom in the meantime.

Mr. Smith objected and insisted that Mr. Bullis should be committed.

Judge Bradley in reply said: "If any one ought to be in jail in connection with this case it ought to be

THIS MAN TURNER.

No doubt he was improperly advised and acted upon it. I do not think he is the proper man to have custody of this prisoner. There was a very effectual demonstration of this in my own presence on Tuesday morning when Mr. Turner undertook to take the petitioner from the door of the court-room. Mr. Bullis has shown no disposition to leave the city. He has voluntarily come before me twice, and I believe he will come here again if there is a continuance. The manner in which he was carted around through Alexandria, Rockville and other places will stand investigation."

When Mr. Smith saw that this disposition was to be made of the case, he suggested that they go ahead with it, and Mr. Barker consented to this.

Judge Bradley said that he understood the case was to be disposed of today. He would not, however, enter into the question of the

GUILT OR INNOCENCE

of the prisoner. Bullis was then placed on the stand, and told his story as to the manner in which Hugh Turner, the agent of Utah, had taken him off on a pleasure trip about the country, the facts of which have already been given in the newspapers. On his way to Utah he was in jail at Alexandria, and wrote a postal card to a friend of his in Washington, which very much aggravated Turner, who was in Washington and heard about it.

Later he was brought to the Fourth Precinct and locked up again, but contrary to the wishes of the station-keeper. He told in length as to how Turner drove him to Brook Station and Bladensburg, and the latter was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was afterward placed on a train and locked up in the Rockville, Md., jail. He declared that Turner, after finding out that he had informed the Washington people that he was in jail in Alexandria,

THREATENED TO SHOOT HIM

if he "squealed" any more. He was turned loose by the Rockville jailor, and after wandering in the woods almost a day came back to town in company with his attorneys, Barker & Webb.

George Harris the hack driver who drove the carriage in which Bullis was taken to Brooks Station, followed Mr. Bullis on the stand, and confirmed the facts already stated. He heard Turner and Bullis have a controversy in the carriage over some money matters, and had a wrangle afterward with Turner about driving out of the District of Columbia with his horses. He said that he saw Turner drink, and that he was under the influence of liquor when he employed him.

A PRIMITIVE JAIL.

F. W. Gunnell, the jailor who released Bullis at Rockville, on the advice of the sheriff's attorney, was on the stand. The prisoner was brought to the jail while he was absent attending a funeral. His wife consented to allow Bullis to be placed in jail upon the representation that he was a United States prisoner and in transit to Utah. Turner did not come back to the jail for a day after the prisoner. This closed the evidence on the part of the petitioner.

Mr. Smith then took his client's side of the case. He placed Detective Carter on the stand, who testified that Mr. Bullis had in the presence of himself, Carter and Inspector Swindles at Police Headquarters asked that he be allowed to remain here a day or two so that he could obtain some money. Mr. Turner accepted the proposition at the time and said that he, too, had some business matters that he wanted to fix up before going to Utah.

Inspector Swindles verified the statements made by Mr. Carter.

TURNER ON THE STAND.

Mr. Hugh Turner then took the stand and testified that he had taken Mr. Bullis about the country as had been stated, and had done so under the advice of counsel. He did not suppose that in doing so that he was in contempt of court. Mr. Turner admitted that his motive in keeping Bullis here was for the purpose of obtaining money with which to carry himself and prisoner to Utah. He denied that he and Bullis had ever had unfriendly words, or that he had threatened him at any time. He also denied that he made a request to be the agent of the Territory of Utah to take Bullis back there.

Judge Bradley then took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which time Attorney Barker took up the cross-examination of Mr. Turner.

Bullis was cross examined, and other testimony was given by Edward Williams, Herman Haggle, George K. Sammiss and Henry Owen.

Stepniak to Lecture in America.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The celebrated Russian agitator and Nihilist, Stepniak, has made arrangements to undertake a lecturing tour in America during the autumn and winter. He will sail from London during the latter part of September. George Kennan, the well-known lecturer and writer, who is a personal friend of Stepniak, has promised to help him in his new enterprise in every possible way.

PAT HARRIS' DEATH.

IT IS ASSERTED THAT HE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Found in a Pool of Blood, With a Revolver at His Side—Trying to Conceal the Fact.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The *World* this morning says that according to dispatches received from Bay Shore, L. I., last night, the death of Patrick Harris, the well-known theatrical manager, on Wednesday morning, was not due to natural causes. It was said that he committed suicide by shooting himself, and that every effort had been made by his friends to cover up the facts in the case, even to sending the body to Baltimore with all possible haste. Certain suspicious circumstances attracted the attention of the coroner, the dispatch stated, and he instituted an investigation, the result of which was that he declared the case to be one of suicide.

The only particulars of the suicide known in this city are that immediately after eating his breakfast Harris went into a room alone, and a few minutes later his friends heard a pistol shot. They rushed into the room and found him prostrate on the floor with blood rushing from an ugly wound in his body and a smoking revolver at his side. He died, according to the story, in a very short time without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Harris Denies the Report.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The remains of the late theatrical manager, Patrick Harris, arrived here from Bay Shore, L. I., last night. They were accompanied by his widow and a number of relatives and friends. The story that Mr. Harris committed suicide instead of dying of apoplexy is denied by Mrs. Harris. When questioned this afternoon she said: "It is a cruel and unjust statement."

Tunis F. Dean, the business associate of Mr. Harris, also denies the report of suicide. Mrs. Harris is greatly prostrated over the rumor.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at Mr. Harris' late residence.

SHOT BY HER FATHER.

A Disobedient Young Lady is Mistaken for a Burglar.

HAZLETONSVILLE, PA., Aug. 22.—Mamie Hogan, aged 20, is dying at her home here from a pistol shot wound at the hands of her father, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The young lady had clandestinely left her bedroom after her parents had retired for the night and gone to a ball with a young man with whom she had been forbidden to keep company. She returned home after 2 o'clock and attempted to enter the house without being heard. The father awoke, however, and mistaking her for a burglar fired on her with fatal results. The father is frenzied with grief over the tragedy.

Killed in a Collision.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Aug. 22.—Charles Mitchell, an Illinois Central freight conductor, was killed in a collision at Colden yesterday. A freight train crashed into the rear of a passenger train, wrecking a sleeping car and slightly injuring several passengers. Mitchell was the only person fatally hurt.

Enumerators Arrested for Frauds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 22.—H. W. Lewis, A. L. Keyes and A. A. Frechel, the ex-enumerators, were arrested yesterday by United States authorities charged with conspiracy to commit census frauds. They all gave bail. More arrests are expected.

A Steamer Sunk.

WEST, N. H., Aug. 22.—The steamer Cambridge arrived at Alton Bay this morning from Boston on the lake Shore Club, and while being launched from the cars the ways spread and the steamer sunk to the bottom of the lake.

Professor Hedge Dead.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Professor Frederick Henry Hedge, D. D. L.L. D., whose name for a number of years has headed the list of officers of Harvard University, by reason of seniority, died yesterday, aged 85.

Minister of War Lavalle Resigns.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 22.—General Lavalle, Minister of War, and the Minister of Finance, Senor Lopez, have resigned.

THE BIG STRIKE

DISCORD THREATENS TO TURN THE TIDE AGAINST THE MEN.

WILL MECHANICS BE CALLED OUT?

The Meeting of the Brotherhood of Trainmen at Terre Haute.

ITS RESULT IS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

The State Board of Arbitration to Meet To-Morrow --- Another Great Strike Looked For.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Just what the executive board of the Knights of Labor will do to-day it is difficult to surmise. A report was prevalent that possibly before long the mechanics along the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad would be ordered out. Upon this point Mr. Webb was questioned and said: "Anticipating some ten days ago that, by allowing the men employed in our various shops to remain I was furnishing ammunition to the Knights, I at once ordered the shops to be closed, and directed that only enough help be retained to perform the actual, necessary repairs that are required each day. At the present time we have fully 6,000 cars in course of construction at West Albany and there 1,200 were laid off. If the mechanics are ordered to stop work by the Federation we are fully prepared to meet the emergency, and, as the number of men that would be affected is comparatively small, their places would be rapidly filled."

Commissioner Donovan of the Board of Arbitration called on Mr. Webb, and the two gentlemen had a consultation. Mr. Donovan will have a conference at 3:30 with Mr. Powderly at the Murray Hill Hotel and will there make public the result of both interviews. To-morrow the State board of Arbitration will meet at Albany and consider what step they can take toward effecting a settlement of the trouble.

DISCORD THREATENED.

ENGINEERS WHO TOOK THE PLACES OF THE STRIKING FIREMEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Telegrams received in this city to-day locate the cause of Mr. Powderly's letter to Chief Arthur as occurring in this section. The charge is that the striking Knights of Labor firemen's places in this city were taken by the relief force of engineers, thus giving practical aid to the road in filling vacancies. The inference drawn was that the firemen are hostile to the strikers. Investigation shows that on the Saturday following the first day of the strike about thirty firemen between this city and Syracuse left their engines. The blockade not yet being raised, has precluded the need of filling all of these places, but such engines as were needed have been supplied by other engineers in taking the places of the strikers and working as firemen.

It is safe to say that in and about the city are at least ten locomotive engineers doing the work of the strikers. The K. of L. men here claim that Chief Arthur knows nothing of this, and that it will now be stopped. Of Division 46, Locomotive Engineers, of this city, Patrick Haley and Thomas Judge are both firing on freight trains. Of Division 59 of East Albany Louis Wright is firing on a freight engine and Charles Fenton has taken the place of a striker on the draw-bridge.

The strikers are very jubilant over the situation to-day and say they will yet win. The Central has moved some freight this morning and the passenger trains are running on better time than last night. At West Albany the tracks are being cleared and the machine shops opened this morning with about a third of the complement of men.

In the police court this morning the four Pinkerton men, charged with creating a disturbance on Sunday last, were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each, except in one instance, where a man was charged with firing on the crowd and his bail was fixed at $1,000. Two members of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. went on the bonds.

NEW PHASE OF THE STRIKE.

NURSES AND WAITERS WILL NOT RUN A LODGING HOUSE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Secretary Edwin Kettle and all the nurses and waiters at the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. quit last night. The branch consists of a dining room, reading room and hospital. The reason given for quitting was that Superintendent Chamberlain, of the Central car shops, insisted upon fitting up the branch as a l