

KING OF GRATERS

MACHEN SHOULD WEAR THE TITLE, ACCORDING TO INSPECTORS.

Remarkable Story of Official Corruption Revealed in the Report of the Grand Jury.

SEVEN FRESH INDICTMENTS

CHARGING EIGHT MEN AND A WOMAN WITH WRONGDOING.

Mayor of Lockhaven, Pa., and a Prominent Clubman of Washington Among the Accused.

MACHEN'S WAYS WERE DEVISIVE

COLLECTED "RAKE-OFFS" FROM MAKERS OF POSTAL DEVICES.

And Is Alleged to Have Resold Articles for Which the Government Had Paid Contractors.

WORKED NUMEROUS SCHEMES

FORCED MANUFACTURERS TO DIVIDE PROFITS WITH HIM.

And Dealt Doubly with the Government at Every Opportunity, if the Charges Be True.

In the cases, it is alleged, is about 30 cents each. The inspectors in Mr. Bristow's corps have what they regard as conclusive evidence that Runkle divided the profit of 90 cents on each case with Machen and McGreggor.

A mayor of a Pennsylvania city is among those indicted to-day, John T. Cupper, of Lockhaven. He had a contract for painting letter boxes, receiving 25 cents for painting each post, 50 cents for each letter box and \$1 for painting package boxes. This price, the department officials now say, was excessive. Another fact of interest is that the boxes were frequently painted by order of Machen whenever he and Cupper wanted more of the government's money. Long figured in these transactions.

It will be noticed that in all of Machen's deals an intermediary always appears, in one instance a woman, Mrs. Lorenz. Another interesting feature of this letter-box painting scheme is that the contract with the manufacturers required that they should be painted, but even with that stipulation on record Cupper was ordered to paint the boxes, so they were painted twice before being put to use, and it is estimated that Cupper was paid at least \$5,000 in excess for unnecessary painting. This is all that the inspectors have been able to trace up to this time.

The department officials have been at work for several weeks to secure the evidence on which the indictments of to-day are based. It is impossible to say when and where the next developments in the postal scandal will occur.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Postoffice Department to-day made public the following official statement of the cases: "In 1892 the department, through the free delivery division, entered into a (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 1.)

TO FORCE RECIPROCITY

FRANCE HAS DOUBLED DUTIES ON AMERICAN SALTED MEATS.

And Will Make No Reductions Until the United States Accords Reciprocal Concessions.

PARIS, July 31.—A rather plain official intimation has been given that reductions in the new French tariff in the duties levied on American salted meats will be accorded only for reciprocal concessions in the case of French goods entering the United States.

The laws enacted during the last days of the session increase the duty on American salted meats, the rate on these meats being almost doubled. The trade in those meats has grown and has its centers at Havre and Boulogne. Nearly all the salted meats used in Paris and in the interior of France come from Chicago and other American packing centers.

The State embassy here has not yet heard directly from the packers who are expected to have the aid of the State Department, but the importers of American meat are much agitated and are forwarding petitions saying that their business is threatened with annihilation.

There is a belief in well informed quarters that the French government will not accept the increased French rates given up as a basis for concessions.

MOB ATTACKS A TRAIN

WOULD-BE LUNCHERS ATTEMPT TO SEIZE TWO NEGROES.

Fire Over One Hundred Shots Into a Smoking Car, Smashing All Windows—A Brave Engineer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 31.—A Chesapeake & Ohio express train was held up by a mob of 200 men near Clifton Forge late last night and a desperate effort was made to take two negro prisoners from the train.

Over a hundred shots were fired by the mob, and when the train reached Huntington twenty bullets were buried in the woodwork of the smoking car and all of the window glass had been shot out.

At Clifton Forge the negro prisoners were taken on board to be brought to Covington, Va., for safe keeping. Engineer James Peck and Conductor Jack Hall, who was in charge of the train, saw lights waving on the track just as the train had begun to get up speed from Clifton Forge.

The train was stopped immediately and Engineer Peck started to get out of his locomotive to find out why the train had been flagged.

After the train came to a standstill a mob surrounded the locomotive and coaches and threatened to shoot Engineer Peck if he moved the train. They began to climb aboard. Conductor Hall, who had anticipated trouble when he saw the train flagged, ordered the passengers to get out of the train and to take their baggage to the coaches. He made a run for the coaches and ordered all the doors of the cars locked.

The mob, realizing that it would be impossible for them to get into the train, began to gather around the smoking car in which the negroes were being held. As Conductor Hall ran through the train calling on the passengers to lie flat on the floor the mob began firing into the windows of the train for several minutes and bullets whistled through the car windows. While women screamed the mob outside continued to fire until the two negro prisoners.

Not a passenger or trainman was injured. Engineer Peck during the firing, hid in his cab covered by revolvers. At last, when the main body of the mob had almost finished their shooting, he saw those who had been guarding the engineer left, going towards the smoking car, leaving Peck unguarded. As his former guards turned and ran toward the smoking car Peck pulled the throttle wide open and the train began to move. The mob attempted to put on the air brakes, but did not succeed. Realizing that they were baffled the mob jumped from the moving train and fired several farewell shots into the car windows. The train gained quick momentum and did not stop until Covington was reached, where the negroes were placed in jail.

ANOTHER QUEST FOR TAYLOR.

T. C. Campbell Said to Be Preparing a Requisition.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Col. T. C. Campbell, who has had charge of the prosecution of Goebel's alleged assassin, and who for three years lived in the Kentucky mountains preparing the evidence against the conspirators, left New York to-day for Frankfort, Ky., to obtain from Governor Beckham a request to Governor Durbin to deliver Taylor to Kentucky. In case this demand is refused a mandamus will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no grant of and no disobedience, contempt proceedings will be begun.

Mr. Campbell will also direct the prosecution of Caleb Powers, formerly secretary as a witness before the Cole county, Missouri grand jury. A similar subpoena

SPEAKING OF POLLUTED STREAMS.



MANY FELL INTO RIVER

CROWD OF PEOPLE WAS WATCHING AN ARMLESS MAN SWIM.

When Part of a Bridge Gave Way and Over One Hundred Persons Were Precipitated Into the Water.

SOME STRUCK HOUSEBOATS

AND SUFFERED BROKEN ARMS AND LEGS AND OTHER INJURIES.

One Woman and a Boy Drowned—Eighty Persons in All Hurt—Five Reported Missing.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 31.—While hundreds of people stood on the Morrison-street bridge to-day to see Clarence Lutz, an armless man, swim across the Willamette river, a section of the bridge collapsed, precipitating more than one hundred people forty feet into the river.

Edward Shark, a boy, were drowned and eighty persons were slightly injured. Many fell on two small houseboats moored to the pier of the bridge immediately under the spot where it gave way. Several persons were injured by striking on the boats, while others were hit by falling timbers. Many fell from the roofs of the houseboats into the water, where dozens of small boats and launches picked them up.

The Willamette river at Morrison street, is about three-eighths of a mile wide. As Lutz was finishing his swim, the crowd rushed to the south edge of the bridge in order to get a good view. A section of the foot walk gave way. Some of the spectators struck on the houseboats moored under the bridge, while others fell directly into the river, which is about fifteen feet deep at that point.

Many fell between the houseboats, forming a pile ten feet high of struggling men, women and children. Hundreds of people at the clubhouse of the Portland Rowing Club, men in boats and on shore immediately started the work of rescue. Dozens of boats at the scene snatched up those struggling in the water, while the injured who were clinging to the houseboats, were taken into the clubhouse and medical aid summoned.

Every ambulance in the city, several fire companies and a large force of police arrived within a few minutes and victims with broken arms and legs were hurried to the hospitals.

The bridge is an old wooden structure, having been built sixteen years ago, and has been considered unsafe for some time, although it was never condemned.

AN ENGINEER'S HEROIC ACT.

Saved His Fireman from Being Cooked With Steam at Risk of Own Life.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 31.—Charles Butterfield, a Michigan Central fireman, living at Jackson, and Engineer J. L. Kroil, also at Jackson, were in charge of a freight engine between here and Augusta to-day when a fire split and fire and steam enveloped Butterfield, who was frustrated with pain. Engineer Kroil crawled through the cab window and clung to the outside of the engine until he could stop the train, which was going twenty-five miles an hour with the cab full of steam.

The train was stopped and the fireman was picked up and brought to Battle Creek and is now at Nichols Hospital. He has been considered unsafe for some time, although it was never condemned.

TWO NONUNIONISTS WHOSE LIVES WERE MENACED BY STRIKERS.

One Man Fatally Wounded and Another Crippled for Life—Police Unable to Cope with the Mob.

M'KEESPORT, Pa., July 31.—The most serious disturbance of the many that have occurred since the beginning of the strike at the Port Vue tin mill took place this evening. During the progress of the riot John Mount was fatally injured, and John Cameron was shot so that he will be crippled for life. Mount was shot above the fourth rib, the bullet lodging near the spine. Cameron was shot in the left knee.

Both victims were on their way home from one of the other mills. When the tin mill men, T. D. King and Elmer Duff, started for home. When they had crossed the bridge a crowd of one hundred strikers surrounded them. This number was augmented as they proceeded along Tenth street, in front of the strikers' headquarters. At that time Brigadier General McKee assembled his staff in company with the Governor's staff and all the commanders of three regiments and the artillery battalions, in the amphitheater, where Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, assistant adjutant general of the Department of the Lakes, gave a talk on the military maneuvers that would follow until the close of the camp.

In outlining the plan, Colonel Wagner told the officers that by 3 o'clock this morning all the forces of the Indiana National Guard should have left or be ready to leave on forced marches for the army post, where they would be thrown against each other some time during the day in a fierce sham battle. During the evening the soldiers seemed to smell the powder in the air and the greatest excitement and speculation were manifested. When the tents and equipments were thrown on the army wagons, the men knew that something of importance was up. When they were informed of the march to the army post and the sham battle to occur there, their anticipations were realized and they were as happy and excited as if they were going into their first battle.

NO LAUGHING MATTER. In his talk to the officers Colonel Wagner said that the sham battle would be no laughing matter, but that it would be as fierce and as rigid as such an affair could be without bodily danger. He said everything would be carried out as it is in a real battle between such forces. Every man will be supplied with fifty rounds of ammunition, and besides these the cannons will be placed and manned by the batteries. The scene will be well worth seeing, as it will outstrip anything of the kind ever held in this part of the country. The noise of the battle will be heard for miles around, and from the amount of preparation made for the event it will last for some time.

SHAM BATTLE TO-DAY

IT WILL PROBABLY BE THE GREATEST EVER FOUGHT IN STATE.

Regiments and Batteries of the Guard Left Camp Last Night for the Army Post Site.

PLANS LAID BY COL. WAGNER

HE TELLS THE MEN IT WILL BE NO LAUGHING MATTER.

RUTH POWELL SUFFERS AT HANDS OF TWO UNKNOWN MEN.

When the Cabman Discovered Her She Was Unconscious and Her Assaulters Gone.

At exactly 11 o'clock last night the bugles of the Third Indiana Regiment sounded for the soldiers to fall in marching order. The call had been expected the greater part of the evening, and the men, restless and eager for the signal, responded promptly. Tents, provisions and ammunition had been packed the preceding hour, and the troops assembled in line with their belts heavily filled with cartridges and their knapsacks packed upon their backs. The command for a forced march was given, and the Third Regiment, accompanied by Battery C, under Captain Glasscock, marched quickly from the fair grounds into the dusty road, where only the tramp of their feet broke the stillness. The sounds grew fainter and fainter until they died out altogether, and only the commands of the officers came back to the waiting troops in camp.

Continually during the night and early this morning troops left the camp, all on forced marches to the east. Their destination was the site of the new army post, near Lawrence, Ind., where to-day will be held the greatest sham battle ever fought on Indiana soil. The entire forces of the Indiana National Guard are now camped upon the new battle field, preparing for the conflict that will follow during the day. They are supplied with two days' rations and their tents, and every detail will be followed as in time of war.

FIRST INTIMATION. The first intimation of the forced marches and the sham battle was received last night at 7 o'clock by the officers of the different regiments. At that time Brigadier General McKee assembled his staff in company with the Governor's staff and all the commanders of three regiments and the artillery battalions, in the amphitheater, where Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, assistant adjutant general of the Department of the Lakes, gave a talk on the military maneuvers that would follow until the close of the camp.

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If citizens of Indianapolis hear low thunder in the northeast they can rest assured that it is not an approaching storm, but the boom of the cannon firing over the heads of the soldiers.

Colonel Wagner also told the officers that in all probability Capt. Blanton Winebip, connected with the Department of the Lakes, would act as umpire in the sham battle and when that umpire declared a man or a company out of commission through heavy firing they would be out of the game altogether. Colonel Wagner's instructions were that the firing should begin at 3:00 yards for the first zone, after which the soldiers were to move up to 200 yards on the second zone, and this should be followed on the third zone by 1,500 yards.

WILL ATTACK BATTERY. The Third Regiment reached Battery C, under command of Captain Glasscock, will be situated at the east end of the army post and will be attacked by the First and Second Regiments, the latter commanded by Col. Harry B. Smith. The Third Regiment, although slightly outnumbered, will be strongly fortified by its position and the guns of Battery C, of Lafayette, which has a carbine squad and three mountain Hotchkiss guns. The First and Second regiments will be reinforced by Batteries A and B, which are also well supplied with cannon. The length of the battle, of course, will depend upon the weather and the arms. Both are about equal in strength, but the defense will have a little advantage in the situation. Colonel Wagner's plan includes about 2,000 acres of land and is an ideal place for a battle, sham or otherwise. The scenery is beautiful, overlooking the city, and the distant hills which overlook the site make it especially convenient for spectators to view the display.

The Third Regiment reached the site about 3 o'clock this morning, arriving by way of the Allisonville pike. The march of the Second Regiment brought it near the city by College avenue, and the Third reached the battlefield about 8 o'clock this morning, its course taking it through Broad Ripple.

In his talk yesterday Colonel Wagner said the Indiana troops a high compliment (CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL. 1.)

EDWARD AT SEA AGAIN

EMBARKED AT BEREHAVEN FOR QUEENSTOWN LAST NIGHT.

King and Queen Cordially Greeted at Kenmare, Limerick and Other Stopping Places.

GALWAY, Ireland, July 31.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra and their party left Galway by train this morning for Kenmare, where they arrived at 3 p. m., and met with an enthusiastic reception. Their Majesties visited the convent and then rode in a motor to Dereen House, the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, where they were entertained by his lordship. The King and Queen afterward proceeded to Berehaven and embarked on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, bound for Queenstown.

The weather to-day was beautiful and the scenes witnessed yesterday were repeated at all the stopping places, the peasants and landlords, bringing out their numbers and giving every evidence of loyalty. This was especially noticeable at Limerick, which was passed by the royal party on their way to Kenmare. A large crowd of people at Limerick gave their Majesties the most cordial greeting.

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ROME, July 31.—The largest conclave in the history of the Catholic Church has now assembled in the Sixtine Chapel for the purpose of electing a successor to Leo XIII. Sixty-two cardinals, with over 30 clerical and lay attendants, are, to all intents and purposes, prisoners within the Vatican. One of them, Cardinal Herrera y Espinosa, archbishop of Valencia, was prostrated immediately after entering the conclave and lies ill in his cell.

To-morrow morning the cardinals will enter upon the solemn duty of choosing the new Pope by ballot. The general impression exists that within two or three days possibly, though not by to-morrow, a new Pope will be chosen. But no matter how long a time may be required, the absolute seclusion of the princes of the church from the outer world must, according to the church law, continue until a choice is made.

Prognostications as to who will wear the tiara as Leo's successor have little value, as even the cardinals, who this evening entered their cells, seemed to be without definite ideas as to the issue. Cardinals Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, Di Pietro, Gotti and Oreglia continue to be most frequently mentioned as the likely candidates, but the moment the name of one of them is mentioned a hundred reasons are supplied to show that he could not possibly be elected. So seldom have the majority of the cardinals now here met each other and so widely do they differ in nationality and personality that the majority vote in support of any one cardinal has thus far been impracticable.

GREAT CHANGE IMPENDING. The rival claims of the leading Italian cardinals, so freely ventilated in the local press, are matters which are all important in connection with the decision of the conclave.

More interesting, perhaps, in a certain way, is the impression which prevails in certain sections that, no matter what the verdict of the conclave may be, great changes are impending in the policy of the Vatican, and that within a year or two the new Pope will no longer consider himself a prisoner in the Vatican, but will, unlike Leo, be a free man.

Just before going into his cell to-day a prominent cardinal threw an interesting sidelight on the conclave by saying that Leo's secretary of state has been persistently abused recently by the government papers and that the conclave is still in doubt. He said that the public attacks on Cardinal Rampolla by the government papers are not entirely new, but that he had a view to working up among Catholics and cardinals a spirit of enthusiasm for him which would greatly increase his chances of election. Indeed, it is perfectly certain that the Italian government would not be at all surprised if the conclave were as at heart 100 to 200 believe the government has any serious disposition to alter the existing relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

RAMPOLLA IS STRONG. There is no doubt that Cardinal Rampolla, who is so well known to all the cardinals because of the position he held under the late Pope, has a strong following, but whether it is even approximately strong enough to bring him within measurable distance of the papal throne will only be revealed when the first ballot is taken to-morrow.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli was certain, according to a statement of one of those who entered the conclave to-night, to secure ten votes in the first ballot and the bridge as particularly friendly to Ireland, and has the support of Cardinal Logue, archbishop of Armagh, and, it is said, also of Cardinal Gibbons.

All the members of the Sacred College, by mutual agreement, took with them, when they entered the conclave, sufficient clean linen to last three days. If, at the expiration of that time, the conclave is still in session, arrangements have been made to pass out the soiled linen on the dumb-walkers of the conclave work done by the employees of the Vatican.

Until the conclave is ended 700 Italian troops will be stationed in the palace of St. Peter's, 400 to the right and 300 to the left, while 150 more soldiers will be stationed in the palace at St. Mark. Mounted strong and policemen will patrol the walls of the Vatican. The gardens and streets adjacent to the Vatican will be watched day and night by four detachments of guards, while an extra force of police will do duty in the streets of the Borgo district and the bridge leading into it. In the barracks will remain 600 troops subject to emergency call. Judging by the small crowds and the perfect order of to-day they appear to be little concerned by these precautions.

The Sacred College to-day approved the payment of \$30,000 to the doctors and others who attended the late Pontiff during his last illness.

News from within the precincts of the conclave is to the effect that after prayers the cardinals, as usual, met at a common table with the exception of nine of them, who had their meals served in their cells. Cardinal Herrera y Espinosa, with the assistance of a cardinal administrator, Dr. Laponi, is reported to have gone quiet.

The Italia to-night declares that the note to the powers drafted by the congregation of cardinals contains a stronger protest against the condition of the papacy than did the note of 1878 and dashes to the (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 2.)

CONCLAVE OPENED

CARDINALS READY TO ELECT A SUCCESSOR TO POPE LEO.

Entered Their "Cells" Last Evening, Where They Will Remain Until the First Vote Is Taken To-Day.

CONFUSION IN THE VATICAN

BABEL OF VOICES THAT BEWILDERED THE OFFICIALS.

Each Cardinal Attended by His Confessor, Servants and Accompanied by Friends and Relatives.

CEREMONIES IN THE CHAPEL

OATHS TAKEN BY ALL OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.

Dr. Laponi Busy Caring for Prelates Who Were Overcome with the Exercises of the Day.

RAMPOLLA STILL FAVORITE

MAY NOT, HOWEVER, HAVE ENOUGH VOTES TO BE ELECTED.

Vannutelli, Gotti, Di Pietro and Oreglia Among the Others Who Will Be Balloted For.

STABBED IN A CARRIAGE

RUTH POWELL SUFFERS AT HANDS OF TWO UNKNOWN MEN.

When the Cabman Discovered Her She Was Unconscious and Her Assaulters Gone.

Two unknown men attempted to kill a young woman in a cab at the corner of New York and Illinois streets late last night and after staining their hands with blood jumped from the rapidly moving vehicle and fled in the darkness. The attempted crime and the absence from the vehicle of the two men was not discovered by the cab driver until a moan from the inside told him that one of the inmates of his carriage was in agony. He stopped his horses and opened the door of his cab only to find the unconscious form of a young woman lying on the inside with a stream of blood gushing from an ugly wound on her forehead. He at once drove to the Indiana Medical College Dispensary, where Drs. Chappell and Sweet soon revived the injured girl and, after taking a few stitches in her head and applying several bandages, sent her to her home in the same vehicle in which she was brutally assaulted.

The girl gave her name as Ruth Powell and said that she lived on South Senate avenue. She went out with the two young men, she said, in search of a girl friend of hers, but could not find her, and at the corner of Illinois and New York streets, without any warning, she was stabbed in the head with a knife by one of the men and hit with some blunt instrument in the hands of the other, after which she remembered nothing. She said she did not know either of the men, but understood that one of them worked in the office of the New Telephone Company. The cabman in whose carriage the assault was made said that he did not know either of the young men and had never seen them before, but stated that he did not hear any loud words and had no idea that anything out of the ordinary happened until he saw the young woman jump out of the carriage, he said, and suppose they made a dash for it and opened the door. The police were notified of the affair last night, but were unable to locate either of the young woman's assailants.

BOLD WORK OF THIEVES. Steal Two Trays of Diamonds While a Store Is Full of Customers.

CHICAGO, July 31.—While the jewelry store of Louis Weber, at Clark and Harrison streets, was full of customers to-day, robbers entered the basement of the place and, cutting holes through the floor, raised the platform between the trays and inner show windows, stole two trays of diamonds valued at \$5,000. Gaining access to the basement through a vacant store in the rear the thieves saw a hole in the floor back of the show window large enough to get a hand and the bridge leading into it. In the barracks will remain 600 troops subject to emergency call. Judging by the small crowds and the perfect order of to-day they appear to be little concerned by these precautions.

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