THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Another Band Said to Have Crossed Into Texas —Our Troops Patrolling the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 2.—There is every indication that the revolutionary movement, which recently assumed considerable prominence in northern Mexico, is soon to be brought out afresh, and that this time Catarina Garza and General Sandoval, with the intrepid leaders of the proposed uprising, will use every effort to accomplish their purpose. The following dispatch reached General Stanley here today from John B. Richardson, United States consul at Matamoras, Mexico:

I have been informed by General Lajero that 180 men have crossed from Mexico into Texas for the purpose of meeting Sandoval, who is supposed to be bringing supplies, arms, ammunition and money. He also informs me that the chief of police at Laredo, or Nueva Laredo, has traced Sandoval to New Orleans, where he is supposed to be in the interest of Garza's movement. General Larejo wished me to communicate these facts to the United States authorities, with the request that they endeavor to apprehend Sandoval before he reaches the border.

The captain of the Texas Rangers at Alice has been informed of the situation. There is a good deal of surprise and apprehension here that Garza has more support than at first he appeared to have. General Stanley stated that the United States troops now patrolling the border for the purpose of intercepting the revolutionists had been instructed to exercise every vigilance. The troops at Fort Ringgold were to-day reinforced by Company E, of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Obituary.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—Edmund H. Schmererhorn, son of the late Peter Schmererhorn, of New York, and known as the hermit of Newport, died at his cottage here this afternoon. He was seventy-four years old, a native of New York, where he was a very large real-estate holder, and was never married. He was a cousin of Mrs. William Astor, and left a fortune of at least $10,000,000. He has been a cottage-owner at Newport for twenty years, and for the past eight years he has resided here all the year round. He had no love for society, and he dreaded visits so much that he had his front gates locked, and during all his illness the physician was obliged to drive up Ward avenue and enter the grounds by a back gate. Even the brother of the deceased was obliged to frequent the back door. He was a veritable recluse. To his servants and private secretary he made large bequests.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—Simeon Roy, who has been secretary of the Globe-Democrat Company for the past sixteen years, and connected with the paper for a quarter of a century, died this morning of Bright's disease.

Queer Arson Laws in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 2.—A curious state of affairs came to light here to-day. Last night William Hickey, Mrs. Lockhart, Robert P Lonergan and a man named Polk were arrested charged with arson, the affidavits alleging that they set fire to the house of Mrs. Lockhart for the purpose of procuring the insurance. Preparations were made for the prosecution, when an astounding discovery was made. This was that the laws of Colorado did not provide a penalty for the burning down of one's own house, or the procuring of it to be done. The parties will be held over until it is seen if there is not some way round this omission.

WILL KEEP OUT OF THE FIGHT

Irish-Americans Resolve to Steer Clear of All Factional Dissensions.

They Hope to See Hero Worship and One-Man Power Obliterated in Ireland, and Refuse to Indorse Either Parnell or McCarthy.

Not Another Dollar to Be Contributed Till the Tied-Up Funds Are Released.

M. V. Cannon Elected President of the National League to Succeed Fitzgerald—Sensational Charges by Secretary Sutton.

NEITHER FACTION INDORSED.

Irish National League of America Refuses to Take Up the Fight of the Leaders.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—M. V. Cannon, of Omaha, to-night succeeded John Fitzgerald as president of the Irish National League of America. The convention, notwithstanding a spirited struggle, adopted an attitude of absolute independence for the organization from any of the factions in Ireland or their auxiliary bodies. Secretary John P. Sutton was re-elected by acclamation, and William Lyman, of New York, unanimously chosen treasurer.

An exciting and enthusiastic, yet thoroughly business-like session marked the close of the convention. When the committees appointed yesterday were finally ready to report, the proceedings followed each other in rapid succession. W. J. Gleason, of Cleveland, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted a plan which made no mention of a parent body in Ireland, thus divesting the American body from subjection to control or responsibility to the diverse organizations at present existing in Ireland. The plan was adopted without question, and the salaries of the president, secretary and treasurer to be chosen were fixed at $1,000 per year.

A hubbub was raised by Dennis Ryan, of St. Louis, objecting to the clause in the constitution virtually making one of the objects of the league the boycotting in America of importations of goods of English manufacture. He thought such action looked like taking a hand in American politics, but the convention failed to see the connection and clamorously yelled for Mr. Ryan to sit down, while it declared itself unmistakably for the boycott.

THE MAJORITY PLATFORM.

The real fight of the day occurred when the report of the committee on platform was read by Chairman Cannon. During the reading the convention was attentive, though repeatedly breaking into cheers. The platform was as follows:

First—The Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, at Chicago, on Oct. 2, 1891, testifies its devotion to the flag of the Union and the unquenchable love of its members for the laws and institutions of our glorious country, recognizing, as we do, gladly and proudly, that our primary allegiance is due to that flag and to those institutions. We affirm that our overmastering desire is to see extended to our motherland the benefits accruing from equal laws such as have blessed America and made her the hope of suffering mankind and the model for nations struggling for free institutions.

Second—We regret the conditions now existing in Ireland and attribute their possibility to an unfortunate tendency toward hero worship and one-man domination, which we hope to see obliterated from the public life of Ireland.

Third—We have no desire, nor do we deem it wise, necessary or patriotic to pass judgment upon the questions now so unhappily separating our brethren in the old land. We have heretofore tendered our good offices in the adjustment of those differences, and that tender has been wholly disregarded by the contending elements; but we may, and must speak out the opinions and wishes of the people whom we represent, and say that it is the duty of the Irish and all other oppressed people to seek freedom by peaceable methods, and only when such methods have been fully tried and found wanting are nations and peoples justified in resorting to force; but we strongly and emphatically assert that it is equally a duty to prepare for every emergency, and stand ready to aid our kindred in every manly way recognized and commended by usage and civilization in obtaining freemen's privileges in a land consecrated to freedom by the heroic sacrifices of centuries.

Fourth—We call upon those who are responsible for the locking up of over $200,000, mainly contributed by the people of this country for the support of the evicted tenants on "the plan of campaign," to release the same and distribute it as originally intended by the subscribers, and we pledge ourselves that, until this request is complied with, we are resolved not to contribute another dollar to aid those who have withheld this money from its legitimate beneficiaries.

Fifth—We hereby resolve to maintain our organization for the purpose of being in readiness for the performance of such duties as the exigencies of the future shall show to be fit and proper, and we humbly invoke the guidance of Almighty God, for our brothers and ourselves, to the end that with His blessing our reunited efforts may result in securing for the Irish people the land in which he planted them, and a government whose personnel shall be so clean and pure, and whose principles shall be so broad, humane and free as to make it a model among the free nations of the earth.

Sixth—We extend our heartfelt sympathy to our president, Hon. John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, and our first vice-president, Hon. Patrick Martin, of Baltimore, in their illness, and earnestly hope for their speedy recovery. No cause has ever had braver, truer and more self-sacrificing sons than Fitzgerald and Martin, and the Irishmen will, we trust, ever remember with gratitude their great services to their country.

Seventh—We call the attention of America to the cause of American citizens suffering penal horrors in British dungeons, because of evidence plainly manufactured, and the fact that they dared to express themselves in favor of a free Ireland, and we ask our representatives in Congress to press the matter upon the attention of the State Department.

THE SQUELCHED MINORITY REPORT.

Before a motion for the adoption of the platform could be put, Judge Donnelly, of Wisconsin, arose and announced that there was a minority report from the platform committee. He proceeded to argue that the minority did not disagree with anything in the majority report except that it did not go far enough. He wished the convention to recognize a governing party in Ireland. Assumptions of neutrality are well enough, he said, but deceive no one. They should boldly and manfully meet the issue, and declare that in Ireland, as elsewhere, the majority should rule.

Mr. Lyman, of New York, called on the Chair to cut short a long speech and order the reading of the minority report. The convention was visibly growing impatient, and Judge Donnelly proceeded to read the following, signed by himself, Sharon of Iowa and O'Byrene of Georgia:

We, the minority of your committee on resolutions, while heartily approving the majority report, so far as it goes, beg leave to submit the following amendment, to be inserted therein as a resolution, and move its adoption:

Resolved, That as American citizens and firm believers in the principles on which our government is founded, we can recognize the claim of no person to the chairmanship of the Irish parliamentary party which is not founded on the consent and approval of the majority of that party, and we instruct the officers of this league to recognize the chairman chosen by the majority of the Irish parliamentary party.

Everybody saw a battle-royal was imminent between Justin McCarthy's friends, on the one hand, and the bulk of the delegates who favored independence, re-enforced by those who were still for upholding Parnell. At this interesting juncture Mr. Corkery, of Chicago, slipped in a suggestion that as it was claimed the Donnelly production was not a minority report, but a supplementary resolution, the thing to do was to adopt the platform first, and then vote on the supplement. This seemed exactly what the McCarthyites did not want, but it was their own argument, and they submitted as gracefully as they could while the platform was adopted with applause.

Like a flash now came a motion to lay the McCarthyite report on the table. The motion was not debatable, and, to the chagrin of Judge Donnelly and his supporters, was declared carried viva voce. They rallied promptly, however, Mr. Sharon, of Iowa, demanding a call of the States. Mr. Kelly, of Wisconsin, impetuously called upon the convention to put itself on record "in favor of somebody or something, somewhere or somehow," but he was shut off by a point of order. Messrs. Sharon, of Iowa, and Sweeney, of Ohio, had similar unpleasant experiences, and a champion parliamentary puzzle of motions and amendments ensued, the apparent object being to prevent a call of the States.

ALMOST A RUMPUS.

Mr. Brady, of Chicago, allayed the fast-rising irritation with a brief yet eloquent appeal, though opposed to the amendment, that the convention, in the interest of fair play, permit a roll-call. Delegate Joyce, another Chicagoan, wanted the convention to understand that the roll-call would indicated whether or not the convention proposed to indorse as leader Justin McCarthy. Confusion reigned for a moment, but deprecatory looks and gestures on all sides somewhat quieted the more hot-headed, and interest centered in the polling of each of the States, particularly Illinois. Chairman Corkery, of that delegation, declared the result unanimous for placing the McCarthyite resolution on the table. This was questioned and Father Foley, of Iowa, excitedly shouted for a recount, and wanted to know how many delegates there were from Illinois. Much cheering followed when a rising vote of the Illinois delegation showed 153 yeas and 8 nays.

Father Foley now jumped to his feet and, wildly shaking a roll of paper at the Illinois men, announced Iowa's vote as 2 yeas, 15 nays, and passionately adding, "And they represent more money, too, than all the men from Illinois." Wisconsin also voted 7 yeas, 11 nays, but in the great majority of States the bulk of the ballots were against indorsing McCarthy. New York particularly voting 45 solid yeas. The total vote was 418 yeas to 34 nays, effectually shelving the minority report.

Secretary Sutton, who had distributed a sensational report, given below, among the delegates, was given leave to omit the reading, owing to its length. The convention, however, adopted the report.

Then came the election of officers, as announced above. Patrick Boyle, of Toronto, Canada, was chosen first vice-president; M. D. Gallagher, of New York, second vice-president, and E. J. O'Connor, of Augusta, Ga., third. President Cannon's cabinet or national council was announced by him as follows: Daniel Corkery, of Illinois; Capt. George Sweeney, of Ohio; John J. Donovan, of Massachusetts; James Mangan, of Wisconsin; H. J. Carroll, of Rhode Island; Nicholas Ford, of Missouri, and A. P. McGuirk, of Iowa. Eloquent addresses by T. P. Minehan, of Omaha, and Mr. Lyman, of New York, were heard, and the convention then adjourned sine die.

"COWARDLY CONSPIRATORS."

Secretary Sutton Arraings Parnell and President Fitzgerald's Enemies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—John P. Sutton, secretary of the Irish National League of North America, laid before the convention to-day a report that caused a sensation. After reciting that John Fitzgerald was elected president of the league in August, 1886, at Chicago, by three-fourths of the delegates, the report says:

"President Fitzgerald returned to his Western home in the full belief that a great organized body of Irish Americans stood behind him, united like brothers in the holy cause of Irish liberty. He found his mistake. Like Garrett, the great Earl of Desmond, and the still noble Lord Edward, he found Irish traitors ready to stab him in the back. The cowardly conspirators, who, failing in their vile purpose of creating dissension and disunion, had sneaked out like beaten curs from the last Chicago convention and renewed under cover of secret plots their attempt to demoralize and disrupt the league."

Beginning with a letter from Mr. Parnell a few weeks after the Chicago convention, entreating President Fitzgerald to raise funds to help the unfortunate evicted tenants of Ireland, as the treasury of the Irish league was almost exhausted, the report outlines a startling narrative with letters and telegrams in chronological order to show that time and again a convention of the American League was prevented from across the water, while the officers of the league for not holding one were abused by factionists in this country, encouraged by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, who are exhibited as sedulously ignoring the league officials whenever opportunity offered. President Fitzgerald is stated to have headed the anti-eviction fund with a personal subscription of $3,000 and to have raised a total of nearly $100,000 in his first effort for the struggling farmers in Ireland "while a reverend editor in Buffalo was sneering at his want of education."

One peculiar disclosure made by Secretary Sutton is in effect that during October, 1888, Parnell, finding himself bound by agreement to turn over to his lawyers the full amount of the Times defense fund, then unexpectedly large, begged of President Fitzgerald, through James J. O'Kelly, that while pushing the collections the fund be retained in America. "The wishes of Mr. Parnell were complied with," says the report, "and very soon there was a howl from the handful of factionists in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, who acted energetically in behalf of the London Times by sowing the seeds of mistrust in their statement that Rev. Dr. O'Reilly was retaining money for improper purposes. Information from Timothy Harrington that the money was retained at Mr. Parnell's request," the report says, "did not prevent them continuing to raise the same charge, as their only object was to break up every Irish organization in America. Indeed they might fairly have been called the Anarchists of the Irish movement, for they were determined to ruin what they could not rule."

TOOLS OF ASSASSINS.

Rev. P. A. McKenna's published statement that he had declined to attend the St. Louis meeting of the national committee because he could not associate with men who were assassins or tools of assassins is mentioned in Secretary Sutton's report, with a letter from Father McKenna, dated April 2, 1890, exactly a fortnight before the meeting, accepting an invitation to be present, in which he said: "Having followed the flag from the beginning I will do so until the end." The violence of Father McKenna's charge and its widespread publication, says the report, demanded the proof of the accusation or the apology of the author.

The climax of Mr. Sutton's document is a letter, dated "House of Commons, London, May 21, 1890," from John Dillon to President Fitzgerald, marked strictly confidential, saying:

Mr. Parnell suggests that the executive should address a communication to him [Parnell], recognizing the difficulties created by American party complications, and advising that he [Parnell] should take steps to reconstruct the present organization in such a manner as would allow the various branches to communicate direct with Dublin. If the executive can see their way to act upon the suggestion, Mr. Parnell authorizes me to say he will himself write, thanking them for their great services to the Irish cause, strongly disapproving of the attacks that have been made upon them, and stating that having inquired into the charges made against the executive of the league, he is satisfied that they are utterly without foundation.

President Fitzgerald, replying, said the members of the executive could not conceal their astonishment at the tenor of the communication to them, adding:

We cannot but dissent from the supposition that American politics have in any way interfered with or complicated the administration of the league. The record shows that while the members of the executive were of different political affiliations they were unanimous in their resolve to prevent any such interference with the government of the league. As to the undesirability of the central organization in America, that is a question which pertains exclusively to your jurisdiction. Regarding the proposition of addressing a letter to Mr. Parnell, recognizing difficulties created by American party complications, and advising that he should take steps to reconstruct the present organization in such a manner as would allow the various branches to communicate direct with Dublin, it is one which the conscience of the executive cannot conform to. We are not now, nor have we ever been, unmindful of the fact that we took office under pledges to conduct the league as a body auxiliary to the national party in Ireland, and as such we have always been guided by their advice and direction. We do not propose at this late date to adopt a different policy; but we are not seeking a certificate of character from any one for having acted in every instance in conformity with Mr. Parnell's express desires.

JAY GOULD'S HEALTH FAILING

Said to Be So Ill that He Cannot Attempt Mental or Physical Exertion.

Worn and Feeble in Appearance and Constantly Attended by His Physician, Though Able to Drive Out Yesterday.

Another Account of the Episode at the Meeting of Missouri Pacific Directors.

Russell Sage's Proposition Concerning the Dividend Was Unexpected by "the Wizard" —Incidents of a Visit to a Fair.

JAY GOULD A SICK MAN.

Worn Out by Hard Work and Worried by His Manifold Cares.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Renewed confirmation of the story printed last evening to the effect that Jay Gould is broken down physically and that his health is in an extremely critical condition has, according to an evening paper, been received to-day. Mr. Gould was not at his office to-day, and it is learned that under the advice of his physician, Dr. Munn, he did not leave his home at Tarrytown. Any further tax or strain upon his weakened nervous forces would in all probability be followed quickly by distrastrous consequences, the physician thinks, and he cannot be permitted in his present condition of health to attempt any mental or physical exertion.

A reporter who visited Mr. Gould's residence at Irvington this morning was refused all information regarding the actual condition of the rich man. It was said that he had given strict orders to allow no one to be admitted. Dr. Munn lives near by, and is in constant attendance upon his patient. He was met by the reporter this morning, but positively declined to talk about Mr. Gould's health. The Doctor was on his way to the railroad depot to take the 9 o'clock train for New York. He said he would return at 2 o'clock, and that it was only the pressure of business which required his presence in the city.

After this it was learned that Mr. Gould had gone out for a drive in his two-horse surrey, accompanied only by his coachman. He was carefully bundled up, for the morning air was crisp and cool. Those who saw him as he passed along the drive from the entrance of his grounds said that he looked very worn and feeble, and that his features were pale and drawn. That he is a very sick man there is no doubt, says the evening paper quoted, and it is generally believed that he will be obliged to give up his business activities, at any rate for the present.

THE CAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS.

The incident of the Missouri Pacific directors' meeting, last Wednesday afternoon, was the talk of Wall street this morning. The account given yesterday of Mr. Gould's prostration on that occasion was fully corroborated by several of those who had been present. The attack came on so suddenly that some believed at first that it was a stroke of paralysis, and though it proved to be less serious than was supposed, it is almost universally believed to furnish a clear proof of the millionaire's physical, if not mental, breaking down. When Mr. Gould stood up to oppose the proposition made by Russell Sage to reconsider the action of the board in passing the quarterly dividend, and to declare a dividend of at least 1½ per cent. His voice was feeble and he made a great effort to steady it. Almost as soon as he began to speak, however, it was noticed that a sudden change came over his face. He hesitated and tried to collect himself, but his utterances were almost incoherent. Then he seemed to recognize his own inability to make himself understood and to say what he wanted to, and, giving way completely, he sank back into his chair and bowed his head upon the table, covering his face with his hands. For a moment he seemed to have fainted away, and his friends rushed to his side. When he raised his face from the table it was seen that his eyes were filled with tears and he seemed completely prostrated. In a broken voice he said:

"Gentlemen, you must excuse me. I have been so harassed and worried lately, and have passed through an ordeal so far beyond my strength that I am physically unable to say anything more in protest against this dividend."

Restoratives were employed and soon Mr. Gould was able to leave the room. This episode brought the meeting to an abrupt close. After his father had gone out, however, George Gould, who was very much worked up over the opposition offered by Mr. Sage to the plan proposed, called the deacon to account very savagely. It is said that the young man used the strongest language in referring to Mr. Sage's interference, which had precipitated the attack, and characterized him as an "economical and miserly old——."

"THE WIZARD" AT A FAIR.

A Countryman's Impressions of the Capitalist—Ordered to Move Off the Track.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald says: Jay Gould paid a visit to the Westchester county fair, at White Plains, yesterday. He was driven over from Irvington in a plain buck-board rig. Nobody came with him except the coachman. He occupied a seat in one of the boxes of the grand-stand for an hour or more, and appeared to be trying hard, but with poor success, to get interested in the trotting. His face was pale and his eyes were dull. He looked like a man very weary and tired of something. It may be that he felt some pangs of envy when he looked around upon the throng of ruddy-cheeked, healthy country folks, who were keenly enjoying the trotting and everything else that went on, and did not care a continental whether stocks rose or fell. Lots of farmers gathered opposite the grand-stand and took good long looks at him and felt that they were getting something that in itself was worth a great deal more than the price of admission.

"Wall, I swar," remarked a big six-foot tiller of soil, who had been gazing at the great capitalist for five minutes; "be that Jay Gould? Why, some of my pumpkins weigh more than he does. It do beat everything how a man like that can make so much money, but 'pears to me he don't get much fun out of it."

But the hero of the day was the man at one of the crossings over the track who placed his hands on Jay Gould's shoulders while the latter was talking to an acquaintance and said to him: "See here; you ought to know better than to stand talking on the track. You must move one way or the other."

"I did not know it was Jay Gould at the time," said the man when speaking of the incident to a group of admiring country folk, "but if I had, I'd done my duty all the same."

Returned from Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived here from Behring sea this morning. The Rush left Ounalaska Sept. 22. Among those who the cutter brought down were special agent J. Stanley Brown, from the seal islands; Dr. Shadon, government superintendent of education in Alaska, and the McGrath party, who have been two years in Upper Alaska, about Fort Yukon, surveying the United States boundary-line. Sealing schooners had been seen in the Behring sea for some time before the Rush left. Many had been warned during the season, but only one, the British schooner L. B. Marvin, was seized by the Rush.

ONLY TWO ESCAPED.

Nearly All the Riotous Negro Cotton-Pickers Were Either Shot to Death or Hanged.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—The steamer James Lee arrived this morning from Helena, Ark., at which place it was stated in last night's dispatches that nine negroes had been taken from Sheriff Derrick and hanged. These officers and some of the passengers corroborate the story, with the exception that five negroes, instead of nine, are reported missing. Ten in all were captured by the posse. One was shot dead and Patterson, the ringleader, was wounded and afterward riddled with bullets at Hackett's Landing. Three more are lying safe in Lee county jail, but five are missing and it is believed that their bodies are in the bottom of some swamp or floating down the Mississippi river. There is no doubt that the sheriff, with his prisoners, was overpowered on the way to jail, and it is hardly possible that this act should have been committed for the purpose of releasing the prisoners. Two of the more vicious of the rioters escaped before the whites had gathered. They are the Jones boys, and it is thought they are in hiding on Peter's island, which is being thoroughly searched to-day, as a party of armed men left the steamer Lee at that place late yesterday evening. If these negroes are caught there is little doubt but what they will meet with a fate similar to that which has overtaken some of the others. Aside from this searching party all is quiet in Lee county, and this morning most of the Crittenden county posse passed through the city en route to their homes.

Another dispatch says: The Lee county troubles are probably at an end unless the mob attempts to hang the three negroes in the Marianna jail. Some fears are entertained that such an attempt will be made to-night. It now appears that no less than fifteen negroes were killed out of the gang of the nineteen who commenced the trouble. Of the remaining four three are in the jail at Marianna and one in the jail at Forest City. To the millionaire merchant, J. F. Frank, of Memphis, is laid the charge of having incited the trouble by saying in the presence of a hundred negroes at his store that he would have his cotton picked if he had to pay a dollar per hundred for the work.

EXPLORING SHILOH CAVE.

Winding Brook That Dashes Over Water-Falls in the Cavern—Ghosts Plentiful.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Ind., Oct. 2.—Explorations made in Shiloh cave, or "Wet cave," about fifteen miles northwest of Mitchell, show that it rivals some of the noted caves in the southern part of the State in its beautiful scenery. One of the passages has been explored for about a mile from the side of a deep sink, where it begins, to a place near Salt creek, in a southerly direction. Immediately inside the steep slope below the entrance is a wide, high grotto, with a noisy brook running along its floor. As the brook proceeds further down the cavern it gets larger, and its numerous windings make it tedious to cross until at a distance of about half a mile it rushes over a fall into a wider basin below, from whence it is more difficult to follow it. The entrance to the cavern is near an old grave-yard, at Shiloh Church, under which the passage winds. This fact, together with the old relics that were formerly found in the cave, the strange, mocking voices that come up from bewildering darkness, and the running waters, all add to the weird effect of the scene, causing many to see strange things and have subjective sensations of spooks without heads and bony skeletons, with rattling joints, whose bony fingers pass with a swish through the air as they grab for the passer-by, and whose cold touch some claim to have felt upon their trembling shoulders. There are several passages that have not been examined. Everywhere is to be seen shining stalactites and beautifully-shaped figures. There are some evidences that the cave once served as a retreat of men.

BANK PRESIDENT IN JAIL.

Charged with Embezzlement and Wrecking Two Pennsylvania Institutions.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 2.—W. H. Dill, president of the suspended First National Bank of this place and of the private bank at Houtzdale, which also suspended, and John B. McGrath, cashier of the latter bank, who were arrested last night on the charge of embezzlement, entered bail this morning. Mr. Dill was at once rearrested on a warrant sworn out by National Bank Examiner Miller, who is in charge of the First National Bank, and held in $25,000 bail. The report that Mr. Dill has made an assignment is incorrect, but judgments aggregating $30,000 have been entered against him. Twenty-six thousand dollars of these judgments are held in trust for his wife. Bank Examiner Miller is engaged in an examination of the books of the bank, in which work he is being assisted by the directors.

President Dill, of the Clearfield and Houtzdale banks, was removed from his residence to jail at midnight. Mrs. Dill accompanied him to jail and was given permission to stay with him all night. A committee of Houtzdale citizens attempted to serve a warrant on Dill late to-night, charging him with the embezzlement of $85,000, which was the amount withdrawn by Dill for use in the First National here. Dill being already under arrest the warrant will not be served till morning. It is now learned that Dill has been speculating in stocks, but the amount of his losses cannot be ascertained.

Other Business Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—The California Fig Syrup Company, manufactures of Syrup of Figs, has just brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Detroit against Frederick Stearns & Co., on the ground that Frederick Stearns & Co. have infringed the rights of the California Fig Syrup Company by making and selling a medical preparation under a name which is calculated to sell it on the reputation of Syrup of Figs. The California Fig Sypup Company sues for a perpetual injuction and $100,000 damages.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—A. B. Turner & Bro., bankers, No. 89 State street, have failed. The firm has been in business about two years. Recent heavy speculations are thought to be the direct cause of their embarrassment. The liabilities will amount to about $350,000.

Losses by Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Fire this morning gutted the upper three stories of the five-story building at Nos. 54 and 56 Lake street, occupied by the Globe Light and Heat Company and the National Gas-light and Fuel Company. The loss is estimated at about 25,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 2.—Fire that started here at 11 o'clock last night destroyed a large number of warehouses, ship chandlers' stores and other property. The total loss is estimated at between $200,000 and $400,000; insurance, $123,000.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—McKinney, a village near Stanford, Ky., was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $20,000, with little insurance.

Canadians Must Wait.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—By direction of the President, a request has been sent to Lord Stanley, Governor-general of Canada, for a postponement of the reciprocity conference arranged to take place in this city on Oct. 12 between the representatives of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The reason given for the postponement is the continued illness of Secretary Blaine.

Negotiations looking to agreement upon a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico are in active process in the City of Mexico between a special commissioner appointed by the Mexican government and United States Minister Ryan.

GLADSTONE TO THE LIBERALS

Vital English Issues Discussed with Youthful Vigor by the Grand Old Man.

His Views Clearly Expressed on National Economy, Temperance, Church Disestablishment and Labor Representation.

House of Lords Warned that Its Continuance Depends on Its Own Acts.

Reform of the Land Laws an Absolute Necessity—Labor Should Have Fewer Hours of Toil—The Irish Question Reviewed.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS TO LIBERALS.

Masterly Discussion of the Questions Engrossing the Attention of Englishmen.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 2.—Over four thousand people were packed in the Tyneside Theater to-night to hear Mr. Gladstone. The stage was occupied by members of the House of Commons, officials of Liberal associations, etc., while the auditorium was crowded with delegates and other influential members of the party. Two hours before the proceedings opened every inch of standing-room was taken. The appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone was the signal for a prolonged ovation. The audience rose and gave round after round of rapturous cheers. Mr. Gladstone, obviously delighted with the warmth of his reception, bowed again and again in response to the fervid enthusiasm of the audience. The cheering continued so long and so loud that the chairman, Dr. Spencer Watson, was finally compelled to make a mute appeal for silence. When quiet was restored Dr. Spencer Watson moved, and Mr. Burt seconded a resolution expressing affection for and undiminished confidence in Mr. Gladstone. The resolution was carried with renewed acclamations.

When the cheering subsided, Mr. Gladstone arose to speak. He expressed profound gratitude for the reception accorded him. He met them, he said, in part as citizens of Newcastle, but more particulary as representatives of that liberal sentiment which he believed dominated powerfully and effectually the mind of the country at large. Looking back to 1886 they saw what was believed to be a crushing defeat. But during the years that had since elapsed the horizon had brightened. There were many precursors of certain victory, and that victory they knew could not be far distant. [Cheers.] In making a survey of the public situation he would first allude to arrears in legislation. He feared that the arrears would grow in proportion as the life of the Tory government was prolonged. Whatever zeal the Liberals might have they needed much patience before the arrears could be overtaken. Among the several subjects whose claim to public attention he admitted, if he cited the question of the shortening of the period of Parliament, it was only to say that the Liberal party was for it and would propose it at the earliest opportunity that could justly and wisely be chosen. [Cheers.] If he spoke of a readjustment of taxation, especially between the various kinds of property, he would dismiss a subject abounding in complex details by referring to speeches and votes already given as an assurance that when its turn came the subject would have practical and decisive attention.

Next referring to national economy, Mr. Gladstone said that much had been said about the late conversion of the national debt. All the saving thereon, and more, he declared, had already been absorbed and effaced from the public accounts not only by enormous increases in the charges for supply and necessary civil rates of the country, but also by an enormous increase in the naval and military expenditures. And still the relentless appetite of those bringing it about had not been satisfied. ["Hear, hear."]

SALISBURY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

He should like to have spoken on the government's foreign policy if it had had any domestic results, but the policy of the present administration had been well nigh the inverse and reverse of that of Lord Beaconsfield. Just as the Liberals had endeavored to make the work of the Beaconsfield administration difficult, because they thought it was doing ill, so had they strived to make the work of the present administrationin its foreign policy easy, because they thought that, as far as their information went, its spirit had undergone a beneficial change. Appeals to passion and pride were no longer sent broadcast over the country. A kinder, juster and more general spirit had dictated at least the departmental position of the Salisbury Cabinet. "I shall indeed rejoice," continued Mr. Gladstone, "if before the day comes for the present administration to give up the ghost [laughter and cheers] it will be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us of the burdensome and embarrassing occupation of Egypt, which so long as it lasts must be a cause of weakness. It is a source of embarrassment we owe entirely to engagements contracted by a former Tory government, and which I fear the present government may, if it continues its present foreign policy, hand to its Liberal successors to deal with." [Cheers.]

Looking at the multitude of other topics calling for notice, Mr. Gladstone said he almost echoed the wish of the father of poets for ten mouths and ten tongues wherewith to speak. [Laughter.] He must speak a word of congratulation and hope in regard to the temperance question. Although the parliamentary proceedings on the subject in 1890 were negative and not affirmative, although they appeared to consist substantially only in the rejection of a bad plan and not in the adaption of a good one, yet they had this effect—they disposed for all time of the monstrous and enormous claims for the compensation of publicans which the present government acknowledged. If upon the foundation bill which the government introduced it had been possible to make these claims, they would have proved an impenetrable fort against every attempt to deal effectually with the drink traffic. There were some positive results also. In various parts of the country new life and a more equitable border spirit had been infused into licensing boards.

"Those approaching my period of life," said Mr. Gladstone, "may not witness it, but many of you will see a thorough and effective reform of the laws connected with the traffic in alcohol, with an acknowledgment of the right of local populations to settle the question whether within their borders public houses shall exist." [Cheers.]

Touching the Welsh and Scotch church disestablishment questions Mr. Gladstone said: "I, a resident of Wales, and a Scotch representative, shall not embroil myself in a pitiless controversy. I shall simply assure Scotland and Wales that they have the unanimous support of the Liberals. ["Hear, hear!"] It is not dependent upon those conducting Liberal affairs in Parliament whether Scotch or Welsh disestablishment takes precedence. Each has able, resolute and active champions, who have no intention of waiting. It would be wrong if they consented to wait until home rule had become a law, or until, in the due order of succession on the Liberal programme, their turn came. If the Scotch gain precedence their gain will help the Welsh. If the Welsh precede, their victory will help the Scotch." [Cheers.]

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Gladstone then took up the question of the abolition of hereditary peers. He said: "I desire to pass lightly over the difficult question of the House of Lords. [Prolonged cheers.] Owing to the priority of