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PEACE AGAIN AT TIPPERARY.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE IRISH LEADERS GOES ON.

EVIDENT INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DELAY THE PROCEEDINGS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE—PROTESTS FROM THE DEFENDANTS.

Dublin, Sept. 26.—The streets of Tipperary were thronged with people until a late hour last night discussing the exciting incidents of the day. As little real progress had been made toward a disposition of the cases against the arrested Nationalists, and as the general impression created by the court's rulings was not one complimentary to the tribunal's sense of fairness, there was much speculation as to what the morrow would bring forth. The leading Nationalists had a prolonged consultation in the evening. A further attempt to bring Sergeant Kennedy, of the police force, to account for some of the clubbing in front of the courthouse yesterday will be made.

The situation at Tipperary this morning was much more tranquil than yesterday. The streets were still thronged with people who seemed to be laboring under suppressed excitement, but there was no collision with the police. The authorities took special precautions to guard against the possibility of an outbreak. A detachment of soldiers assisted the police in maintaining order. The space in front of the courthouse was held by a strong guard and both soldiers and police patrolled the streets.

The session of the court for the trial of the conspiracy cases was of short duration this morning. When the hour for opening came the presiding magistrate announced that it would be impossible to go on with the cases this morning, as the Judge of the County Court required the building. It would be necessary therefore to adjourn further proceedings until the afternoon. Before the magistrate could declare the court adjourned Timothy Healy sprang to his feet, and in the name of the defendants entered an earnest protest against an adjournment for the reason given. It was not right, he urged, that the magistrates in such a case should suit their actions to the convenience of the County Court. The judge of that tribunal should be the one to yield, instead of insisting on the letter of his rights in the premises. Men had been brought to Tipperary far from their homes for trial. They had a right to expect that the trial would be expeditious as possible. It was becoming more and more manifest, Mr. Healy declared, that the defendants were being treated with every discourtesy the authorities could devise.

Mr. Healy's protest was unavailing. As soon as he resumed his seat the court was adjourned until the afternoon.

When the court reopened in the afternoon Mr. Ronan proceeded with the statement of the Crown's case against the accused men. The prosecuting officer read long extracts from speeches made at various Nationalist meetings since the inauguration of the Plan of Campaign, and also quoted from resolutions adopted at these meetings. It appeared to be the object of the prosecution to prolong the case as far as possible. At one point William O'Brien, who, with Mr. Dillon, was to have sailed for the United States next week, chaffingly reminded Mr. Ronan that his ship was to sail for America on Thursday next, adding that there appeared to be a race against time between the Crown counsel and the ship. When the court was adjourned Mr. Ronan was still speaking.

Upon the adjournment being announced Timothy Harrington made a strong protest against the course that is being pursued by the prosecution. He said it was evident that the design of the Government was to protract the trial to the greatest possible length, and he denounced this treatment of the case as altogether unfair to the men who were being tried. His protest, however, seemed to have no effect upon the court, and the present policy of the prosecution will, it is generally believed, be maintained to the end of the trial.

John Morley, who has been personally investigating the condition of affairs in Ireland, departed to-day for England.

SAVAGE EXCESSES IN GOA.

London, Sept. 26.—"The Chronicle's" Calcutta correspondent says: "It is reported that the troops in Goa are committing the wildest excesses and shooting people indiscriminately. Several popular leaders have been arrested and shot in their residences. The residences of others are besieged and a lively fusillade proceeds between besiegers and besieged. Numbers of people have fled to the sanctuary of the Cathedral in Old Goa. It is rumored that the Governor-General is hiding in the Palace and is deaf to petitions from the inhabitants. Many women and children who fled thither for protection have been bayoneted by the Palace guard. Several dynamite bombs have been thrown into the Palace by a band of citizen soldiers. The Governor justifies the acts of the troops on the ground that a revolution has been declared. It is estimated that 300 persons were killed and wounded in two days' fighting.

Meetings of Goanese have been held in Bombay to denounce the Government of Goa and to ask for British annexation.

LABOR TROUBLES IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Sept. 26. The strike of the wool shearers is not general. The squatters are suing their workpeople for breaking their agreements. At a conference held at Broken Hill it was decided, subject to the consent of the employers and the unions, that a portion of the men employed shall be non-unionists and that union miners shall work forty-six hours weekly at the wages paid before the strike, and shall agree to refuse to strike at the bidding of other labor parties. All future disputes between the directors and the miners shall be referred to a board of arbitration, over which a judge of the Supreme Court shall preside.

The directors of the Victorian railways have secured from Japan a supply of coal sufficient to meet their requirements for six weeks.

At a meeting which was attended by 300 of the executive officers of the Victorian unions a vote of confidence in the Strike Committee was passed, and it was recommended that one day's pay be levied every week from each unionist who is at work to maintain the strikers. It was estimated that this tax would, if paid by all the workmen, produce an income of $25,000 weekly, but it is not likely that this sum will be realized.

THE MASSACRE OF GERMANS AT VITU.

London, Sept. 26.—A British man-of-war has been ordered to proceed from Zanzibar to Vitu, to inquire into the recent massacre there of a German merchant and seven German employes by the natives.

A dispatch from Berlin denies the report that Germany has demanded satisfaction and compensation from England for the killing of German subjects at Vitu.

MOORISH REBELS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Tangier, Sept. 26.—The Moorish army has defeated and routed the insurgents in the district of Ait Shokhman. The rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded and many were made prisoners. All the leaders who were captured were beheaded. The victorious troops pursued the insurgents and destroyed several of their villages.

MR. WILLARD'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

London, Sept. 26.—Mr. Willard, of the Shaftesbury Theatre, gave his farewell performance this evening prior to his departure for America. He appeared in "The Middleman" before a brilliant and enthusiastic audience. In a speech Mr. Willard said he was confident that Americans would judge him impartially.

THE LOSS OF THE ERTOGROUL.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—The Sultan has granted double the usual pensions to the families of the members of the crew of the warship Ertogroul, who lost their lives by the recent foundering of that vessel at sea.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—A special commission, comprising members of the Government and the Governors of the provinces which the Jews inhabit, has been appointed to consider the position of the Jews in Russia.

INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—An epidemic prevails in the southern suburbs of this city. The disease is infectious. The doctors believe it to be influenza.

FOR AND AGAINST BIRCHALL.

ALL THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION PRESENTED.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE TESTIFY—A STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL CASE AGAINST THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF YOUNG BENWELL.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 26.—The court opened this morning at 10 o'clock, and in spite of the sloppy, rainy weather there was no apparent falling off in the size of the crowd. Miss Cromwell, of Eastwood, was the first witness to-day. She testified that on February 17 she went to the station to meet some friends who were to come on the 3:29 train. She met Birchall in the lane coming from the Brantford road to the station. He was dressed in a navy-blue short coat and black cap. His shoes were muddy and his trousers were rolled up. She did not at that time know him. He entered the station and bought a ticket for Hamilton. She had no doubt as to his identity with the prisoner.

James Hayward, a young storekeeper of Eastwood, testified that he was at the station on the day in question about 3:15 o'clock, and saw Miss Smith there, also Birchall, who was on the platform.

Henry Jones, now at Drumbo, formerly porter at the Eastwood station, was the next witness. On February 17 he saw at nearly half-past 3 a man on the platform with Miss Alice Smith. This man he afterward identified at the jail as Birchall.

Miss Mary Swayze saw the prisoner at the Eastwood station on February 17. Her description of his clothing coincided with those of former witnesses. His boots were muddy and his trousers were rolled up.

George Hay, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, testified that he worked on the morning westbound local train from Eastwood to Suspension Bridge. The witness was positive that he saw Birchall get on at Eastwood, and that he saw him last on that run at Niagara Falls. He knew the prisoner well, having seen him in Woodstock in the winter of 1888, where he was known as Lord Somerset. He had seen him with Dudley. The prisoner got off the train at Hamilton, and when he came back he had a ticket for Niagara Falls. Witness saw the prisoner again on February 21, when he got on the train at Suspension Bridge, on the American side, and got off on the Canadian side.

The witness was a little confused on cross-examination.

James Duffield, news agent on the Grand Trunk train from Niagara Falls to London and return, swore that on February 17 last he saw the prisoner on his train. The train was nearing Princeton when he first noticed the prisoner. He remembered the day particularly well, because on that day he had to change his boxes from one train to another, which was not usual. Witness continued:

"I was passing through the train with goods for sale and noticed the prisoner in the smoking car. I tried to sell him a book and succeeded. The book I sold him was 'Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad.' I sold him also some cigars and some oranges between Princeton and Winona, the first station east of Hamilton. He got off at Hamilton and got a ticket for Niagara Falls. I sat down with the prisoner for about half an hour and we talked together. He asked me about business on the road and told me his name was Smith and he was on his way to Buffalo, where he was to meet his brother. He offered me a cigar, which I took. He also had a flask and offered me something out of it, but I told him I didn't use it. I noticed that his boots were very muddy and that his trousers were rolled up."

George Crumbull, a Grand Trunk Railway ticket clerk, identified the stubs of two tickets to Eastwood sold at Niagara Falls between 3 p. m. on February 16 and 3 p. m. on February 17 last. These were the only tickets sold from that point for Eastwood for two weeks before and for a week afterward.

Mr. Osler, for the Crown, announced that this was all the evidence against the prisoner.

At the instance of the defence young McDonald, who heard shots in the swamp on February 17, was recalled and severely questioned by Mr. Blackstock as to the statement made by him. He would not deny that he had said that Friedenburg, who corroborated his evidence, was not with him; that there was an interval of four or five minutes between the shots, or that it was between 2 and 2:30 p. m. when he heard the firing, but if he had said these things they were true. The court adjourned until 2 p. m., when the evidence for the defence was entered upon.

John Robb, whose house is half a mile from the spot in which Benwell's body was found, was the first witness for the defence. In the evening of February 18, about 6 o'clock, he heard two shots fired, one quickly after the other, in the swamp. Watching, he saw one man come out, another following him. They went west.

Mrs. Schultz, a German woman, was called next. She said she lived across the road from Robb's. She heard two shots when going over to Robb's house on February 18, about 6:30 o'clock.

John Freidenburg, who lives one mile from the place where the body was found, said that on February 17 he was hauling logs for Mr. Kipp on Governor's Road and overtook two young men going east. They were strangers and asked him if they could ride with him. He carried them about a mile. After getting off they thanked him for the ride, and continued their way east along Governor's Road. The men wore overcoats and did not have mustaches. Neither of them was the prisoner. It was about half past 10 in the morning.

James Atkinson, the next witness, is a Drumbo hotel-keeper. On February 20, early in the morning, two men came to his place and called him up. He gave them crackers, cheese and beer. One was Robert Colwell, the other was named Baker. The latter wore felt boots with rubbers over them. They were rather the worse for drink. The buggy in which they came was muddy. He knew nothing against Colwell, except that he occasionally would get on a spree. Baker was a stranger to the witness.

Mr. Oliver, a farmer, living one and one-half miles north of Princeton, stated that about February 18 at 3 o'clock in the morning two men awakened him by tapping on his door. They said they were going to Princeton to buy horses, and had missed the way.

Andrew Young, a farmer, living also one and a half miles north of Princeton, swore that on Thursday morning, February 20, at 3 o'clock, two strangers rapped at his door and asked the way they were driving. Their footsteps were inaudible at the door, leading him to suppose they wore rubbers. The next morning he followed the track of their vehicle to Princeton.

Daniel Straub Byes in Princeton, where his father keeps a hotel. On Thursday before the body was found, at 11 a. m., Baker and Colwell drove to his house. Witness and three other men who had been on the coroner's jury went up to see the spot where Benwell's body was found the day after its discovery. On the road near the swamp he saw the track of a buggy that had stopped there and saw foot tracks of two men about in the swamp. The deceased man's boot would not make a mark to correspond with any of these.

Thomas Cowan, of Woodstock, said that Colwell and another man came to his house on Wednesday or Tuesday morning. They seemed to be on a drunken spree.

William Lancaster Byes two miles from where the body was found. He said that on Thursday morning at 1:30 o'clock George Baker and Colwell had come to his house, apparently drunk and using bad language. After some words they drove off in their buggy.

Several witnesses took the stand to say that when they saw Benwell's body they thought they recognized him as a pedler they had seen about Woodstock. Then several witnesses testified that a certain trail in the swamp mentioned by the Crown witnesses did not exist.

A TALK WITH THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

HIS OBSERVATIONS IN CANADA—OPPOSED TO COERCIVE MEASURES IN IRELAND.

Ottawa, Sept. 26 (Special).—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen reached here to-day on their transcontinental tour over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The visitors have been besieged with invitations by members of the Dominion Government and have had out a rather extensive social programme for a three days' stay in the Dominion capital. The Earl has formed the opinion since arriving at Quebec that political union with the United States is not the destiny of the Dominion. From his observations he says he discovered the development of a healthy National sentiment in all the provinces he visited. While in Canada the Earl will make a study of the Imperial federation question and see to what extent public sentiment on this side of the Atlantic favors strengthening the ties between Canada and the rest of the British Empire. He admits that the movement is still in its infancy in England, but thinks that a feasible plan will yet be worked out by British statesmen without securing the preponderance of any particular section in directing the affairs of the Empire. The Earl expressed regret at the action of the Salisbury Government in arresting Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon. Speaking as an ex-Viceroy of Ireland, he regarded coercive measures as an insult to the intelligence of modern civilization. The tactics pursued for the last four years would inevitably react upon those who sought to stifle the National aspirations of a worthy people. Home Rule he regarded as an event of the near future. Perhaps recent incidents in Ireland would hasten it. At any rate the outrageous proceedings recently witnessed had already stimulated the zeal of Home Rulers. Though the goal seemed uncertain at times, a few more months could not fail to work wonders. He knew the temperament of the Irish people. They were a warm-hearted, chivalrous race, chafing under burdensome restraints. Once Home Rule was granted Ireland would no longer prove a source of danger, but rather an honorable competitor of England in the arts of peace. As regards the threatened famine, he thought a well-considered system of railway and public works would do much to avert mischief, although, administered by a Government out of harmony with the rightful aspirations of the people, the full benefits of such a system of relief might not be felt.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN ALGERIA.

London, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Algeria says that a storm has swept over a large portion of Algeria, doing an immense amount of damage.

CUBAN NEWSPAPERS FAVOR RECIPROCITY.

Havana, Sept. 26.—The leading newspapers here continue to advocate reciprocity with the United States.

SLAVIN DEFEATS McAULIFFE.

London, Sept. 27.—Slavin won the fight this morning with McAuliffe in the second round.

TWO FOREIGN MISSIONS FILLED.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB NAMED FOR SPAIN, AND EDWIN H. CONGER, OF IOWA, FOR BRAZIL.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

E. Burd Grubb, of New-Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

General E. Burd Grubb has achieved an honorable career in business, politics and war. He was born on November 13, 1841, at Burlington, N. J., and is the son of Edward Burd Grubb, a noted iron manufacturer and miner. The son was educated at the public schools and college at Burlington, and at the outbreak of the Civil War promptly offered his services to his country. He was appointed second lieutenant in a New-Jersey regiment, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. When General Kearny assumed command of the First New-Jersey Brigade, he appointed young Grubb first lieutenant of Company D, 5d New-Jersey Regiment. Lieutenant Grubb was assigned for duty on the brigade staff of Colonel Taylor, and after the battles of Gaines's Mills and White Oak Creek he was attached to the staff of General Torbett, and distinguished himself at the battle of Crampton's Pass. In November, 1862, he was promoted to be major of the 23d New-Jersey Regiment, and soon after lieutenant-colonel. He won distinction in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and other great engagements.

Early in 1863 the term of service of his regiment expired, and for a short time Colonel Grubb was in command of the recruiting camp at Beverly, N. J. There he raised the 34th and 37th Regiments, New-Jersey Volunteers, and in 1864 was again at the front under General Grant. In March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general for meritorious service before Petersburg. General Grubb was mustered out of the service in 1866, and went into active business with his father. Two years later his father died, and General Grubb took charge of his large iron interests in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, living at Burlington, where he was a popular and influential citizen. In 1873 he was a member of the Common Council of Burlington, besides holding other places of trust and importance. He accompanied M. De Lesseps when the latter made his first trip through the Suez Canal, and contributed an interesting account of that affair to "Lippincott's Magazine." He has been an active yachtsman and has been identified with many social interests. He has been for years commandant of the famous Philadelphia City Troop, and commanded the New-Jersey battalion in the Yorktown centennial, where the battalion won the National prize.

General Grubb was elected State Commander of the New-Jersey Grand Army of the Republic, but declined a re-election. Last year he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, and made a fine run in spite of Democratic frauds throughout Hudson County. General Grubb married Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth Van Rensselaer in 1863, the daughter of the Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer.

General Grubb and his family live in Beverly, N. J., his home, Edgewater Park, being one of the handsomest on the river.

Edwin Hurd Conger, of Des Moines, was born in Illinois on March 7, 1843, and was graduated from Lombard University in 1862. He served in the 102d Illinois Volunteers, at first in the ranks, but rising to the grade of captain. Having united law at the close of the war, he was graduated from the Albany Law School, and then entered on the practice of his profession in Godfrey, Ill., remaining there until 1868, when he removed to Lexington, Iowa, and engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking. He was elected County Treasurer in 1877 and again in 1879, and State Treasurer in 1880 and 1882. In 1884 he was sent to Congress from the VIIth District, being re-elected two and four years thereafter. At first under Democratic control, he served only upon the Committee on Agriculture, but last winter Speaker Reed assigned him to duty on this, and also on the committees on Banking and Currency and Weights and Measures, of which latter he was chairman. His identification with the Conger land bill, passed at the present session, and requiring that quantities of land shall be sold in packed and designated as to be readily distinguishable from the surface, has been a prominent feature of his recent service.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

SECRETARY WINES EXPOSING THE OHIO PARDON SYSTEM.

Cincinnati, Sept. 26.—The National Prison Congress opened last night with an address by ex-President Hayes. To-day the report of the standing committee on criminal law reform was presented. At the afternoon session there was a wardens' meeting, presided over by Captain Joseph Nicholson, who made an address. Major R. W. McLaughey, of the Pennsylvania Reformatory, read a paper on the parole system and Professor E. D. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper on criminal statistics. Mr. McLaughey was strongly in favor of the parole system as tending to protect society as well as to exercise a reformatory influence with criminals. Mr. Patton, of Indiana, made a vehement speech against marking criminals. He believed that the protection of society and the reformation of the criminal were to some extent antagonistic. Mr. McLaughey said that the Bertillon system made no mark that could attach to any criminal so long as he chose to do right. Mr. Brockway, of New York, favored the Bertillon system for criminal institutions. It was not specially applicable to reformatory places for the young. Mr. Hart, of Minnesota, urged the adoption of a uniform method of compiling the statistical portion of prison receipts, and showed why this was desirable as a means of ascertaining important facts for prison discipline.

Secretary Wines said he wished the people of Ohio were before him to hear what he had to say upon the method of administering the parole system. He went on to relate what he had to say in this respect in a visit to the Ohio penitentiary last January when the board of managers were in session. He found that applicants for parole were admitted before the board by the half dozen at a time and that each one was referred to the member representing the county from which the prisoner came. That member examined the prisoner privately or semi-publicly and made his recommendation to the board and upon this the board acted. It was the "courtesy of the Senate" extended by the members to each other. They gave no sort of attention to the record of the prisoners' conduct in prison. Indeed, one of the board showed him a telegram from a very prominent railroad man, asking him to parole a certain prisoner that day, and he said he would rather act on that telegram than on anything the warden might suggest. After the meeting he asked the warden what was the effect of this method on prison discipline and he answered that it was most disastrous.

TWO BROTHERS FIGHT OVER MUTTON CHOPS.

Morris and John Ogden, brothers, twenty-eight and thirty-seven years old respectively, had a quarrel at their home in Newark last night, which may result in a tragedy. The mother of the men had cooked them some mutton chops, and it seems the quantity was too meagre for the two men. A fight arose over the division of the chops, and Morris seized a carving knife and cut a frightful gash across John's right arm, severing the main artery. He then slashed him across the forehead, inflicting a terrible gash. John is in the City Hospital in a critical condition, and Morris is locked up.

THEIR SECURITIES GONE.

INDIGNANT STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THEIR PRESIDENT—A COMMITTEE'S DISMAL REPORT.

The report was made yesterday of the committee appointed by the stockholders of the Star Insurance Company to investigate the affairs of the company, and find out, if possible, what had become of their thousands of dollars in securities, supposed to have been abstracted from a safe deposit company's vaults, and which has been so anxiously awaited by the stockholders for the last month. It can hardly be called a satisfactory report so far as the interests of the stockholders are concerned.

The history of the Star Insurance Company's affairs, as far as known, has been recently published in The Tribune. It may be briefly reviewed as follows: The company in 1886 discontinued business. Its assets consisted, according to the sworn statement of President Nicholas C. Miller and Secretary George S. Middlebrook (Miller's son-in-law), on January 1, 1890, of United States bonds, market value, $219,710; real estate, $5,800; collateral loan, $7,900; and cash and other assets making up the total of $237,244. The liabilities consisted of the balance of capital not yet distributed of $261,275, and some unpaid losses and claims in litigation amounting to $5,000, making the aggregate liabilities $266,275. In 1887 the company paid its stockholders a dividend of 50 per cent in liquidation. It was then hoped that, with judicious handling the securities which the company said it held would bring in a few years at least 90 per cent on their face value.

The stockholders waited patiently until last spring, when William G. Fleming, of No. 38 Wall-st., acting for the estate of W. E. Fleming, becoming dissatisfied with the way the company's affairs were going on, called a number of the stockholders together, and an investigation was set on foot. Inquiries made at the offices of the company met refusals from the officers and directors to give any satisfactory information. A list of the stockholders, supposed to be about thirty-one in number, was even refused, in order, it was believed, to prevent them from calling a general meeting. Finally a committee, consisting of James Clark, chairman; W. G. Fleming, Henry Robertson, E. S. Bailey, one of the largest stockholders, and Joseph Wood was appointed to carry on the investigation.

During the last month this committee has labored assiduously, and the results of their labors were submitted to the stockholders at a secret meeting held yesterday afternoon at No. 69 Pine-st. Among the stockholders present, representing in all fully 2,000 shares, or about two-fifths of the capital of the company, were T. C. Kimball, president of the Gansevoort Bank, seventy-nine shares, chairman; ex-Mayor Hewitt, also representing the Peter Cooper estate, seventy-five shares; George A. Bell, Frederick Rohde, 100 shares; William L. Taylor, George W. Hard, J. W. Murray, president German-American Insurance Company, sixty-five shares; E. S. Bailey, 100 shares; Robert Lenox Kennedy, 100 shares; William G. Fleming, ninety-eight shares; G. W. Silberhorn, sixty shares; Emory Miller, fifty-six shares; P. L. Milhau, thirty shares; John H. Miller, James Clark, seventy-four shares, and Miss Mary Roberts, 100 shares. The shares are at $100 each.

The report of the committee was read by Mr. Wood, secretary. He began by submitting the statement procured from W. E. Hoxie, the chairman of the special committee appointed by the directors to wind up the company's affairs. In substance the report continued: About a month ago Mr. Hoxie, in company with the secretary, Mr. Middlebrook, had gone to the office of the safe deposit company, and opened the vault of the Star Insurance Company, in which President Miller, as custodian of the company's funds, had sworn the securities were deposited. The tin box in the vault contained only a brown paper envelope, upon which were a few pencilled memoranda. Mr. Hoxie also said that previous to the liquidation there had been two defalcations, amounting to about $80,000, which President Miller had told the directors he would father in consideration that nothing was said about them. One of these was money stolen by a vice-president of the company, who is now dead; the other was the result of an investment in securities which afterward proved to be forged. This, Mr. Wood said, proved an interesting piece of news to the stockholders.

Mr. Hoxie had further said that according to the president's statement the securities of the company about three years ago had been transferred to Lake Gas Company stock in Chicago; but this fact was difficult to reconcile with the last sworn statement of the president, in December, in which he had said that at that time the Government bonds were actually in the possession of the company. So far as Mr. Hoxie knew, President Miller's personal assets consisted of the possible result of a lawsuit for $100,000 in Chicago, and an equity claim of all over $10,000 in a loan to the North River Bank, Chicago. The lawsuit is supposed to result from a deal made by Miller with the Chicago Gas Trust Company, and has just been decided in his favor and appealed by the trust company.

Mr. Wood further reported that the committee had learned that only one of the twenty-six or thirty directors of the company owned more than ten shares, and some of them only five shares. One of these is the janitor, who is at present in charge of the offices at No. 58 Pine-st., at a salary of $5 a week. The names of most of the directors were not known, but it was understood that Mr. Miller's two sons were also members of the board, which the report designated as a "straw board."

Then came the report of James R. Mercein, who had been sent by the directors on September 15 to make certain propositions to Mr. Miller in Chicago. To the first proposition, namely, that Mr. Miller should immediately assign to the Star Insurance Company all claims and interests of his in any suits, the president replied that by so doing he would be virtually admitting that he had appropriated the securities of the company to his own use, and therefore refused to do so. As to the other proposition, that he at once resign his office as president of the company, Mr. Miller had refused to surrender the office upon demand, but said that if the resolution calling for his resignation were rescinded he would at once vacate the office. He made the further condition that in case he made an assignment as desired, he should not be held accountable for the two defalcations referred to, and that the aggregate amount of the interest paid to the company on the Government bonds during the last few years, and which was credited on the books, should be allowed as a partial offset to his indebtedness.

"This report," said Mr. Wood, "excited the greatest indignation on the part of several of the stockholders, among whom was ex-Mayor Hewitt. The latter said that as honest citizens it was the duty of every stockholder present to set aside his personal interests in order to bring to justice this malefactor, Miller, if it were true that he was a malefactor. As far as the investigation had gone, it appeared that Miller had made use of the securities of which he was the trusted custodian. Either his guilt or innocence should at once be proved if possible. With this object in view he presented a resolution that the present committee of five be continued and empowered to take whatever action they saw fit toward instituting criminal or civil proceedings against President Miller, and that each stockholder subscribe 50 cents on each share of his stock to supply the committee with the necessary funds for carrying on any such prosecution. This resolution was immediately and unanimously adopted, and the meeting soon afterward adjourned."

Mr. Wood, who had been deputed to give the result of the meeting to the newspapers, further said that many of the stockholders had been strongly in favor of beginning criminal proceedings at once against Mr. Miller, but that the legal element of the meeting had not yet decided whether this was the best course to adopt under the circumstances. As to the nature of the charge which could be brought against him they were equally undecided. Some believed he could be indicted for perjury, and others for embezzlement. Whatever action was decided upon, however, would be taken without delay. It is said that Mr. Miller has recently invested in a large restaurant in Chicago. He was formerly connected with the Cameron Coal and Iron Company in this city, the stock of which is now selling at a low figure.

MURDERED IN A LONELY WOOD.

A CRIME LIKE THE KILLING OF ANNIE LECONEY—ARREST OF A NEGRO.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 26 (Special).—A murder resembling somewhat the butchery of Annie Leconey a year ago stirred the people of the same vicinity this evening. Annie Miller, the wife of John Miller, a young farmer, was found with her head almost severed from her body partly concealed in a clump of bushes a half mile from her home. That she had had a frightful struggle for life was evident. Though the rain had beaten down it did not obscure the marks in the earth. Her left hand had been caught in the teeth of her slayer and was bitten. Mrs. Miller had gone to Moorestown in the morning and was returning to her home. She got off at Merchantville and took a short cut across the fields and through a piece of woods. Little Nellie De Hadroy and her brother met Mrs. Miller on the road between 2 and 3 o'clock, and they saw her walk toward the dense woods. Ahead of her, about a hundred yards, they saw a negro enter the woods. That was the last seen of Mrs. Miller alive. She failed to appear at the farm-house, and a searching party soon discovered the awful truth. Francis Lingo, a burly negro, against whom there was a strong chain of circumstantial evidence in the Leconey murder and who was the first man arrested for that crime, had been at work on the farm, and early this morning he quit work on account of the rain, saying he was going to Philadelphia. He did not go, and was found at his house to-night. He answers the description of the man the children saw go into the woods. He was arrested and taken to Merchantville. A piece of old blue flannel shirt, found at the scene of the murder was fitted into a torn place in his shirt sleeve.

MELVAINE FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

THE JURY PRESENT A STRONG RECOMMENDATION FOR MERCY.

The trial of Charles McElvaine for murder in the first degree ended in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. District-Attorney Ridgway, who had recovered from his indisposition of Thursday, called Warden Brymer, of the Raymond Street Jail, as a witness. The warden testified that McElvaine was a puzzle to him and that the prisoner had threatened to kill him last Sunday. The warden testified further that he had found a knife in the prisoner's cell about two weeks ago, and that he had thereupon declined to admit visitors to see the prisoner. He was not afraid, he said, that McElvaine would commit suicide, but feared that he might hurt some one else.

Ambrose H. Purdy then made a strong plea for the acquittal of his client. He argued that the prisoner did not enter Luca's house in a felonious manner, because Mrs. Lifin was not sure whether the screen was left open or shut. If the prisoner had entered through an open window, he continued, the crime would not have been a felony, but a misdemeanor, and consequently the killing of Luca was not murder, but manslaughter in the first degree. Mr. Purdy reviewed the testimony tending to prove the theory of his client's insanity and referred to that of expert physicians, notably that of Dr. Ingraham, which pronounced McElvaine not only insane, but foolish from birth. After a review District-Attorney Ridgway summed up the case for the people. Judge Moore reviewed the case in a long address to the jury. He dwelt upon the fact that all the testimony to prove the prisoner to be insane had been given by his relatives. The jury retired at about 4 o'clock.

The jury asked for instructions in regard to the legal definition of insanity after deliberating for three hours, and again retired. At a late hour in the evening nothing had been heard from them, and Judge Moore expressed the intention of waiting all night for a verdict. At the former trial the jury deliberated thirty hours before agreeing upon conviction.

At half past 12 this morning the jury returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. They presented a strong recommendation for mercy.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE FOURTH ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOUSE.

Flames were discovered in the basement of the five-story tenement house No. 733 Second-ave. early yesterday morning, and there was good reason to believe that they had been started by some miscreant who had made three previous attempts to burn the house. A suspicious fire started in the basement on August 23, damaging the house to the extent of $1,000, several families had narrow escapes. Since then workmen have been repairing the house and only one family has lived in it. Frederick Schneider's butcher shop is on the ground floor. On the night of September 10, and again on the night of September 19, the firemen were called to put out flames which had started in one of the wood bins in the basement. Each time the firemen thought that the flames were of incendiary origin. Half an hour after midnight yesterday morning the basement was blazing again and the engines were called in time to prevent serious loss. Assistant Fire Marshal Frank and detectives of the East Thirty-fifth-st. squad have made several fruitless investigations of the fires.

LOSSES OF SEVERAL MANUFACTURERS.

The four-story factory building No. 512 West Sixteenth-st. was wrecked by flames of unknown origin early yesterday. The fire burned up everything of value in the building except a big safe, which dropped from an upper story to the second floor without turning over. The ground floor and basement were occupied by Morris Eulens as a fur-dressing factory, and his loss was about $10,000. F. W. Cooper and L. Franson, manufacturers of silver-plated ware and silver jewelry, lost about $5,000 on the third and fourth floors. J. F. Palmer's sons, manufacturers of gas fixtures, occupied the top story, and lost about $3,000. The building was worth only $10,000. All of the property was insured.

DECISION IN A COPYRIGHT CASE.

St. Louis, Sept. 26 (special). Justice Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered an important decision to-day on the question of copyright for Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The case was that of Homer Merriam against the Halladay Publishing Company. The complainants are owners of the copyright of 1864, and are successors of the original publishers of the dictionary, which was issued in 1828. The extreme life of a copyright is forty-two years; so, in 1889, Henry G. Allen & Co., of New York, Loomis & Co. and Ogilvie & Co., of Chicago, issued photo-lithographic copies of the 1847 edition. These reprints were sold for one-fourth the price of the latest edition. The Merriams brought suits in several states, and after exhaustive arguments Judge Miller decided in favor of the defendants. The Merriams held that the reprint was styled the latest edition, etc.

A YOUNGSTER WHO SAYS HE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Carlisle, Penn., Sept. 26 (special). Frank Rathgeb, eleven years old, who lives in this city, says that, while on his way to school yesterday, he was kidnapped by a gang of gypsies. One of the gypsies jumped out of the wagon, seized him and carried him to the wagon, where he was gagged and his hands and feet were tied. After dark the kidnapped boy succeeded in getting his hands and legs loose, and cutting the canvas, leaped out from the back of the wagon and escaped.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

Winchendon, Mass., Sept. 26.—Edward Tryon and George Barnard were instantly killed to-night by the electric-light guy wire coming in contact with an incandescent circuit. The wire had been taken from the Boston and Albany depot to allow a building to be moved and was left hanging in a coil by the side of the pole. Both had hold of the wire. Barnard's hands were badly burned and it is supposed that Tryon attempted to assist him and himself fell a victim. Word was telephoned to the station, where the current was shut off, so the men could be released.

NELSON LOWERS THE STALLION RECORD.

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 26.—Nelson, the great Maine stallion, lowered the world's stallion record to-day. Time—2:11 1-2.

Faustina lowered the two-year-old record in 2:29 1-2.

ALL THE ITEMS AGREED TO.

THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE BY THE CONFEREES.

A VOTE ON IT LOOKED FOR TO-DAY—CONCESSIONS MADE BY BOTH BRANCHES IN CONFERENCE—BINDER TWINE PLACED AT 7-10 CENT—COMPROMISE ON SUGAR—DATE FOR RECIPROCITY EXTENDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 26.—The conferees on the Tariff bill succeeded in settling their final differences and finishing up their ten-days' labor late this afternoon, and the report which they signed was laid before the House in time to be read partially through before adjournment. Major McKinley, the chairman of the House Committee of Conference, had hoped to avoid the loss of several hours by obtaining unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the report in full at the clerk's desk, as the whole of it will necessarily appear in to-morrow's issue of "The Congressional Record." But Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the ranking minority conferee, demanded that the whole text be read, after a failure to force the consideration of the report over until next Monday. Mr. McKinley will call up the Tariff measure in its newest form immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow, and there is little doubt that the previous question will be ordered, and a vote taken on the adoption of the report, some time during the afternoon. Mr. McMillin took the trouble to announce that the minority in the House would offer no unusual opposition to speedy action, and, if the same policy is followed in the Senate, the bill in its amended form will go to the President next Tuesday or Wednesday. Adjournment will undoubtedly follow a few days later.

It was after 5 o'clock when Major McKinley, carrying a large bundle of papers, and the Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, Major Carson, with the enrolled conference bill under his arm, entered the House. Applause broke out on the Republican side when they appeared, and it became generally evident that early and united action on the Tariff bill could now be had. The report was soon formally presented, and a few sanguine members expected to reach a vote upon it before adjournment. But the House has fixed Friday evening's session for the consideration of pension bills, and a sitting which should last beyond 6 o'clock was found impracticable. Mr. McMillin's demand for the reading of the bill complicated the situation still further, and any material progress after that became impossible.

The delay in reporting the bill in its new form was due solely to the difficulty in preparing it for presentation. All the changes made by the conference had to be embodied in the text, and then the whole had to be gone over carefully and compared with the original. Some of the work had been anticipated, of course, but enough alterations were left to the very last to keep the clerks busy for several hours. The full Conference Committee, in fact, had passed upon the report before 1 o'clock. Its labors were merely perfunctory, however; for it simply registered with machine-like regularity the decisions already arrived at by the Republican conferees. It took the Republican members of the conference perhaps three-quarters of an hour to straighten out the difficulties which they had left formally unsettled last night.

To make the passage of the bill as smooth and as easy as possible in both the House and the Senate, the representatives of each branch announced a willingness to go a little further in the way of concessions than had been thought possible before. The Senate yielded one more point to the House in the Sugar schedule, and offered to fix the rate on sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, at 5-10 cent a pound, instead of 6-10. The House then gave a little additional ground on the binder-twine question, consenting at last to accept a duty of 7-10 cent a pound, instead of a full cent. There was still a little controversy over the date on which the bill should be put into effect. October