If you want Board, Rooms, Homes or Help, advertise in THE DISPATCH.

Purchasers can be found for everything offered For Sale in THE DISPATCH.

THE DISPATCH is the best advertising medium in Western Pennsylvania. Try it.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

ADVERTISE your business in THE DISPATCH. Prompt returns assured.

WANTS are always promptly responded to when advertised in THE DISPATCH.

R[illegible] Estate can be sold through advertising in THE DISPATCH.

A R Boardman Library of Congress

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1889. THREE CENTS

A LIGHTNING FLASH

Kindles a Conflagration Which Destroys the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

SOME MARVELOUS ESCAPES

Dr. Talmage Was a Witness to the Utter Ruin of His Temple.

THE RAIN POURED DOWN IN TORRENTS.

But Had No Apparent Effect Upon the Progress of the Flames—The Finest Organ in the Country Destroyed—Once Before the Celebrated Preacher Was Burned Out—He Will Abandon His Trip to the Holy Land—Firemen Almost Caught Under the Falling Walls—Hundreds of People Rendered Homeless by a Lumber Fire.

Dr. Talmage's famous Brooklyn Tabernacle was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A stroke of lightning is believed to have been the origin of the flames. The Doctor will abandon his proposed trip to Palestine until his church is rebuilt. Some of the occupants of the neighboring houses were rescued with difficulty, and several firemen had a narrow escape from falling walls.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BROOKLYN, October 13.—The fire which destroyed Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Schermerhorn street, this city, early this morning, was discovered by Policeman McCaffery, who was on his beat in the rear of the church. A high board fence obstructed his view of the walls, but he saw enough to urge him to prompt action. Smoke was escaping from the roof and the side windows were illuminated. He ran around to a fire alarm box and sent out an alarm. Then he hurried into Schermerhorn street and did some energetic work.

The block on Schermerhorn street from Nevins street to Third avenue, is not long, and the front wall of the Tabernacle occupied 150 feet of the north side. From the church to Third avenue a continuous row of frame houses extended, and on the other side of the front wall were two three-story brick dwellings intervening between the Tabernacle and a school building, which was formerly used as a church by Dr. Talmage's congregation.

IT BURNED FIERCELY.

McCaffery was only a few minutes in sending out an alarm but when he got to Schermerhorn street the Tabernacle was ablaze. First he awakened people whose homes seemed to be in danger, but he had little trouble, for nearly everybody on the block had by this time been aroused by the glare.

The brick house immediately adjoining the church on the west side was occupied by John Ames and his family. The wind was by this time blowing the flames over the roof, and the building seemed in immediate peril. All Mr. Ames' people were secured without much difficulty except Mrs. Julia Ames, who is 80 years old and who was almost paralyzed by fright.

McCaffery picked her up in his arms and carried her into the street and then took her to the residence of Charles E. Teale, where she remained all day to-day, very much prostrated by her exciting experience.

AN EXCITED THRONG.

By this time the block was alive with excited people who had escaped into the street in a panic, half clad. The stylish brick houses just across the street from the Tabernacle were soon tenantless, for the intense heat shivered the window glass into fragments and drove the people out.

The alarm was sent out at 2:45 o'clock A. M., and five minutes later the neighborhood was in an uproar. Two alarms followed the first, and soon the neighboring streets were filled with engines, hook and ladder trucks, policemen and firemen. An attempt to enter the building would have been foolhardy in the extreme, for the entire structure was by this time a box of flame.

The brilliancy of the picture presented to those who were lucky enough to see the destruction of the Tabernacle, was never surpassed by that of any Brooklyn fire. First, the solid brick walls of the big edifice confined the flames within the building, but on the trefoiled and mullioned windows of the front and side walls the glass shone very brightly. The peaked roof, covered with slates, was soon eaten away, and the flames shot up in a solid mass.

A CANOPY OF FLAME.

There was a strong breeze from the northwest and it carried a shower of sparks which canopied the street and alighted on the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of the way. The roof of the Tabernacle was a solid structure, with trusses of stout oak, and its sturdy skeleton outlasted the worst of the fire. But it blazed in a picturesque way for all that, and finally it fell in a mass and sent up more sparks to menace the neighboring houses.

Dr. Talmage was on the street soon after the fire broke out. He was aroused at his home, on the corner of South Oxford street and De Kalb avenue, to look at the glare of a big fire, and he climbed up into the observatory on the roof to see where it was. He was alarmed when he saw the direction of the blaze, and divining its location, dressed quickly and hurried to his burning church.

He found several of the trustees there ahead of him, including John Wood, one of the most energetic of the board. Nothing could be done to save any of the property in the church. The firemen had made this discovery before Dr. Talmage reached there, and were directing their energies to saving the adjoining dwelling houses.

TO CONFINE THE FIRE.

This was hard work, for the cornices of half a dozen houses on the opposite side of the street caught fire. The houses on each side of the Tabernacle were threatened and a force of men had to keep them deluged with water. The firemen were so busy that some of them had been working half an hour before they noticed that rain was falling in torrents.

But the rain did not help them, nor did it drive away the people who stood massed on the street watching the blaze. In an hour the church was in ruins, the flames had lost their fierceness, and all that remained of the big Tabernacle and its valuable organ, the largest and sweetest in tone in the United States, Dr. Talmage says, were the stout walls and gables, to which adhered charred fragments of the galleries, and a mass of blazing wood which filled the cellars of the church.

There was nothing but an ampitheater of desolation. The firemen remained on duty until nearly church time and deluged the debris with water. The men of engine company No. 10 had a narrow escape shortly before 9 o'clock. Despite the fact that the cross-tipped gables were swaying in the wind, the firemen stood under the walls with their hose. The men of No. 10 were inside the rear wall, throwing a stream into the cellar under the organ niche.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Finally somebody cried: "Look out," and they scrambled back just as the top of the wall fell with a crash. Tons of brick covered the ground where a second before they had been standing. During the entire day crowds gathered to see the ruins, and the police had much difficulty keeping the people outside the fire lines.

The cause of the fire is at present a mystery. Some think the building was struck by lightning, although there was no report of thunder. The sexton, James Dey, who lives in Navy street, near the church, says he was in the building until after 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The furnaces had not been started this year and as far as he knows there was no fire in the building when he left.

The Tabernacle was lighted with incandescent lamps furnished by the Edison Company in September last, and some of the company's men were working there on Saturday. They left no fire, as far as the sexton knows. The church people and several of the firemen adhere to the lightning theory, and Dr. Talmage is of the same opinion. He says he has no reason to suppose the fire was of incendiary origin.

Dr. Talmage looked careworn when a DISPATCH correspondent had a talk with him at his house to-day. He had had a busy day, receiving many callers.

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

"This is indeed a great misfortune," he said, "but it is one of those things that must be borne with such resignation as we can command. We know nothing regarding the cause of the fire, but imagine that the lightning must have caused it. The electric connection was cut off on Saturday night by the electricians, so that they were dead and they could not have occasioned the fire. There is no suspicion of incendiarism. The fire will, of course, render it impossible for me to carry out my proposed trip to the Holy Land, as I shall have to remain to help in determining plans for our future. I was to have gone to the Holy Land in two weeks, but I cannot leave my people just now."

The official name of the church organization is the Central Presbyterian Church. The congregation worshiped first in a wooden building in Willoughby, near Pearl street, Brooklyn, now used as an auction room. Then the congregation moved to Schermerhorn street, where it worshipped in a building a few feet from the site of the Tabernacle. In 1870 the first Tabernacle was erected on the present site. It was a wooden building sheathed with corrugated iron and it lasted for only two years.

BURNED DOWN BEFORE.

On Sunday morning, December 22, 1872, it was burned to the ground. Dr. Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Academy of Music until the Tabernacle which was burned to-day was built. The structure was in the form of a cross, 150x113 feet, with a rear extension 12x80 feet. It was of Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century. The architect was John Welsh, of Brooklyn. The building was of brick and and coigned pressed stone.

The interior was in the shape of an amphitheater and was capable of seating 2,800 persons. The ceiling was of trusswork. The building was dedicated February 22, 1874. All the walls, with the exception of that in the rear, were standing to-day, but the ornamental front pillars of polished Aberdeen granite had been chipped by the heat and the walls were rendered worthless. An ivy which was trained up the front of the church seems to have withstood the heat. It looked bright and green to-day amid the general ruin.

A rough estimate of the loss made to-day by several of the trustees fixes the damage to the building and contents at between $150,000 and $200,000. This includes the loss occasioned by the destruction of the magnificent organ, which was built by Lardine & Sons. There is an insurance on the building and contents of $130,000.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Dr. Talmage has issued an appeal to the public for help, saying that the church has never confined its work to its own locality. The church, he says, has never been large enough for the people who came, and he wants $100,000 beside the insurance to build a larger and more suitable structure.

"I make an appeal," he says, "to all our friends throughout Christendom, to all denominations, to all creeds and those of no creed at all, to come to our assistance. I ask all readers of my sermons the world over to contribute as far as their means will allow."

The Advisory Board adopted resolutions expressing submission to Providence and a determination to rebuild, the locality and style of building to be indicated by the amount of contributions made. Services will be held hereafter in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

HOMELESS HUNDREDS.

A Fire Starting in a Lumber Yard Destroys Nearly an Entire Village—Aid Sent From a Distance—The Loss Will Reach $300,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., October 13.—Fire broke out in Cook's lumber yard at Serpent river, Ont., 90 miles from here, yesterday afternoon. A heavy northwest wind blowing extended the flames to the docks and warehouses of this extensive firm, and at 6 P. M. the whole town was afire. There are 40 buildings in the town, general stores and dwelling houses. A special train and fire engines and a brigade of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., firemen left at once for the scene of the conflagration.

Fifty million feet of lumber, this year's cut, has been consumed. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The vicinity is strewn with household goods and homeless families for acres. The steamer Africa and schooner Marquis, which were loading at the docks, pulled out into the lake and are safe.

The fire was extinguished early this morning, there being a few buildings and the sawmill saved, but no lumber. Cook Brothers, proprietors of the industries, had the finest fire protection on their premises of any firm in this section, but the strong wind spread the fire rapidly. The stock was insured for about half the loss. There are about 200 people homeless to-day, and temporary structures are being erected to house them.

IT MEANS MORE IN FARES,

And That's Why the Pennsy Would See St. Louis Get the Fair.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—During his stay in St. Louis, President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was called upon by the World's Fair Executive Committee, and he assured the committee that, when the proper time came, the Pennsylvania would not withhold its substantial financial support, through the Vandalia, the connecting line of the Pennsylvania, which enters this city.

YELLOW FEVER FACTS.

Some Interesting Features of the Report of Surgeon General Hamilton—A Careful Study of the Disease by Different Experts.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The annual report of Supervising Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was made public to-day. Students of yellow fever and those interested in the establishment and maintenance of quarantines and camps of refuge will be interested in the study of the rules and regulations prepared by the Supervising Surgeon General for the guidance of officers in charge of those different measures of relief, and by the perusal of the many valuable contributions from the officers of the corps who saw active service in the late Florida epidemic.

An article on the "Diagnosis of Yellow Fever," by Past Assistant Surgeon John Guiteras, calls especial attention to the diagnostic symptoms of the disease which appear early in its course, and which will no doubt be of great value in any future outbreak of the fever in clearing up the doubt and uncertainty which always attends the arrival at a definite conclusion in regard to the first few cases which forebode the onset of an epidemic. Dr. C. G. Faget, in an article on the "Treatment of Yellow Fever," furnishes more than 30 clinical charts of cases which came under his care, and which illustrates the altered ratio, existing between pulse and temperature so characteristic of this fever. Dr. Faget was in charge of the fever hospital at Camp Perry, and enjoyed exceptional opportunities for witnessing the course of the disease from its incipiency.

Surgeon W. H. Hutton, who was in command of Camp Perry almost from the beginning to the close of the outbreak, gives an interesting sketch of the establishment and conduct of this, the first "detention and observation" known in the history of epidemics. The establishment of the camp was an experiment, but, unlike experiments, it fully justified the most sanguine expectations of its originator.

A BAD FAMILY.

Three Brothers Terrify a Village, Whip the Mayor and Defy Arrest—Thirty Shots Exchanged in an Attempt to Capture Them in Vain.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 13.—News was received late to-night of a terrible tragedy at Westerville, the seat of Otterbein University, 12 miles north. A family named Hessler resides near the village. They have been the terror of the neighborhood, and have been subjected to numerous arrests for minor infractions and acts of outlawry.

Frank Hessler and his three brothers came to the village Saturday evening, and, after getting drunk, concluded to whip the Mayor, H. P. Andrews. Frank Hessler knocked the Mayor down on the street, and then the whole crowd defied arrest. A posse was sworn in to pursue them to their home and arrest them for assault with intent to kill the Mayor, but they had prepared themselves and guarded all avenues of approach with guns.

Marshal J. W. Oyler was shot in the shoulder and will die from the effects of the wound. The entire load of shot lodged in his person, and at such short range that the clothing was carried into the wound. One of the deputies was shot through the hat and another through the sleeve of his coat. Their wounds are slight. Frank Hessler received three or four wounds, but escaped. He had his wounds dressed at Galena last night, and they are more serious.

About 30 shots were fired, and it is thought one of the Hesslers was killed, as he cannot be found. Warrants were sworn out this morning charging them with shooting to kill, and a stronger posse has been after them all day. To-night old man Hessler and two young men named Moore were arrested, supposed to have had something to do with the assault. The town is greatly excited over the occurrence.

RECIPROCITY UNNECESSARY.

Don't Know Whether She Will Grant Yankee Fishers Licenses or Not.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, ONT., October 13.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries says that the Dominion Government has arrived at no conclusion regarding the renewal of licenses to United States fishing vessels next season under the same terms as provided by the modus vivendi. It is no longer a secret that there are serious dissensions in the Dominion Cabinet with regard to the whole question of trade and commercial relations between Canada and the United States, which may possibly lead to the resignation of one or more of the Ministers of Sir John's Government.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, said last week: "Reciprocity is unnecessary, impossible, and is not the policy of the Conservative party." Speaking for the Government he said: "We fully intend to adhere to our present policy and will not attempt any reciprocity measure or proposal until the United States takes the matter in hand."

It is now stated that Sir John Macdonald repudiates the responsibility of the explanation of the Government's policy by the Minister of Justice, and will take the first opportunity of making this fact known to the public, as he cannot, in face of the cry for reciprocity from all parts of the country, allow the impression to go abroad that the Government is opposed to it.

EMINENT SACHEMS BOOKED

To Take Part in a State Democratic Gathering in Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—The advance guard of out of town delegates to the General Assembly of Democratic Societies arrived here to-night. President of the State Societies ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black will be here to-morrow afternoon. Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Congressman Mills, of Texas; Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Leon Abbett, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and Governor Biggs, of Delaware, who are among the invited guests of the societies, are all expected in town to-morrow.

Major John D. Worman, Secretary of the State Societies, has been busy for a week preparing a complete list of the delegates who will be present, and also in assisting Chairman Eicholz, of the Reception Committee, in preparation for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors.

The convention will be called to order Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock by President Black. Chairman Kisner and Candidate Bigler will attend the convention.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES

Eat Up a Large Combination Mill and Other Valuable Property.

DETROIT, October 13.—R. L. Frazee's large flour mill and saw mill, situated at Frazee City, was destroyed by fire last night. C. P. Wilcox's lumber yard also caught, but a dispatch says that part of it will be saved. It also threatened the village, but if the fire is stopped at the lumber yard, it will be saved.

The Detroit fire department was called out, but a dispatch was received that they would not be needed. Frazee's loss will be large, as his mill was a fine one, and he was buying large quantities of grain. Insurance not known.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Important Conference of the Great Bodies of Organized Labor.

POWDERLY'S EXECUTIVE BOARD

Will Meet the Council of the American Federation To-Day.

GOMPERS EAGER FOR THE MOVEMENT,

Which it is Proposed to Inaugurate in the Spring of Next Year.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor will meet the Council of the American Federation at Philadelphia to consider the inauguration of an eight-hour day on May 1 next. William Martin and John Costello, of Pittsburg, will be among those present. The results of the conference are expected to be most important.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—In this city to-morrow (Monday) will be held a conference between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which embraces all the powerful trades unions on the one hand, and General Master Workman Powderly, with his Executive Board, representing the Knights, on the other, to discuss and perfect plans for the general introduction of the eight-hour work day on May 1, next.

The result of the conference will be important, inasmuch as it may exert upon the wage workers of the country an influence so powerful and far-reaching as materially to change their industrial condition for years to come. Mr. Powderly will be accompanied by James W. Hayes, A. W. Wright, J. J. Holland, John Devlin and John Costello, his cabinet advisers, who hail respectively from New Brunswick, N. J.; Hamilton, Ont.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Detroit and Pittsburg.

THE FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVES.

The Executive Council of the Federation will be represented in the persons of Samuel Gompers, President of New York; Daniel McLaughlin, Vice President, of Braidwood, Ill.; William Martin, Second Vice President, of Pittsburg; P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, of this city, Henry Emrich, Treasurer, of New York, and Hugo Miller, August Delabar and Josiah Dyer, Trustees, also of New York. Most of these labor leaders are now here and the remainder are expected to arrive early to-morrow morning. The representatives of the Knights who were invited to the conference by the officers of the Federation mainly to secure their co-operation, will acquiesce in the general plans and purposes agreed upon by the trades unions, and will give to the eight-hour movement the moral sanction and support of their organization. The Federation asked Mr. Powderly to present the eight-hour question to the coming General Assembly of the Knights, to be held in Atlanta in November.

This Mr. Powderly will doubtless do, recommending, however, that the General Assembly declare officially in favor of the eight-hour work day in only the most conservative manner. With this assurance granted the American Federation will manage the movement itself and take the initiative in its introduction, depending merely upon the Knights as accessories and auxiliaries in keeping the

RANKS OF LABOR SOLID

during the possible contests that may ensue. The introduction of the eight-hour day is a project which has long been cherished by the open trade and labor unions, and now that they are banded together under the banner of the American Federation, with an aggregate membership of 620,000, they propose to carry it out, with heart and soul, and to expend upon its execution their supremest exertion and endeavor.

The date upon which it is proposed to inaugurate the eight-hour system—May 1, 1890—was unanimously decided upon by the Federation at its annual convention, held in St. Louis in December last. President Samuel Gompers, speaking of the movement, said: "We find to-day that the working people of the country are forced upon one or the other horn of a dilemma, the acceptance of low wages or the going without employment by reason of the vast army of our unemployed. It seems to me to be not only a consideration of humanity to find employment for those who are willing to work and cannot find it, but a consideration of the most material of our interests; that of making our employment more steady and rendering our wages more stable and less liable to reduction. These considerations demand of us that we

REDUCE THE HOURS

of labor to eight per day. It is true, as many say, that the eight-hour movement of 1886 was not entirely successful, but it is also true that no movement that has for its purpose the improvement of the conditions of a whole people ever could succeed in its first or even its second attempt. But the benefits we gained in 1886 were sufficient to encourage us to make the venture again. Many thousands of workingmen who before that time worked from 14 to 18 hours a day, have had their hours reduced to 12. It has been estimated that more than 14,000,000 hours of labor have been spared the toilers. There is no question as to the justice of our movement. If we exhibit a proper spirit in directing it we shall have on our side all the thoughtful men of the country, the professional classes and all those whose interests are not at the moment materially injured.

"Certainly, in this latter part of the nineteenth century, with all the implements of machinery, science and knowledge contributing toward the production of wealth, we have arrived at that stage when eight hours per day is more than sufficient to produce all the necessaries and the luxuries that many people can reasonably want. Among the means that will be adopted at the conference to-morrow toward securing the introduction of the eight-hour work day will be the formation of eight-hour leagues in every city and town throughout the entire country, and the representation in these leagues of the trade and labor unions, whose representatives will concentrate attention solely upon the movement."

MATTERS MUCH MIXED.

A Relationship Far Too Complicated to be Figured Out.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JEFFERSON, IND., October 13.—There lives in Union township, in this county, a family that can boast of the most curiously complicated relationship. Some years ago a widower named Horgan, who had a grown son, married a widow who had a grown daughter. After a while he and his wife secured a divorce. His son then fell in love with his father's divorced wife and he married her. The father got married to the daughter of the woman from whom he had been divorced.

Each couple has children and the two families are terribly mixed as to their relationship. The relationship of the children who are the issue of the last marriages is too complicated for anyone to puzzle his head over.

WHITE CAP METHODS

Upon a Cruel Young Husband Who Was Trying to Abduct His Own Wife—His Companions in the Plan Turn Upon Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WESTMINSTER, MD., October 13.—Wm. Ebbert, of Middleburg, this county, received a lesson last night that he will not soon forget. About six months ago he married a young girl. They had lived together a short time only when the young wife swore out a peace warrant against her husband. Ebbert was arrested and committed to the county jail. The wife, however, failed to prosecute, and Ebbert soon obtained his release.

Meanwhile Mrs. Ebbert had returned to her father and though appealed to by her husband to return to him, she remained obdurate. She had had enough of married life for the present. Ebbert then determined to compel her to come back to him and organized a posse with the view of raiding the house in which she had sought refuge, and carrying her off by force. Having brought his friends together he communicated his intention and they agreed to assist him. Among the number, however, were about a dozen who were friendly to Mrs. Ebbert and while they outwardly professed friendship for the revengeful husband determined to thwart him. Last night the band met at the appointed time and proceeded on their mission. When within a short distance from the house the alleged friends proposed to go forward and act as pickets. When well out of hearing they donned white masks and armed with snake whips, lay in wait for the rest of the party.

As Ebbert passed they sprang out into the road and charged him with horse stealing. Without giving him a chance to explain they proceeded to give him a severe flogging. He was lashed until his clothing almost hung in shreds. Finally Ebbert broke away and escaped by jumping into a stream and swimming to the opposite side. It is believed that the rest of the party with Ebbert were in the scheme, for they calmly looked on while he was being flogged.

CONGER NOT ALARMED.

The Halstead Fiasco Will Not Cause a Republican Defeat in Ohio—An Honest Apology Should Not Injure Anybody.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, October 13.—Colonel A. L. Conger, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, returned to the city to-night and was asked his opinion of the effect on the campaign in Ohio of Halstead's card acknowledging that the Campbell signature to the alleged ballot box agreement was a forgery. He could not see how such a prompt and honorable action could injure the chances of the Republicans in the campaign. A frank apology, he thinks, is so surprising to the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee that they expect it to be followed by fatal results.

He recognized the fact that some Republicans were apprehensive that some harm might come to the Republican cause by the imposition on Halstead, but if this feeling is general among the Republicans of the State, he was not sorry, for it would, in some degree, relieve them from over-confidence in the campaign. He thinks Halstead acted in a fair and honorable manner, and in strange contrast with the Democrats, when they have had similar stories and forgeries about Republicans. He referred to the forging of the name of Garfield to the Morey letters, etc.

The campaign, he says, will continue on the record of the parties in the administration of national and State affairs, and Governor Foraker will be re-elected, and will have the support of a Republican Legislature in both branches.

A LONG VOYAGE.

The Expedition to View the Eclipse in West Africa Starts To-Morrow.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 13.—Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst College, who is in charge of the expedition which is to view the eclipse of the sun in West Africa on December 22, informed Captain A. R. Yates, commander of the man-of-war Pensacola, to-day, that the expedition would be ready to start Tuesday, and unless nothing else caused delay the vessel will leave the navy yard early in the morning. As the vessel does not carry enough coal to stand more than 20 days, even with the utmost economy, she will sail a great part of the way.

After landing the party at St. Paul de Loanda the vessel will go to St. Helena for coal, and then cruise 100 miles off and along the coast to allow Prof. Agassiz to take deep-sea soundings and dredgings. After the eclipse the party will be taken up at St. Paul de Loanda and be brought home.

BOYER AND ANDREWS

Are Putting Forth Great Efforts to Awaken Republican Enthusiasm.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, October 13.—Candidate Boyer and Chairman Andrews, who have been trying hard to awaken Republican enthusiasm in the State the past week, returned from the Cumberland Valley last night and enjoyed a sound rest at the Lochiel Hotel, to prepare for a further attack on the Democratic forces.

This afternoon they were joined by Senator Delamater, who is said to have exercised great solicitude as to his apparent strength as a candidate for Governor. The Senator will leave for his home in Crawford county to-morrow and Candidate Boyer and Chairman Andrews will take a flying trip to Philadelphia.

THE BOY WILL DIE.

The Colored Porter Who Shot a Man and His Son Still at Large.

PORTLAND, ORE., October 13.—H. E. Gibbs, the colored porter who shot Special Officer Thomas B. McDevitt and his 15-year-old son Friday night, has not yet been captured. A liberal reward has been offered for his apprehension, and officers and detectives are on his track. It is thought he is still secreted in the city and cannot long elude the officers.

Both father and son are in a critical condition. Surgeons say the boy cannot possibly survive. Public feeling against Gibbs is very intense, and the shooting was cowardly and without the least show of provocation.

REVERSES IN DAKOTA

Cause a Man to Throw Himself Before a Train With Suicidal Intent.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., October 13.—John Schmidt, of Waseca, Minn., threw himself in front of a passenger train on the Milwaukee road last evening and lost an arm. He wanted some one to kill him, and was found to be demented, having but two weeks ago but his throat with a razor, which wound burst open when he lost his arm. He has a sister living in Dane county, Wis. There are no hopes of his recovery. Reverses in Dakota are said to be the cause of his rash act.

An Ex-Consul to Japan Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—General Thomas B. Van Buren, who was Consul General to Japan between 1874 and 1885, died here this morning. He was a brother-in-law of William Walter Phelps. Van Buren's wife is now en route here from her home in Englewood, N. J., and is expected to arrive to-morrow.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY.

Luke Dillon Wants All of the Facts in the Jury-Fixing Case.

POSITIVE PROOF OF THE GUILT

Of the Prisoners Accused of the Murder of Doctor Cronin.

SECRET CONFERENCES AT CHICAGO.

At Least One More Arrest Has Been Made in Connection With the Plot.

Luke Dillon states that he was confident that an attempt would be made to corrupt the Cronin jury, and that influential persons were behind the scheme. Positive proof of the guilt of the prisoners is in the hands of the State's Attorney. One more arrest has been made in connection with the conspiracy, and others are expected.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—The startling facts published to-day in connection with the indictment of several prominent politicians in Chicago for having attempted to bribe jurors in the Cronin case created a great deal of interest in this city. The matter was the principle topic of discussion in all the Irish and Irish-American clubs, and while it was generally supposed that friends of the accused murderers would resort to some such desperate measure, the wholesale bribing that was attempted was not anticipated.

Speaking relative to the latest developments, Luke Dillon said: "I have been expecting some such startling denouement as this every day since the efforts of Prosecutor Longenecker to secure a jury in the Cronin case first began, and therefore the news which was printed in the papers this morning does not surprise me in the least.

VERY BAD PEOPLE.

"It was a foregone conclusion that the friends of the murderers of Dr. Cronin should attempt some such nasty attack as this. They know well enough that the men who are charged with the crime cannot escape the noose unless it should be through some such corruption as has been attempted.

"As I said before, this is not surprising, for any body of men who will concoct such a diabolical plot as is found in the murder of Dr. Cronin and then put it into execution will not hesitate at such a comparatively insignificant crime as the bribing of a juror. That man Schappel is deserving of all praise for his action in this matter, and too much importance cannot be attached to it. A weaker man might have yielded to the tempting offers of the bailiffs, and with him in the jury room no amount of evidence against the accused would have resulted in a verdict in accord with it.

A BENEFICENT EFFECT.

"Of course I knew this bribery business would be attempted, and all the time I was fearful least the conspirators should succeed, but now that the attempt has been made and proved a failure I fear no particular trouble in that line. The very proper way in which Schappel exposed the whole affair will have a beneficent effect on the jurors yet to be empaneled, and the promptness with which the would-be bribers were indicted will deter other officials from attempting to pollute the jury room.

"If the imprisoned bailiffs will only tell who authorized them to offer bribes there will, no doubt, be further developments of a startling character. The sum and substance of the whole matter is that the men now charged with Cronin's murder will be convicted. The evidence against them is overwhelming, and while the jurymen may fear the fate of Dr. Cronin should they find a verdict of guilty, they will be buoyed up by their knowledge of the fact that to fail in their duty will excite public suspicion and bring down on them judicial condemnation.

POSITIVE PROOF.

"In saying that the evidence against the accused man is overwhelming perhaps I can be just a little more explicit. The general public is familiar with the facts as adduced at the Coroner's inquest, and is also familiar with some of the lines upon which the case of the prosecution is based, and yet the most substantial of the criminating evidence has never been revealed to the public. That I know for a positive fact, for I can say that my part of the work in the East for Prosecuting Attorney Longenecker has been fruitful.

"When I say that I mean that was at first regarded in the light of circumstantial evidence has now taken the form of positive proof which can easily be fully substantiated. Of course I cannot say what these facts are, as to do so would injure the case for the prosecution; but they are of sufficient importance to justify a conviction of the accused men. When they are revealed by the prosecution I can assure you that there will be consternation in the ranks of the defense."

ONE MORE ARREST MADE,

And Two Others of the Conspirators Will Soon be in Durance.

CHICAGO, October 13.—Secret conferences and rumors of further arrests tells the story of new developments in the Cronin case to-night. The State's Attorney and his associates have been in private session in the East Chicago avenue police station. All the lawyers for the defense were generally believed to be in close confab elsewhere, each of them having left home about 10 A. M. and not being afterward seen. A barber, Edward Hoagland, one of the men who confessed to having been engaged in a plot to fix the Cronin jury, told to a reporter the story of his share. He implicates Kavanagh and O'Donnell as the men through whom he was drawn into the business.

Hoagland says he revealed nothing to the authorities until he was confronted by his own mother, who after his arrest had inadvertently admitted to a detective his connection with the plot. Hoagland is not under arrest, but is obliged to report his whereabouts to the State's Attorney every half hour by telephone.

By 11 P. M. it was known that a new arrest had been made and the prisoner taken for concealment to an outlaying police station. Two other arrests were expected before morning.

HIS WEALTH AND WIFE.

The Double Loss That Was Sustained by a Columbus Butcher.

COLUMBUS, October 13.—The wife of Frederick Feucht, a butcher, left home a week ago last Tuesday, ostensibly to visit relatives in New York State, but it has leaked out that she has eloped with John Keller, an ex-policeman, and took with her $9,000 in cash belonging to her husband. Keller leaves a wife and family of grown-up children. The couple are supposed to be in Chicago.

KILLED BY A WIFE BEATER.

A Horrible Hoosier Defends His Privilege to Abuse a Woman.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—Near Jeffersonville last night James Bishop shot and killed Charles Phipps. They were at a dance. Bishop was abusing his wife and threatening to beat her, when Phipps interfered, and the shooting followed.

THE PERILS SPREAD.

Almost a Horrible Disaster to the Philadelphia Fast Express Train—The Cars and Roadbed Wrecked—Only Two Persons Injured.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 12.—What was one of the nearest approaches to a frightful accident in the annals of railroading occurred here this morning to the fast Philadelphia express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 11:13 A. M. The train is made up of two combination parlor cars and three coaches, and runs at a high rate of speed. It passed the main depot here today four minutes late, running at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The engine, just as it reached the east end of the long bridge east of Main street, jumped the track and was followed by the five cars.

The crash as the whole train left the track was terrific and was heard by people at the depot a quarter of a mile west of where the accident occurred. The train ran along the ties for 200 feet, when the couplings broke between the cars and each car took a shoot in a different direction, tearing up the rails and ties, and digging into the stone ballast roadbed. There are four tracks at this point and the cars were twisted around in such a way as to completely wreck the roadbed and the cars themselves. When the cars finally stopped, the passengers, who were naturally badly frightened, came out of the wrecked cars unable to comprehend what had happened.

The only persons injured were two ladies who were cut by flying glass. DeWolf Hopper was a passenger on the train and received a severe shaking up, as did all of the passengers. The accident was due to the spreading of the rails, which were new and, it is said, had not been properly spiked by the section men who laid them. Traffic was delayed all the afternoon while an army of workmen were busy in building a new roadbed, the old one having been torn up for a distance of 500 feet by the derailed train.

DEATH OF A BOLD EXPLORER.

The First White to Penetrate Into the Wilderness of Asia.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, October 13.—The death is announced of Mr. W. W. McNair, for over 20 years connected with the Indian survey and famous for some remarkably brilliant and daring explorations. When England began her last campaign it was desired to ascertain whether the Asphan and Hisarak Valleys could be utilized for military movements. McNair undertook the task of exploration and declining a military escort, which he said would attract too much attention to his work, he successfully carried out his journeys into a hostile country with the aid of two or three native assistants. His most brilliant achievement was in his journey in 1883 into the valley of Kafiristan. No white man had ever before dared to set foot in this fine country, north and northwest of India, on account of the hostility of the natives.

McNair, by shaving his head and staining his skin with a solution of caustic and walnut juice, contrived to get into Kafiristan in the guise of an Indian doctor. He spent nearly two months in the country and learned many interesting facts about the people, supposed to number 200,000, who live in its beautiful valley. He found many of them nearly white in color and he formed a high opinion of the beauty of the women. He was at last suspected of being an agent of the Indian Government and was compelled to flee for his life before he had completed his work. His death in India was the result of undermining his strength by continuous mountain climbing, exposure and sometimes insufficient supplies during his past two years' surveys in Afghanistan.

LEGISLATURE TO CONVENE.

Would-Be United States Senators Hustling in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., October 13.—The proclamation of Governor Mellette, convening the Legislature on Tuesday, October 15, for the election of two new United States Senators from this new State, is in accordance with the provisions of the recently adopted Constitution of South Dakota. The city is crowded to overflowing with speculators and politicians, the former temporarily giving way to the latter. A majority of the members of the Legislature have already arrived and the fight is warming up.

There are four candidates in the field, Moody, Edgerton, Pettigrew and Wardell. The first and second were the Senators of this State elected in 1885, whose seats in Congress were not obtained owing to the non-admission of the State. Judge Moody's election at this time is assured, and the contest is for the place with him. Pettigrew is the business men's candidate, while Wardell's cause is in the hands of the farmers, and he hopes for some Democratic support. On the Democratic side the odds are slightly in favor of Pettigrew, as against Edgerton.

OUT IN THE COLD.

Another Indiana Politician Must Get Along Without an Office.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Among the prominent local politicians of Indiana, who came to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Harrison, expecting to "catch on," was George W. Robertson, of Mt. Vernon. Mr. Robertson is a banker in Mt. Vernon, but during the Presidential campaign went to Indianapolis and acted as Chairman J. N. Huston's Private Secretary at the Republican State headquarters without compensation.

Mr. Robertson is the man whom Mr. Huston had booked for the office of National Bank Examiner for Indiana. His case was lately presented to the President, who, however, informed the friends of the Mt. Vernon banker that he cannot have the place, because the First Congressional District has already had too many appointments.

WANTS TO CLOSE A CANAL

In Order to Recover Payment for Lots at the Bottom of It.

DULUTH, MINN., October 13.—Next Tuesday is the day set apart especially by William Boeing, of Detroit, through his attorney, ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickenson, to shut up the Duluth canal. Every vessel now passing through the "Soo" canal is furnished with a copy of a circular stating that upon that day a rope will be stretched from bulkhead to bulkhead, unless the city comes down with no more nor less than $100,000, for certain lots supposed to be lying around loose at the bottom thereof.

In the meantime Mayor Sutphin declares he will issue a proclamation and arrest and imprison anyone who attempts to stretch a rope or anything else across the entrance in