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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889. THREE CENTS

PLATT IS THE POWER

That Controls the Republican Organization in the Empire State.

HE RUNS THE CONVENTION,

Although the Other Leaders Were Allowed to Do the Talking.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC TO BE RESTRICTED.

The Platform Makes Such a Declaration, and Chauncey Depew Echoes the Sentiment in His Address—A Ticket Nominated Almost Without Opposition—Governor Hill Arraigned in Strong Terms—Massachusetts Republicans Put Themselves in Line for the Coming Campaign—Brackett Placed in the Field for Governor—The Ohio Democracy.

The Republicans of New York met in convention yesterday at Saratoga. Platt was in supreme command, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The platform declares that the liquor traffic should be restricted, and Chauncey Depew, the temporary chairman, spoke to the same effect. In the Massachusetts convention J. Q. A. Brackett was nominated for Governor, after a brief contest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SARATOGA, September 25.—The story of to-day's Republican Convention is a story of the masterly force and political ingenuity of one man. It is an illustrative incident in the career of a man who has ascended to power from the depths to which a crushing fall brought him. The man is Thomas C. Platt, who, while holding no place in politics or the Government, and while operating simply from a merchant's office, has yet managed to impress the Government of the nation and control the politics of one party in the greatest State in the Union.

Just a year ago Mr. Platt was one of four Republican leaders who divided the management of the newly-created machine in this State. Mr. Platt is now the big head of the party organization—unopposed, if not unquestioned. The party called this convention, and the two leaders who had not profited by the party's fortunes, decided to let Mr. Platt run his own convention in his own way, and take the full responsibility for it.

THEY HAD TO COME.

The proposed absence of the third and fourth man of the quartet was published broadcast. The people discussed it, the newspapers dwelt on, and the Republicans became excited over it. The consequence was that public opinion reached out its strong arms and literally dragged the absentees to Saratoga.

Mr. Miller came trailing in, the last man to get here. Mr. Depew was met with an offer of a conspicuous and congenial place in the convention. Mr. Miller was told he could have practically every place on the ticket about to be nominated. But Mr. Miller would not let his henchmen figure on the Platt ticket.

As this engineering took until last night, the slate fixed upon as the ticket to be nominated by the convention was not publicly known until early this morning. But everything that was wanted had been accomplished. The big four were together. The harmful rumor that the party was in

A STATE OF DISCORD

was silenced sufficiently to give the Republican editors and leaders a basis for denial, and more than all this, Thomas Cæsar Platt was not left to run the convention alone. The only public part he took in it, by the way, was to introduce a resolution in favor of holding a World's Fair in New York.

To-day's convention consisted of 777 delegates. The increase of representation will be 84, of which Kings county and New York each gain 15 delegates. In the other counties of the State the increase is small in each case, some counties making no gains, but none losing a delegate. There are, however, gains in Oneida and Onondaga counties, owing to the increased Republican vote in 1888 over the Republican vote in 1884.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Knapp, of the State Committee, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. McKean. After prayer the roll of delegates was ordered called, but on motion of ex-Governor Cornell the reading of the roll was dispensed with and the Chairman announced that the roll as prepared by the Secretary of the State Convention would stand as official unless changed by order of the convention. C. M. Depew was announced as the temporary Chairman of the body.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

In accepting the position to which he had been chosen, Mr. Depew said:

GENTLEMEN—I return you my thanks for the high honor conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. It is always a valued distinction to be the Chairman of the Republican Convention of the State of New York. We are here taking one of the too infrequent days from our avocations and pursuits to give our time and our best thought to the higher and more important business of the government of the Commonwealth. The familiar truism that the prosperity and happiness of the people depend upon the wise administration of public affairs applies with unusual force to our action.

The experience of a quarter of a century has demonstrated that the prosperity, development and progress of the Republic, and the highest interests of our State, are best promoted and advanced under Republican administration. It is therefore for us to labor with enthusiasm and harmony for Republican success. The disputes and controversies among Republicans, the accounts of which fill the air, exist only in the imagination, and come only from the pen and tongues of the enemy.

QUITE A CHANGE.

When we last met the Democratic party was in possession of the Government, and for four years had enjoyed its long-coveted opportunity to prove its capacity for affairs. After a long and exhaustive debate in the press and upon the platform the power has been taken from its hands. That its 25 years of tutelage in the minority and under the very best instruction of Republican statesmen have failed to teach it the art of government is due to inherent and radical defects in the organization, and its principles, which are beyond the cure of the most honest purposes and of the wisest brain.

The surplus in the Treasury, which has constituted so large a factor in discussion and attempted legislation, still exists and increases. All parties admit its evils, and its dangers are transparent, but the surplus is not money to be trifled with or squandered. It belongs to the people, and represents unnecessary taxation.

The effort to dispose of it led to the extraordinary attempt to put in force the experiment of reducing the surplus by destroying the prosperity which made it possible. For the first time in 15 years the Republican party is in possession of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

A RESPONSIBLE POSITION.

The whole responsibility now devolves upon them, confident in their ability to wisely administer the trust. The surplus will be reduced by removing unnecessary burdens and adjusting taxation upon private lines. Internal revenue and tariff laws are never perfect but when they are reformed by their friends, as they will be during the coming session of Congress and the administration of our President.

The modifications will remove unnecessary taxation without impairing in any degree the bed rock principle of protection of American industries. The persistency and consistency with which, under one name and another, the advocates of free trade march, year after year, to certain destruction extort a compliment for their courage if they fail to obtain one for their discretion.

It was said of the old Bourbon that "he learned nothing and forgot nothing," but his modern prototype has changed the phrase so that it may read: "He learns nothing, but forgets everything."

The failure of experience to improve or convert him from the error of his doctrines and their fatal results reminds me of a small boy whom I once saw wandering among the smaller gravestones in the Peekskill churchyard.

A LITTLE ILLUSTRATION.

Forgetting the fate of his companions, who lay under the sod, he was serenely eating green apples and singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." But now that it is for us to administer affairs, the needs of the country demand that the protection of our industries shall be supplemented by every effort to find for their surplus a market. The consistent policy of the Republican administration for a quarter of a century has not only advanced and maintained wages, but promoted productiveness, invention, skill, ingenuity and good workmanship, so that our output is beyond our home needs and must compete in foreign markets with the manufactures of the Old World.

The most interesting part of the great international exhibition at Paris to an American are the palaces, erected by the South American Republics, and their contents, absolutely unknown to us. Immigration and enterprise have stimulated in these countries—our neighbors—an industrial development in the last ten years more rapid than our own. The whole of this vast and marvelously increasing trade now belongs to Europe. Eight years ago an eminent Republican statesman foresaw the advantages of a closer alliance with these countries, and endeavored to bring it about.

BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Now he finds himself again in the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the President who appointed him, a broad, comprehensive and liberal-minded statesman, in full harmony with his views. The Monroe doctrine, when enumerated 70 years ago, became the common faith of all political parties in this country. The danger then was that the young and weak nationalities which asserted their independence might fall under the domination of European and monarchical powers, and the United States Government said in emphatic language that it would never permit European Governments to overthrow these republics and gain a foothold upon these continents.

But the rapid and peaceful evolution in the material conditions for half a century have given a larger scope and grander meaning to the famous doctrine of Monroe. It will find expression in the congress which our administration has invited to meet next month at Washington, in which will be represented the republics of North and South America. It will be an initial movement toward a permanent political friendship and the closest commercial alliance among all countries on the Western Hemisphere.

There are two principles of the Republican creed which the party will never surrender nor compromise nor abate. It will march with them as serenely to defeat as to victory, knowing that truth is eternal and in the end will prevail. These two principles are the

INTEGRITY OF THE BALLOT

and the purity of the American home. Unholy combinations in which vast pecuniary interests insult the equal protection of the law granted to all legitimate pursuits by throwing their power and their money into the scale of one party or the other will, in the end, succumb to the rising and resistless tide of public honesty and virtue. The party which went cheerfully and repeatedly to disaster and finally extricated slavery, which under all discouragements and horrors, successfully fought the rebellion and saved the nation, and which upon the untried fields of reconstruction built this magnificent, expansive and unequaled new Republic, will not cease agitation and reassertion and effort until the ballot box secures the honest expression of the popular will, and the liquor traffic is placed under proper control.

Had the laws prepared and presented by the Republican party in relation to high license been placed upon the statute book of our State one-third of the saloons would have been already closed, thousands of wrecked homes would have been repaired, and other thousands of young men would have been saved. The burden of taxation, resting upon farm and homestead and business would have been lightened and millions of dollars would have been flowing into the State Treasury.

LIBERTY'S SAFEGUARD.

The truism that the ballot is the safeguard of liberty has a larger meaning not often discussed. Ours is a Government by majorities. We have no other means of ascertaining public opinion, and obeying its will. The education of our people is to accept the verdict and accordingly acquiesce, but if the verdict of the majority is tainted with fraud then our scheme of Government has failed and there is nothing but anarchy to replace it.

The triumphant and confident majority, repeatedly cheated out of its rights, is a danger too appalling to contemplate. It is the duty of Congress, as well as the State, to see that this momentous question, which cannot be obscured by epithet or party shibboleths, shall be so settled that the count is beyond dispute, the voter free from intimidation and the safeguards thrown about him which shall place his vote beyond the reach of threat or purchase.

The Republican party emphatically reaffirms its previous declarations upon the question of civil service reform, and the laws which are upon the statute book on this subject will be carried out in their letter and spirit by the present administration.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Six months have elapsed since we elected to the Presidency Benjamin Harrison. He came into power under difficulties which have not attended any other Republican administration since Lincoln. His Republican predecessors found the national house furnished with modern views and progressive ideas, and their duty was their preservation and enlargement. But General Harrison found his filled with a curious collection of useless antiquities and patent political panaceas.

It became necessary for him first to send the antiquities to the lumber room and empty the vials of their dangerous mixtures. The first cruiser launched under the new administration, surpassing the record and bewildering the senses, is a happy harbinger of a new navy, which shall redeem the credit of America upon the seas and protect a commerce which is to embrace the world.

In Europe this summer I met many statesmen of the Old World and found among them a fresh apprehension and a profounder respect for American statesmanship. The conduct and the issue of the negotiations in the Samoan difficulty had impressed them with a new idea, that in all matters which concern the interests of the western hemisphere the United States was a power whose wishes were potential. The accomplished work of the first six months and its promise for the balance of the administration lead us, the Republicans of New York, to reaffirm our faith in the principles enunciated at Chicago and our confidence in President Harrison.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent chairman the name of State Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego. In his speech Mr. Sloan criticised Governor Hill's use of the veto power, and warned his hearers that the danger to the Republican party in this campaign is inattention.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Hon. Carroll Smith, of Syracuse, next made its report, as follows:

The Republicans of New York rejoice in the restoration of Republican supremacy in the nation, and take pride in the part this State had in that result. We congratulate President Harrison upon the success of his administration, and declare our perfect confidence in its integrity, efficiency and patriotism. We reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1888, and emphasize our approval of these doctrines.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

Protection to American industries and to American labor; the extension of American trade and fostering of American shipping interests; liberal and equitable pension laws, and a discriminating preference of Union veterans in appointments to public offices; a national election law to secure the honest choice of representatives in Congress; the restoration of the efficiency of the postal service; the rehabilitation of the navy; the purification and elevation of the civil service; the encouragement of popular education and the promotion thereby of national patriotism.

The resolutions arraign Governor Hill for vetoing such measures as the Constitutional convention bill, the excise reform bills, the ballot reform bill and the liquor tax bill, and continue as follows:

The repeated efforts of Republican Legislatures to secure ballot reform, and thoroughly practicable temperance legislation, are proofs of the right purpose and good faith of the Republican party. No step backward will be taken, and we pledge our determination to persevere until salutary and adequate provisions of law on these vital subjects are embodied in the statutes of the State.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

The report was unanimously adopted and the nominations ensued, the result being: For Secretary of State, John I. Gilbert, of Malone; for Controller, Martin W. Cook, of Monroe; for State Treasurer, Ira W. Hedges, of Rockland; for Attorney General, James M. Varnum, of New York; for State Engineer, William P. Van Resselaer; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge A. Haight, of Buffalo.

With the exception of the Judgeship, all the nominations were unanimous, only one name being presented. For the Judgeship the name of Judge Alfred Conkling Coxe was also presented, but Judge Haight was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 440 to 311.

At 6:30 the convention adjourned.

HIS FAVORITE HOBBY.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black Discusses Democratic Principles and Points Out the Best Way to Meet the Assaults of Party Enemies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, addressed the Harlem Democratic Club at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Clubhouse to-night on "The History, Principles and Organization of the Democratic Party." The main points of the address were as follows:

First, Governor Black spoke of the time-honored birth of the Democratic party over a century ago. He said that the fathers of the Republic are also the fathers of Democracy; that other parties may come and go, but the Democratic party is here so long as the Republic shall last. He continued: "It is founded on the axiomatic principles of political science. It adopts the doctrines of Jefferson that it is a wise and frugal government that shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and which shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it earns. So long as an enemy of home rule and republican principles remains, so long the Democratic party must stand eternal guard. No other party has survived the century of its birth. Governor Black traced the progress of Hamilton's ideas of subsidies, pillage and tyranny, as they appear from time to time in other parties, particularly in the Republican party of to-day, and pictured the progress of jobbery and plunder under forms of law as practiced by the Republican party in the interest of monopolies and rings, and which now, a quarter of a century after the war has closed, demands the continuance of war taxes to maintain the infamous corruption of power."

Governor Black closed with an earnest advocacy of the system of Democratic societies as the best method of meeting the assaults of the enemy of the Republic. He said he had been accused of riding this idea as a hobby. But he said: "If any blisters are to be raised by this hobby riding, I am the man who is to sit on them. There are four shoulders to this horse, and I invite you all to get up and ride with me, and I promise that you shall ride to prompt and certain victory."

A REVISED TARIFF.

Massachusetts Republicans Are Ready for a Little Modification — No Prohibition in Theirs—The Ticket Placed in the Field.

BOSTON, September 25.—The Massachusetts Republican Convention assembled here to-day, all of the prominent politicians of the party in the State being present. The platform congratulates the country upon the restoration of the Republican party to power; commends the wise and prudent conduct of the Treasury Department; rejoices in the restoration of dignity and vigor to the conduct of our foreign affairs; congratulates the President upon the practical wisdom and honest purpose with which he has dealt with the complicated question of appointments; commends the present civil service policy and pledges the support of the Republicans of Massachusetts in all efforts to root out the evil of patronage from politics; looks to Congress to defend a sound currency and resist an increase in the present silver coinage and also to bring about a reduction of the surplus revenue.

A feature of the document is a request to the Representatives and Senators from Massachusetts to support a thorough and equitable revision of the tariff, so as to adapt the protection which it affords to changed business conditions, affecting New England industries in common with those of the rest of the country. It also demands a national election law, favors a liberal policy toward the soldiers and sailors, asks for aid for our steamship lines and favors an increase of the navy. The late election is held to have settled the prohibition question in the negative.

A formal ballot was then taken to select a candidate for Governor. The vote stood: Whole number of votes, 1,428; necessary for a choice, 715; J. Q. A. Brackett, 743; W. W. Crapo, 673; John D. Long, 1; F. H. Capen, 9; Haile, 1. Brackett was declared nominated, and the ticket was completed with but little opposition.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS

Pluck Up Their Courage and Decide to Nominate a Ticket.

JACKSON, MISS., September 25.—The Republican State Convention, the first assembled in several years, met here to-day. A. K. Bruce was Temporary Chairman. He made a brief conservative address, not committed fully to the nomination of a State ticket, but advised if nominations were made that they choose such men as would command the consideration of Republicans and at least the respect of the Democrats. He was followed by General Chalmers, who denounced the Democratic party, State and national, in unmeasured terms, and advocated the nomination of a State ticket.

There was a large sentiment in the convention opposed to any nominations being made, but when it came to a vote, the result showed 159 in favor and 95 opposed to a ticket being placed in the field. The following is the ticket: James R. Chalmers for Governor; James D. Lynch (white), of Clay county, Lieutenant Governor; M. S. Gelison (colored), Secretary of State; John S. Jones (white), Treasurer.

THEIR KING IS DEAD.

No More Protection to be Accorded to the Memphis Gamblers.

MEMPHIS, September 25.—Every gambling house in the city, with the exception of the two pool rooms, was closed to-night on warrants issued by Judge Dudose, of the Criminal Court.

This action is attributed by sporting men to the death of Mike Blessing, the "King" of the fraternity, which occurred at Chicago about a week ago.

FOR ALL THE EARTH.

Standard Oil's Astounding Injunction Under Its Many Leases,

FORBIDDING ALL BUT FARMING.

If the Octopus Wins, It Can Tie Up Vast Areas in Pennsylvania

AND SQUELCH NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

Farmers Can't Sell for Town Lots, Railroads or Anything but Agriculture.

The Standard Oil Company seeks to restrain farmers who leased to it from selling even rights of way to railroads. It contends that its oil leases, for $1 and upward, give it absolute control of every leasing farmer's lands for everything except farming purposes. If it wins, Pennsylvania must suffer with Ohio and Indiana.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FINDLAY, O., September 25.—All Northwestern Ohio (in fact everywhere in the State where oil and gas leases on farm lands have been taken by the Standard Oil Company and its corporations, with a view of developing the oil and gas resources) is in a condition of great alarm over an injunction suit which the Standard Oil Company has brought in the courts in this county against the Toledo, Findlay and Springfield Railroad, now being built from Toledo to Springfield, to restrain the railroad people from passing with their track over lands on which the Standard holds oil and gas leases. The railroad company had bought the right of way for its tracks from the farmers, and was proceeding with its line when the Standard stopped everything by filing an injunction, in which it is claimed that, in all contracts, the leased lands were subject only to farming purposes.

IT'S GOBBLE, OR NOTHING.

The Standard people assume, and will so argue in court, that when a farmer leases them his land for oil and gas purposes, he by that act relinquishes all control of his property, except for agricultural uses; that he cannot even lay out a race track upon it for his own use, or divide it into town lots, without first obtaining the consent of the oil company; that the farmer has no rights whatever in, on or about the premises, only such as pertain to purely agricultural pursuits; that he cannot construct a roadway or drain a swamp upon his own lands without infringing upon the rights which the Standard Company obtained when it secured an oil and gas lease upon his premises; in short, the Standard Oil Company in this suit claims an absolute control of all lands upon which they hold leases for all uses, purposes and privileges other than those of a purely agricultural character.

IT CREATES CONSTERNATION.

This remarkable and astounding assumption, as brought out by this suit, has already created a world of consternation here, where every acre of farming land is covered by one of these oil and gas leases, many of which were obtained for "$1 and other valuable consideration;" if the courts hold the Standard's claim to be good, there is nothing to keep them from owning and controlling Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and part of New York for every purpose save agricultural purposes.

The hearing of this injunction suit will come up before Judge Pendleton, of the Hancock County Court of Common Pleas in this city, on Friday morning, and the decision of the Court will be awaited with eager interest. The Standard will be represented by their best attorneys. The railroad company have also secured able legal talent, and the contest will be a battle royal.

CHINAMEN DECLARE WAR.

A Million Wongs Preparing to Wipe the Lees Out of Existence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 25.—Simultaneously two big Chinese proclamations arrived among the New York Chinamen to-day, which will undoubtedly threaten the peace and prosperity of thousands of Chinamen here and throughout the United States. One of these proclamations informs the Wongs all over the United States that the entire Wong family in the province of Canton has declared war against the Lee family of that province, on account of a legal complication between a few members of the two great families which the authorities were unable to settle, and that the only way left now is for the two factions to fight it out.

The proclamation appeals to the Wongs of America for munitions of war or money to buy the same. It declares that there are over 1,000,000 able-bodied Wongs at home to thrash the Lees if they could only get hold of some of the Yankee killing machines. The proclamation of the Lees asks their cousins for the same favors, with an equal assurance of annihilating all the Wongs.

GENERAL SHERMAN WAS THERE.

Annual Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, September 25. — The twenty-second annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee began its meeting to-day. General Sherman, on taking the chair, made no formal speech, but pleasantly congratulated the members upon so large an assembly of men in such apparent good health. He said that looking down into their faces he could almost recognize every member of the society who had once been members of the army of the Tennessee. He then proceeded to business.

Chicago was unanimously selected as the place for the next reunion, the time to be announced by the President of the society. It was agreed that the meeting should be held coincident with the unveiling of the Grant monument in that city, the ceremonies of which are to be under the auspices of the society. General Andrew Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, was unanimously chosen as orator of the occasion. Later in the day the members attended a reception given by the Chamber of Commerce.

A MILE A MINUTE.

The Reckless Running of an Engineer Causes a Disastrous Wreck.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 25.—A collision occurred between a wildcat engine and a caboose filled with 40 men, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, near Claymont, this morning. Twelve men were injured as follows: Joseph Hughes, John O'Neil, George Phillips, Patrick Sweeny, Daniel McNichol, Harry McKendal, John King, James Cavanagh and John Lane, laborers; William Gibbs, trackman; Jas. Legg, engineer; Frank P. Hawkins, fireman.

Hughes is the most seriously injured, being hurt internally and having a ragged wound on the forehead. Gibbs, Cavanagh and one or two others are also believed to have sustained internal injuries. Engineer Legg knew of the train ahead of him, and the men on the wrecked train say that he was going at the rate of a mile a minute.

A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT

Is All That Prevented Major Warner Accepting the Vacant Pension Chair—His Formal Letter Declining the Proffered Honor.

DEER PARK, September 25.—Major William Warner, of Missouri, has finally declined to accept the office of Commissioner of Pensions, which was tendered him by the President. The following letter was written at the date given, but at the urgent solicitation of the President, Major Warner agreed to withdraw it and reconsider his determination. To-day, however, after consultation with his business partners, he telegraphs that he must adhere to his original declination, and his letter is therefore made public, as follows:

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1889.

SIR—After due deliberation, I am compelled to decline the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions. I appreciate the great compliment paid me by the tender of the Commissionership, and did not business engagements, which I have no right to break, forbid it, no personal sacrifice would prevent my acceptance. I should esteem it a high honor to be Commissioner of Pensions under your administration, and aid as best I could in carrying out your wise and liberal policy toward the old soldiers and sailors entitled to pensions under existing laws, and to co-operate with you in securing the necessary additional legislation for the nation's defenders. Feeling, as I do, a deep interest in the proper and liberal administration of the pension laws, it is with the sincerest regret that I make this declaration, especially after the full and frank conversation I had with you and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior on Saturday last, reassuring me, as it did, that our comrades have no truer or warmer friends. Thanking you for the confidence expressed in me by your offer, and again expressing my deep regret that I am compelled by what I esteem high duties to others than myself to decline the office, I beg leave to subscribe myself sincerely your friend, WILLIAM WARNER.

It is possible President Harrison may make another selection for Commissioner while at Deer Park, but if he does, the announcement will probably not be made public until after his return to Washington.

A POET IN PRISON.

George Francis Train Perfectly Content in His Quarters in Charlestown Jail—A Poetical Production Which He Says Longfellow Could Not Have Written.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, September 25.—Citizen George Francis Train is as happy in jail as upon the stump, and he vows he will not voluntarily abandon his pleasant quarters at the Charlestown jail. He said this morning: "I'm so pleased with this 12-foot square, white-walled palace that I will never leave it unless I'm forced out of it; but if I ever get free, I'm going to accept one of the several offers I have received from the dime museum managers of this city and Providence and New York. I've written a poem describing my cell. It would have taken Longfellow or Holmes a whole day to write an equally good poem, but I wrote it in less than an hour. You see what the style is:

No pegs or shelves or nailing on white-washed walls
To hang or put your clothes;
And yet I dreamt of marble halls,
Saratoga and Newport balls.

I dreamt and slept all night as sound
As Bloodhounds do in mongrel pound.
No maniacs' yells are there;—
As in the Tombs, they put the lunatics elsewhere.

"I, George Francis Train, did that, and I am the person who used to work in a Cambridge grocery store and roll barrels of flour through the back door of Longfellow's house."

Mr. Train passed the greater part of the morning in reading his "poems" to the newspaper men who called upon him. He is writing lines to the memory of "My Friend, Wilkie Collins." He also showed his visitors how he used to spar in his younger days. He expresses his disgust for the Boston papers by carpeting the floor of his cell with them. "The Boston papers don't report my lectures fully enough," was his complaint.

AN INCREASE IN EARNINGS.

The Pennsylvania Company Presents a Healthy Statement of Business.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for August, 1889, as compared with the same month in 1888, shows an increase in gross earnings of $603,025, an increase of expenses of $119,974, and an increase in net earnings of $483,051. The eight months of 1889, as compared with the same period of 1888, show an increase in gross earnings of $1,168,319, an increase in expenses of $710,314, and an increase in net earnings of $458,005.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the eight months of 1889 show a surplus of all liabilities of $114,140, being a gain as compared with the same period of 1888 of $321,825.

YOUNG MRS. BLAINE MUCH WORSE.

So Ill That She is Unable to Move Without Assistance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 25.—Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr., who is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism at the home of Dr. Charles A. Doremus, 92 Lexington avenue, has become so much worse that she cannot move without assistance and is much of the time under the influence of morphine. This condition, Mrs. Blaine's sister, who is with her, says is aggravated by the bad weather. Two nurses are in constant attendance upon her.

Mrs. Blaine had intended to leave Dr. Doremus' house and go to apartments of her own in town until she should entirely recover, but her physician will not permit her to be removed until she is considerably better.

OPERATORS' TERMS REJECTED.

Indiana Coal Miners Determined Not to Accept a 15-Cent Reduction.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRAZIL, IND., September 25.—The mass meeting among the striking miners to-day rejected, for the third time, unanimously, the block coal operators' demand for a 15-cent reduction. They still demand arbitration. Mass meetings will be held at Perth and Knightsville to-morrow and next day to get nearly 200 miners at work there to desist.

Every mine in the district has been ordered closed where the operators have refused to sign a yearly contract for last year's scale.

SEVEN LIVES SACRIFICED.

The Suicide of a Husband and Father Destroys the Family.

ODESSA, September 25.—A teacher of this city named Sause committed suicide today. His wife was so much affected that she lost her reason. She killed her five children, carried their bodies to a third story window and threw them to the ground. She then threw herself out, receiving fatal injuries.

Another Storm on the Coast.

NEW YORK, September 25.—A heavy storm prevails along the New Jersey coast and the surf is high. The wind is blowing in shore, and much damage will undoubtedly be done at high tide to-night.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL

For the Gentlemanly Train Robbers to Ply Their Vocation.

TWO BOLD DEEDS IN ONE NIGHT.

Almost Identical Methods of Distinct Parties of Bandits.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS CARS RIFLED.

No Attention is Paid to Passengers Under the New Arrangement.

Train robbing is being reduced to an exact science. Within six hours two Southern trains, some hundreds of miles apart, were rifled in an almost exactly similar manner. The express and mail cars were the only ones disturbed. Scarcely an attempt at resistance was made in either case.

MOBILE, ALA., September 25.—The Mobile and Ohio south-bound mail and passenger train was held up at 3:10 this morning by train robbers at Buckatunna, Miss., a station 70 miles north of Mobile. The train was due here at 6 A. M. Just before the train left Buckatunna two men mounted behind the tender of the train, and climbing over, covered Engineer Jack Therrel and Fireman Thomas Hust with their revolvers.

The robbers were disguised with red bandanna handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces. The leader ordered the engineer to pull out and to stop at the bridge two miles below Buckatunna, and to place the train so that the express and mail car should be on the further side of the bridge from the rest of the train, the bridge being a trestle over a deep creek.

A VERY POSITIVE ORDER.

"You obey instructions, or it is death," he said. The engineer looked down the barrel of the pistol and slowly pulled the lever. The train run rapidly down to the spot indicated, and the engineer put the train just where the man with the pistol wanted it. Then there appeared a third robber, disguised like the other two. These three made the engineer and fireman come with them to the express car and the engineer had to call out to Expressman J. W. Dunning to open the door of the car.

The wooden door was already open, but the iron-barred door was closed and locked. Dunning was turned with his back to the door and when he turned round he looked down the muzzles of three revolvers. The command was given and Dunning opened the barred door and the chief robber jumped in, the other two remaining outside to guard the engineer and fireman.

The leader made the messenger dump the contents of the safe into a canvass sack, but noticing that he was not closely watched, Dunning shoved some of the money aside, so that about $1,000 was hidden, the robbers getting $2,700. All this money belonged to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Alongside the express car door was a pile of $70,000 Government money en route to Florida, which the robbers failed to notice.

RATHER COOL HANDS.

Then the robbers made the expressman get out of the car and go with them to the mail car. W. C. Bell, the mail agent, had suspected that robbery was going on, and tried to get into the baggage car with a number of registered packages of mail.

Just as he stepped to the end door of the car he saw that the robbers had intercepted him. The robber leader, supposed to be Bunch, faced him, pistol in hand, and finding Bell's arms full of packages, said:

"Dump those here on my left arm."

There were 24 packages in all, and Bell dumped them as requested. The robber made Bell hand him a registered pouch, and ordered the agent to open it, but Bell had no key, so the robber carried the pouch off with him. The pouch was made up at Meridian, and the contents and value are unknown. Just then Billy Scholes, the conductor, who had been trying to find out the trouble, and had armed himself with a Winchester, came out of the rear of the train, waved his lantern and shouted:

"What's the matter?"

A PLEASANT INVITATION.

The robbers fired two shots at him, crying out: "Come up here and you'll see what's the matter."

The engineer told the robber to let up on shooting, as the train hands would open fire and be shooting their own men. There was no more shooting and the train was ordered to pull out at once, which it did, the robbers disappearing in the undergrowth on the west side of the track. They pulled down to Citronelle and met the accommodation train, which was sent back to the scene of the robbery with detectives and an armed posse.

The leader of the robbers is a man six feet high, of about 170 pounds weight, dressed in common clothing and a slouch hat. His assistants wore common clothing and nothing to distinguish them. When the handkerchief slipped down a little off of the leader's face, the express messenger says he saw he had a black mustache and thinks he had a beard.

The leader of the train robbers, who held up the Mobile and Ohio train at Bukatunna, Miss., this morning, is believed to be Rube Burrows, a noted desperado, the man for whom a search created so much excitement in the northern part of the State a few months ago. At that time it was believed he was organizing a gang to hold up some train, and the Mobile and Ohio Company, anticipating an attack, armed all its train hands with Winchester rifles. This was made public, and was doubtless what the robber referred to this morning, as he said during the progress of robbing the mail car: "The Mobile and Ohio dared me to hold up a train, and I wanted to show them I could do it."

IT IS ALL THE FASHION.

Five Bold Brigands Secure $10,000 and Three Bags of Silver.

FORT WORTH, TEX., September 25.—A few minutes before 10 o'clock last night, as the north-bound Santa Fe train was pulling out of Crowley, ten miles south of this city, three men boarded the train and two others jumped on the locomotive. The two on the engine placed pistols to the heads of Engineer Monohan and Fireman Crager, and told them to pull out and stop when told. When two miles from Crowley, the engineer was ordered to stop. Then the robbers cut the engine, baggage, mail and express cars from the rest of the train, and made Monohan pull half a mile further.

A short, fleshy young man and a dark mustached, burly looking fellow then got into the express car and ordered the messenger to show them the money. He pointed to three bags of Mexican silver. One of the men ripped open a sack and shoveled the silver out of the door, while the other one threw out the other sacks. They took two packages said to contain $5,000 each, but overlooked three or four money packages for Fort Worth. The short man finally ordered those with him to let the two full sacks alone. The engineer was then made to couple up and move. The robbers started in a westerly direction. The train reached here at midnight, and a posse of 20 men started in pursuit at once.

TRULY A FORCED SALE.

A St. Louis Man's New Method of Disposing of Unprofitable Securities—Using a Pistol and Threats, He Drives a Profitable Bargain.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—There are a number of ways of selling unprofitable stocks, but the hip-pocket process is the latest. Its originator is Otto F. Oberbeck, manager of the *National Druggist*, and the purchaser is Mr. J. Cliff Richardson, who is well known as a wholesale druggist, and who was until the fire of last New Year's Day the manager of the big wholesale drug-house known as the Richardson Drug Company. J. C. & James Richardson, Jr., sold their stock in the *National Druggist* to a syndicate which is represented by Manning Tredway, of the Greely-Burnham Grocer Company, and the change of ownership threw Oberbeck out of the office of manager and president of the company. He was the owner of 25 shares of the company's stock, and finding that the control of the paper had been turned over to the Tredway Company, with which he was not on good terms, he concluded to make Mr. Richardson purchase his stock, so he visited the office of the Richardson-Taylor Drug Company this afternoon in company with a friend named Hoagland. The trade manager became excited and began to make demands.

"I want you to give me $750 for my stock," he said.

"Why," said Mr. Richardson, "you offered it to me a few days ago for $20 a share, and said you would not buy mine because you did not consider the stock in the company worth a cent. I can sell this stock for you to the parties who bought mine. Leave it with me, I will sell it."

Oberbeck consulted Hoagland, and then returning to Mr. Richardson's desk, said: "Write me out a check for $500 now and I will give you the stock. I want it now—do you understand? I will not put up with this any longer. Give me the check—do you hear? Or you will force me to use violence."

Oberbeck threw his hand back to his pistolpocket and held it on the butt of a revolver. Hoagland was armed, too, and he stood ready to defend Oberbeck in case of trouble. Dr. Taylor, of the Richardson-Taylor Company, stood by. Mr. Richardson quietly turned to his brother and said:

"Jim, write him a check for $500."

Oberbeck maintained his belligerent attitude until the check was written. Then he signed the stock, and Dr. Taylor was witness to the signature. The check was handed to Oberbeck and he started out of the office, but he turned and said:

"Cliff, it is good for you that you bought that stock; if you hadn't I would have shot you."

The episode has caused an immense sensation in business circles.

A YOUNG BRIDE ELOPES.

The Handsomest Woman in Lynn Leaves Her Husband for Another Man.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LYNN, MASS., September 25.—Frederick D. Wieland, Superintendent of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Works, has eloped with the handsomest woman in Lynn and is supposed to be enjoying her society in New York under the name of Drummond Vernon. Her name is Mrs. George A. Jones. The elopement is the more interesting from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Jones were but recently married. They came to this country from England but three or four months ago, and Mr. Jones was given employment by the man who afterward ruined his home. Jones was so grateful to Wieland for his assistance that he insisted upon taking him to his home and presenting him to his pretty wife that she, too, might thank him.

Mrs. Jones attracted Wieland, whose fondness for other women led to a separation from his wife. Mrs. Jones was soon in the toils, and then Wieland planned to get rid of the husband, who was dependent upon his position in the electric works, and at Wieland's instigation he was discharged. There was nothing for him to do but return to England. He started, but meeting with an accident returned. He got hold of letters by the guilty couple, and put the police on their track.

THE LILY A TOTAL LOSS.

Survivors Tell How the English War Ship Was Wrecked on the Rocks.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, September 25.—The ship Emerald arrived this morning, having on board the Captain, officers and men saved from the wrecked war ship Lily. The vessel was steaming slowly near Amour point, a headland on the southeast side of Foiteaux bay, Labrador, in a thick fog, on the 16th, when the lookout shouted: "Breakers ahead." The engines were reversed, but too late