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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889. THREE CENTS

ALEX IS IN IT.

Sullivan's Connection With the Great Jury Conspiracy Now Established.

HE FURNISHED THE MONEY

Which Was Used by His Confederates to Corrupt the Veniremen.

BAILIFF HANKS OWNS UP.

A Full Confession of the Part He Took, and for Which He Was to be Liberally Paid.

CONVERSATIONS WITH COUGHLIN,

In Which the Clan-Na-Gael Leader's Close Interest in the Case Was Very Freely Discussed.

ANOTHER BIG SENSATION PROMISED

One of the bailiffs implicated in the Cronin jury-fixing conspiracy has made a full confession to the grand jury. He directly states that the money to be used in the work of bribery came from Alexander Sullivan. Further than that, he says that this fact was clearly understood by the prisoners themselves. He had frequent conversations with Coughlin in which Sullivan's connection with the case was freely mentioned.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, October 15.—Bailiff Hanks' confession before the grand jury to-day is the most sensational feature of the bribery cases. His statement is a concise and accurate history of the whole conspiracy. He met Graham last August 9 in a saloon on Clark street, where they had several rounds of drinks.

Before they parted Graham said he would like to meet Hanks again the following evening. Hanks kept the appointment, and the intimacy so auspiciously begun was cemented with additional drinks. As Hanks was one of the bailiffs who were watching Dr. Cronin's supposed murderers in the court room, he and Graham naturally talked about the case.

A Precious Pair of Scoundrels.

Graham commented severely on the methods employed by the officers of the State, and said that no court ought to give countenance to such a prosecution. Hanks agreed with him. It was not long before Graham cautiously sounded the bailiff on the question of money. He found Hanks eager to run desperate chances for a dollar. Then he boldly asked Hanks why a juror or two who would be willing to vote for an acquittal, could not be secured by the defense.

"In a big town like Chicago," said he, "there ought to be a few such men lying around loose."

Hanks finally entered into a verbal agreement with Graham to procure two or more men.

Money Was No Object.

"If you get them," Graham is reported to have said, "we will pay you $2,000 each. Get all you can, money is no object."

"Where does my bit come in?" asked Hanks.

"Why, you ought to be able to split $2,000 in such a way that you won't get left yourself. Give your man half of it, or as much as you please, and keep the rest yourself."

"But I wan't to know who is going to put up the stuff. It won't come from your pocket."

"No, indeed," replied Graham. "I wouldn't pay a dollar of my own money to save any of them. The money will be paid by Alexander Sullivan."

"Has he got it?" Hanks asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the briber, "he's rich."

He Was Easily Satisfied.

This satisfied Hanks that his course was clear and his pay certain, and from that time until he was arrested he was a mere creature of Graham's. He not only suggested the names of men who he believed would be eligible for rating on Graham's list, but he agreed to approach anybody whom Graham might suggest.

One of the men Hanks chose was Kohn, the fruiterer, who agreed to vote for acquittal for $1,000 providing he was selected as a juror. Hanks in his confession also admitted that he confided the secret of the conspiracy to Soloman and that he handed the latter the list of names which subsequently enabled the State to bring all the chief conspirators, with the single exception of Graham, into the State's confessional. It also appeared from Hanks' confession that he was not only acting the dual role of officer and briber, but that he was

Keeping Up the Spirits

of Beggs, Coughlin and O'Sullivan by delivering to them verbal messages of cheer from their friends on the outside. Graham paid him handsomely for this service. In reply to a question from Judge Longenecker, Hanks said he frequently told Coughlin, who was his especial charge, that Alex Sullivan was looking after his interests, and that no harm would come to him or his companions if they only preserved a bold and defiant front.

At the conclusion of Hank's examination, which occupied nearly an hour, Judge Longenecker made a personal appeal to the grand jury to preserve inviolate the secrets they had heard.

"By doing this," he said, "you will enable the prosecution to carry out a great work, and I promise you, gentlemen, that on to-morrow and the next day we will submit to your attention an array of

Facts That Will Startle

not only Chicago, but the entire world. I will not tell you now what we intend to show, but it has a vital bearing on this great conspiracy, and it will shed light on the darkness that now enshrouds it."

This was construed to be an admission that the State is already within reach of the men who conceived the plot.

There was a great crush of people at the trial to-day. Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission. Among those who were admitted was Kunze's sweetheart, who was dressed in a neat fitting dress and a black bonnet trimmed with ostrich tips. She tried hard to speak to her lover, but the bailiffs refused to let her pass inside the railing. The examination of veniremen continued all day without incident. Beggs lost one peremptory challenge. He still has ten left.

An Incident of the Trial.

It has been arranged that one of the first incidents after the full jury has been secured will be the exhibition in court of the bleached and articulated bones of the right hand of the body found in the catch basin. They will be used for the identification of the body as that of Dr. Cronin.

Dentist Lewis, who made the plates and false teeth worn by Cronin, will testify that they were those in the jaw of the corpse, and the insurance societies' records will be introduced to prove that the broken joint of one of Cronin's fingers corresponds to that of the skeleton and hand stretched out before the jury and the accused.

GOFF AS GOVERNOR.

His Friends Are Still Hopeful of the Result in West Virginia—Two Reports Certain to be Made by the Investigating Commission.

WHEELING, October 15.—The Legislative Contest Committee arrived here to-day to prepare their report upon the Fleming-Goff contest for Governor. On account of the non-arrival of two of the members the body did not meet to-day. The session will last several days and some lively things are expected. The decision of a majority of the committee will undoubtedly be in favor of seating Fleming.

Senator Morris, a Republican member, when asked to-night if there would be a minority report in favor of Mr. Goff, said: "Most assuredly. What are we here for? We are confident Goff was honestly elected, and the alleged Republican frauds were not proven."

Speaker Woods, of the House, is still very ill, and, should he be unable to attend the special session of the Legislature, that body will be a tie and no conclusion can be arrived at. Should he resign there will be a warm fight for the election of his successor. He is from Ohio county, which is very close, and the Republicans declare their ability to elect a successor. If they should succeed Goff would be seated Governor, as the one majority of the Legislature would be reversed and the minority report on the Contest Committee adopted. Ohio county often goes Republican, particularly in off years, and has given Goff a majority every time he has been a candidate for office, except once. With the question of making him Governor as the only issue the Republicans would, they say, feel confident of winning.

TANNER QUOTES PRECEDENT.

He Also Relates the History of Senator Manderson's Rerating.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 15. — Corporal Tanner said to-day, with regard to the rerating of Senator Manderson: "The facts in the case are simply these: One evening a friend and I were seated in my apartment discussing pension matters, and among other things we spoke of the number of cases which had come under our personal observation where injustice had been done the pensioner. My friend asked me if I knew Senator Manderson, and stated that he was only receiving about one-half the pension he was really entitled to. I got to thinking about the matter, and before we parted I asked him to call at my office the next day and remind me of our conversation. He did, and I sent for the papers in Senator Manderson's case, and, after a careful examination of them, found that he was entitled to a pension for total disability, whereas he was receiving a pension for half disability only, and I accordingly had him rerated. Senator Manderson, in his letter to Secretary Noble, requested an examination as to his disability, and I think the least Secretary Noble could have done would have been to grant his request."

The Corporal recalled to mind the case of General William H. Powell, who was rerated just four days prior to Tanner's appointment. General Powell had received a gunshot wound in his shoulder, and was receiving a pension of $7 50 per month when Mr. Noble was made secretary. General Powell went to Commissioner Black with a note from Secretary Noble, in which the latter asked the Commissioner to do all he could for the General. General Powell declined to submit to a medical examination, but notwithstanding this fact had his pension increased to $30 per month, and dated back to 1865. And this was done at the instigation of Secretary Noble four days before I received my appointment."

THE NEW YORK SANDBAGGERS.

Death of Both Their Recent Victims—Similarity of Their Injuries.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 15.—Both of the men who were sandbagged on Seventh avenue recently are dead. Custom House Inspector Edward H. Woodbridge died on Sunday night at Roosevelt Hospital. Thomas Carey, the bartender of Portland, Conn., died at the same place at 1 A. M. to-day. The police knew nothing of either case. Circumstances strongly indicate that both men met their death in the same manner. Woodbridge received his injuries a week ago last Sunday night; Carey received his the following Tuesday night. Woodbridge was found on Seventh avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and Carey was found at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street. Both were, in the opinion of the different doctors, sandbagged. Both had money, but were found robbed of everything. Both had their skulls fractured in the same place, namely, at the base. Both had been drinking, though neither were drunk. Both were stupefied; and neither could tell how or when he had been struck.

FIGHTING WHISKY.

No Trust is the Sign Adopted by a St. Louis Distiller.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The Whisky Trust will soon have a fight on its hands in St. Louis. A company has been organized for the manufacture of whisky and high wines, and plans for the distillery have been adopted. Herman Horstkotte, a prominent business man, is at the head of the new company. "There is a market in St. Louis for whisky," said Mr. Horstkotte, "and there is but one distillery running here. There are four distilleries in the city, and others in the country near by, that are kept in idleness by the trust."

MONOPOLY'S BIG FIGHT.

The Deadly Electric Lines in New York Die Very Hard — Arguments in Court — Darkness is Relieved by Gas.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 15.—It was afternoon before the hearing on the injunctions obtained by the Brush and United States Companies to prevent the Board of Electrical Control from cutting their wires or shutting of their currents, began before Judge Andrews in Supreme Court chambers. Lawyers Choate and Bowers told the Judge that the cases of the United States Company and the Brush Company were the same. So Mr. Hagues, for the United States Company, said: The complaint of the United States Company, on which the temporary injunction was granted, read that the company had over $1,250,000 invested, lighted much of the city, and supplied 1,000 arc lights and 13,000 incandescent lights to private customers. Whenever it had an opportunity to put wires in the subways it had done so, but hardly any subways had been constructed, and the Board of Electrical Control had constantly refused the company permission to build subways for itself.

Mr. Bowers read the Mayor's answer, saying the Brush and United States companies were, it was believed, owned by the same people. The Board of Electrical Control had declared the imperfectly insulated wires of the United States Company to be public obstructions, and it was the duty of the Commissioners of Public Works to remove the wires so designated. Mr. Choate spoke until 5 o'clock.

Mr. Cravath said that the currents of the Brush and United States Companies would be turned off at night, except such as the Board of Electrical Control's expert certified were safe. Upon this understanding the case was continued until 11 o'clock in the morning.

The city, therefore, did without most of the electric lights again to-night. The early night was moonless, but clear and bright. At nightfall, however, gas was burning in many of the principal streets, and New York was pretty nearly as well off as before the days of electric light. One who had never seen Third avenue and the Bowery in the electric glare would have said that they were well-lighted streets. Yet the Bowery did not have a single corporation light burning.

The police upon the Eastside were ordered to be more than usually vigilant, but in all the station houses it was reported that the night was very quiet and orderly. There were crowds of people on the streets in the early hours.

About 11 P. M., when the shop lights went out, the great old monopolist who runs the light plant up in the moon turned on his reflector and provided light by the half bushel.

LOST BY DEFAULT.

Ex-President Riddle, of the Penn Bank, Obtains a Judgment Against Upton L. Boyce, the Railroad Man, for $320,000, Through Defendant's Neglect.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 15.—William M. Riddle, formerly President of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburg, who now lives in this city, has obtained a judgment, by default from Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court Chambers, against Upton L. Boyce, the well-known Southern railroad man, for $320,000. In Mr. Riddle's complaint, on which the judgment was obtained, it is set forth that on or about December 15, 1887, Riddle procured a loan for Boyce of $25,000 and also found a purchaser for $1,200,000 of the common stock of the Covington and Macon Railroad Company at par value. Boyce is supposed to have been interested in the railroad whose stock he wished to sell, and Riddle declares that, for floating the stock and procuring the loan, Boyce was to pay him $70,000 in money, besides giving him $250,000 worth of the stock at par value. Riddle declares that he has not yet been paid for his services, although he has frequently demanded the money and stocks.

The complaint was first served on the defendant's attorney, John Sergeant Cram, on June 3 last. A delay was granted on account of the absence of Mr. Boyce in the South. Finally, after several delays, the attorney for the plaintiff, Robert Mazat, of No. 237 Broadway, refused to grant any more, and then Mr. Cram applied to the courts for a further postponement. This request the court refused to grant, and since that time the defendant's lawyer has paid no attention to the case. When the case was reached on the Supreme Court calendar no one appeared for the defendant, and consequently Judge Andrews granted a judgment by default. Mr. Boyce is still in the South looking after his railroad matters there. As the judgment is for so large an amount he will undoubtedly attempt to have it reopened when he returns.

UNCORKING THEIR WRATH.

The Tri-State Bottlers Association Declare War Against Junk Dealers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Representatives of the Bottlers' Associations of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey met to-day in parlor C of the Hotel Lafayette, and decided to form a permanent organization for mutual protection, its main object being the adoption of an inter-State arrangement for the exchange of bottles and siphons. Thirty-two delegates were present, and these officers were elected: H. S. Harris, of New York, President; William J. Cunningham and George Herman, Vice Presidents, and L. Munsinger and G. W. Otto, Secretaries.

The three States represented have a registration law which affords ample protection against the local traffic of junk dealers in registered bottles, but there is no method of prosecuting their sale in other States, and the new association proposes to extend its operations until it can make its local protection law national. Another meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which a constitution and bylaws will be adopted.

OPPOSITION TO ARTHUR.

He Will Not be Re-Elected Chief of the Engineers Without a Fight.

DENVER, COL., October 15.—Chief Arthur and staff arrived here late last night, and this morning a special train of Pullman coaches arrived over the Union Pacific, bringing 300 delegates to the convention, which will convene to-morrow. The meeting will be of unusual importance, and several questions of great interest are to be decided, among them the election of a successor to Chief Arthur.

The principal opposition to Arthur, it is claimed, comes from the Union Pacific lines and the Southwest, while the Central and Northern Pacific are entirely solid for Arthur. The element opposed to Arthur, it is claimed by his friends, are the radical ones, and do not represent more than one-third of the delegation, so that the friends of the Chief are confident of his re-election. About 400 delegates will be present, representing 430 divisions and a membership of 26,500.

CARRIED OFF BY A BEAR.

A Three-Year-Old Child Believed to be a Victim of Bruin.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS., October 15.—A three-year-old daughter of George Reilly, living near City Point, in this county, has been missing for several days, and as numerous bear tracks are found there it is inferred she has been carried off by one of these animals.

THE CLUB LOVE FEAST.

Chauncey Black Sees No Dissensions in Democratic Societies,

NONE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

While Smiling Openly at Pat Foley and Thinking of Tim O'Leary.

BLACK RE-ELECTED STATE PRESIDENT.

A Colored Man Made Vice President and Reading Chosen for Next Meeting.

Seven hundred Democratic club representatives met in Philadelphia, and re-elected Chauncey Black State President. He talks effusively of harmony and slightly on the tariff question. The next meeting will be at Reading.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—With three times three for President Chauncey F. Black, the first general assembly of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania opened its proceedings at the Thalia Theater on Crown and Callowhill streets. It was shortly after the noon hour when the 700 delegates took their seats. Small white banners with the names of the different clubs and counties in bright red letters served as a guide to the seats, and there was little confusion. The front of the gallery was decorated with the national colors, while the stage boxes were brilliant with shields, flags and banners. The banner of the Samuel J. Randall Association occupied a prominent place on the right of the stage. The Jefferson Club's banner was on the stage in the background against the wall adjoining the center piece decoration, the coat of arms of the city of Philadelphia. On the left of the stage, over the proscenium box, hung the handsome black banner of the Crescent Club, of West Philadelphia, its gilded crescent serving to draw attention to its beauty.

It was a Democratic convention in all the word implies. The business man, the lawyer, the clerk, the mechanic, the laborer were there, and each was accorded the full est liberty of debate. The brainy youth and sturdy brawn of the State was in attendance. Every county was represented, and with these numerous delegations, twice as large as the Democratic State Conventions have had, the business was transacted expeditiously and without leaving any trace of bad blood behind.

Among the most noticeable of the party leaders of the State who were in attendance were Congressman D. B. Brunner and State Senator Green, of Berks county; Representative Samuel M. Wherry, Temporary Chairman of the last State Convention, and F. E. Beltzhoover, of Cumberland; E. H. Rauch, of Mauch Chunk; J. Irvin Steele, of Ashland.

THE ALLEGHENY CONTINGENT.

William J. Brennan, Patrick Foley, John Giles and John Sullivan, Allegheny's quartet; Congressman James B. Reilly, of Schuylkill, Permanent Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Bigler for State Treasurer; Benjamin N. Nead, of Dauphin, Secretary of the State Committee; Wm. W. Hensel, of Lancaster, whom the convention honored by electing as Temporary and Permanent Chairman of the assembly; ex-Senator Hess, of Northampton, who sat opposite Postmaster William F. Harrity; Captain McClelland, of Pittsburg, who informed his friends that William L. Scott, of Erie, would be here to-day; Secretary John D. Worman, President of the McClellan Memorial Association; Sheriff Krumbaar, County Commissioner John P. J. Sensenderfer, ex-Representative George Morgan, William H. Murphy, Edward J. Logue and Robert Barry, of the Iroquois Club; ex-Representative Hugh Mackin, Senator William McAleer, Representative James C. Hassett, John J. Moloney, Deputy Sheriffs Donnelly and Pattison, Assistant Postmaster Drake, George Hoffman, ex-Hull Inspector Peter D. Glazier, John Huggard and Eugene Townsend, of the battalion, and an array of legal lights of the Philadelphia Bar.

CHAUNCEY BLACK'S ADDRESS.

President Black opened the proceedings and, after a glowing tribute to ex-President Cleveland and indorsement of his course, he said:

We are as nearly as may be what our forefathers were when, to rescue the Constitution and the Republic from Hamiltonian Federalism, they united in a mighty fraternal union of Democratic societies, elected Thomas Jefferson and seated him and gave us 60 lustrous and blessed years of Democratic administration. We believe as they did, we feel as they did, and we can do as they did. All true Republicans, all true Democrats must be with us for a pure Government, for lighter taxes and for the removal of every needless restraint upon the freedom of the people. Squared by the Jeffersonian standard, tried by the Jeffersonian touchstone, our principles and our purposes are those of our forefathers, the founders of the Republic and of the Democratic party. We know no differences, no dissensions in the Democratic societies; indeed, in the Democratic party, properly speaking, there can be none. Our fundamental doctrines are the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

As to tariff taxes, for instance, discriminating against many industries to artificially stimulate a few, pillaging the mass to enrich a class, no Democrat ever, as an original proposition, believed their imposition consistent with a Republican system.

"It is," cried Thomas Jefferson, the first Democratic President, "a question whether we are to live under a limited or an unlimited Government," and after the lapse of a century come ringing down to us the answering words of Grover Cleveland, the last Democratic President; "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." Congress has power to tax only for the support of government, economically administered, within plain, specified, constitutional limits, and a seizure of the property of the people, by the exercise of the power of taxation, for any but a public and general purpose, is an unconstitutional and monstrous abuse. Ours is no fight for party; it is a holy crusade for humanity and for liberty, and we expect, as we have a right to expect, the help of every good man who has a heart to feel for his kind, or an ambition to leave to his children the inheritance of free institutions, with equal opportunities to all, which he received from his fathers.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Letters were read from Samuel J. Randall, regretting his inability to be present, and from ex-President Cleveland, in which he said:

In my opinion this is no time for the search after makeshifts and temporary expedients. We as a party are fairly enlisted in the cause of the people and patriotism; duty and party success require that we should be consistent and steadfast. All personal feeling and selfishness should be subordinated. I confidently expect that in the work we have in hand our Democratic societies will exhibit an efficiency which will be gratefully acknowledged by all who have at heart the welfare and prosperity of the American people. Yours, very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

H. H. W. Howard, of Harrisburg, colored, was elected one of the five Vice Presidents for the ensuing year, and in a speech before the convention declared his intention to support the party. A recommendation to change the system of representation in State and county conventions in order to have the nominations made direct from the people was adopted.

The assembly adjourned after re-electing Chauncey F. Black as President, and choosing the city of Reading as the place of holding the next convention.

The Indianapolis Breweries Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—Mr. H. M. Bigelow, of Boston, agent of the English syndicate, to-day completed the purchase of the three breweries of this city. These breweries are Maus', Schmidt's and Liber's.

LIMITED FREE TRADE.

Senator Sherman Declares in Its Favor in an Address to the International Delegates — Speeches by Payne and Foraker.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—The delegates to the International Congress were entertained at a banquet here to-night. Mayor Gardner made the welcoming address. He said that as he knew that the excursionists had been feasted when they desired to rest, he would abbreviate his remarks. He spoke briefly, welcoming and speeding the guests happily, saying that the United States desired to go hand in hand with her Southern neighbors toward material progress. At 11:45 Senator Payne arose and said that the objects of the Congress had been set forth already; the object of the excursion was to enable the visitors to study the United States Government and its people. There should be no concealment on our part. The visitors were statesmen, and came to ascertain if it was for the interest of their people to become more intimate with ours.

William E. Curtis, who is in charge of the excursion, then delivered a lengthy address, to which ex-President Caamano, of Ecuador, responded. Senator Sherman was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Congress of American States." In the course of his remarks he said that he was almost inclined to be a convert to free trade if that free trade was confined to American States. [Loud applause.] He wished to see not only a commercial union but a union of hearts. He also said: "We want a railroad from the United States to Patagonia. An eminent engineer had stated that the work was feasible; that it would cost less money and time and present less difficulty than works we had already executed within twenty years past."

Governor Foraker was called upon to state the resources of Ohio. This he said, was the newest State the delegates had visited—only 100 years old. They would see its present resources for themselves. Ohio had the best people in the world, and he said it without fear of contradiction.

THE PEACEFUL GRANGER

Becomes Imbued in the South With Blood-Thirsty Business Methods—Four Killed in a Faction Fight Between Farmers and Produce Dealers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DOTHEN, ALA., October 15.—The commencement of open hostilities between the Farmer's Alliance and the local dealers today will cost four lives, if not more. The Alliance men had started a warehouse in this town and teamed their own produce in for sale. The appearance of the Alliance men in the business world, antagonized the merchants of Dothen, and they called upon the town officers to subject the Alliance business house to all the taxes and burdens borne by other business houses, and especially to a dray tax.

Thus challenged, the Alliance men looked upon the action of the the town men as hostile, and bad feeling was aroused. Mr. George M. Stringer, the manager of the warehouse, resolved to resist the collection of license, and to show his spirit drove a dray himself. When Marshal Domingo attempted to arrest him he resisted by drawing a knife. The fight was short, but effective, and Mr. Stringer was put under bond to appear to-day. He appeared, but he was surrounded by about 250 men from the country, who, armed with pistols and knives, were a silent but determined looking bodyguard. Mr. Stringer was the first man to break the peace. He flourished a formidable looking knife and with it fully drawn advanced upon Marshal Domingo. He was shot down by Deputy Marshal Parker Powell, while another shot killed George M. Stringer. A shot from an Alliance man laid the Town Marshal and his deputy in retirement, while on the third round Mr. Jeff Walker, an Alliance man, fell dead. With the two town marshals mortally wounded and the two Alliance leaders shot dead, the crowds became furious and for an hour the war waxed warm. The feeling between the town and country people is intense and further trouble is feared.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Mahone's Supporters Reject Langston on Account of Color.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The consultation between Prof. John M. Langston, the colored Virginia Republican orator and Mahone's friends at Petersburg last Friday threatens to cause a tremendous breach in the party. Langston met the Mahoneites for the purpose of arranging terms on which both could stand with dignity and he could consistently support the Mahone ticket. All he asked from them was that his color should not stand in the way of his proper recognition. He has a Congressional contest on his hands which must be tried before the next House, and he requested, not that he should be helped if his cause was not just, but that if they found that he had a good case they should promise not to throw obstacles in his way because he is a negro. They scornfully rejected this proposal and added insult to injury by refusing to let him take part in the campaign as an orator before white audiences, saying that he must confine himself to negro gatherings. His friends are very angry. Prof. Langston started for Ohio to-day to take part in the Foraker campaign.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

A Fierce Fight for the Honors in the New State of Washington.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., October 15.—Great interest is being taken in the Senatorial question, and members-elect to the Legislature are being besieged with letters from rival candidates. It is agreed that Eastern and Western Washington shall divide honors, Walla Walla and Spokane each having two candidates—Brentz and Allen from Walla Walla, Hyde and Turner from here. It is difficult to tell the real strength of the different candidates. The Walla Walla delegation is divided between Brentz and Allen, who also have strength in several other counties. Hyde has his home delegation and a number of votes in other counties, and his friends claims 20 of 46 votes west of the Cascade mountains on the first ballot.

Allen and Brentz are ex-delegates to Congress. Hyde is a prominent lawyer; Turner an ex-judge. The result will depend largely on the support the candidates can get in Western Washington. There the contest is between Allen and Hyde, both having many friends. For the Western Senator, Watson C. Squier, of Seattle, it is generally conceded, has the lead, as he has not only home support, but many votes on this side.

THE PARDON MILL GRIST.

Breaking Jail and Medical Malpractice Considered Unpardonable Crimes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, October 15.—The Board of Pardons was in session to-day. Pardons were recommended in the following cases: J. J. Gaul and W. S. Kerr, Clarion, conspiracy; Annie Kerr, Lawrence, misdemeanor; Millard F. Hildebrand, Lancaster, manslaughter.

The following were refused: Abe Buzzard, Lancaster, breaking jail; Charles Gibson, Lancaster, breaking jail.

Robert H. Crum, of Lycoming, embezzlement, was granted a rehearing. A rehearing was refused Dr. Jesse M. Lindsey, of Blair, convicted of malpractice.

A CONTRACT WANTED

The Inter-State Commission Again Takes Up the Case of the

INDEPENDENT OIL REFINERIES

Against the Pennsylvania and Various Other Railroads.

MR. GOWEN'S DEMAND FOR A DOCUMENT

Evokes a Very Decided Protest From the Attorneys for the Opposition.

The hearing of the case of the Independent Refiners' Association, of Titusville, against the Pennsylvania and other railroads was resumed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday. Some supplemental evidence was introduced and a Boston firm filed a protest as to oil discrimination against that city. The demand for a contract between the Pennsylvania and the Standard caused a lively discussion.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission heard evidence to-day in the complaint of the Independent Refiners' Association, of Titusville, against the Western New York and Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston and Maine and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The petitioners allege that the present rates on oil in the barrels are unjust and unreasonable, so much so as to render it impossible for independent refiners to compete in the New England markets.

Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and M. J. Heywang, of Titusville, appeared for complainants. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Company is represented by James D. Hancock. James A. Buchanan, of New York, is counsel for the Erie. For the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads, Francis I. Gowen, B. H. Bristol and James A. Logan.

THE EVIDENCE INTRODUCED.

Supplemental evidence to prove the injustice of current oil rates when shipments are made in barrels, was introduced by the petitioners. A somewhat important point was reached when Lawyer Gowen asked Logan to produce the contract existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the National Transit Company, a corporation owning a pipe line that is controlled and operated by the Standard Oil Company. The attorney of the railroad argued that the contract referred to related exclusively to crude oil and was of no concern in the case under investigation, as the present controversy was confined to refined petroleum; that the pipe line transported nothing but the crude article. He accused the plaintiffs of seeking, in advance of trials in the courts of these same matters, to exploit a contract, the outcome of which is to affect prospective litigation. It was his opinion that no light could come to the commission in disposing of the present case by virtue of the production of the paper.

THE RAILROAD PLEA.

"We are not compelled to criminate ourselves," said he. Mr. Gowen said that he offered to prove by the paper that it is a contract entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Standard Oil Company to the effect that in consideration of its receiving 26 per cent of the oil carrying trade the railroad company is to maintain equal rates. In addition to that, however, the contract contains a provision under which, instead of giving the oil to the railroad in the oil region and compelling them to carry it 450 miles for 52 cents, the pipe line gives the rail carrier a large quantity of the product at Milton, a station only 170 miles from Philadelphia.

In connection with the hearing to-day, Mr. Laurens Maynard, counsel for F. W. Babcock & Co., wholesale dealers in illuminating oil at Boston and Providence, submitted a printed statement in which the company recites alleged improper classification of oil and unjust and special discrimination by the railroads against Boston and in favor of New York, and says that whatever may be the motives for these apparent injurious acts of the railroads, the result is felt in Boston and New England so as to render it practically impossible for the independent refiners to compete in the New England markets, and places such markets practically at the hands of the Standard Oil Trust.

NURSING HIS CHANCES.

Experience With Baby Squalls a Means of Naval Promotion.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—It is said Lieutenant Robert M. C. Brown will succeed Colonel Roming, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, in 1892, and has been ordered to duty in the office as a preparatory course. He will have the rank of captain, with the highest pay of the rank, $4,500.

Other ambitious officers of the navy do not appear pleased with Lieutenant Brown's promotion. They say it is another case of favoritism and family influence. Lieutenant Brown is a son-in-law of ex-Senator Henry C. Davis, of West Virginia, one of the Democratic delegates to the traveling Pan-American Congress. Mr. Davis exerts great influence at the White House, the members of his family and that of President Harrison being old and intimate friends. Lieutenant Brown spent the summer at Deer Park, and won great favor with the President by his devotion to baby McKee, the autocrat of the White House. The President never forgets a kindness shown to the baby.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Recommendations That Are of Especial Interest in This Vicinity.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Brigadier General Casey, Chief of Engineers, in his annual estimates, submitted to the Secretary of War, makes recommendations as follows for appropriations for continuing work on some of the principal improvements under his charge during the year ending June 30, 1891. Among the estimates are: Herr's Island dam, Allegheny river, $100,000; Ohio river, $600,000; falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., $300,000; Cleveland harbor, $200,000.

The Mississippi River Commission recommends appropriations for the fiscal year 1890-1 as follows: Continuing surveys, $150,000; from the mouth to the Ohio river, $4,000,000. Improvements at Hickman, Ky., Greenville, Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans, $1,086,250.

TWO FRAUDULENT MORTGAGES.

A Remembrance of the Career of a Young Napoleon of Finance.

DETROIT, MICH., October 15.—F. R. Kearsley, of Bucyrus, O., has begun suit in the Circuit Court here against Mrs. Nellie Avery-Auger, daughter of the late Newell Avery, to set aside two mortgages for $13,000 on city property held by him.

This mortgage was negotiated in September, 1887, by some person to the plaintiff in the case unknown, but in reality it is one of the cases engineered by Howard W. Sterling, the young Napoleon of finance, who disappeared two years ago after his crookedness was discovered.

DEFENDING THE REDS.

Socialist Shevitch Dares Mayor Cregier to Expel Them From Chicago—He Will Talk With His Honor—The Hissing of the Flag.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Shevitch, the man who hopes to see the day when the red flag will be carried triumphantly through the streets of Chicago, says he proposes to call upon the Mayor to see what the city is going to do about it. After reading a report of the Socialist convention Sunday afternoon, in which it was said the American flag was hissed, Mayor Cregier is reported to have said that Shevitch and his crowd ought to be drummed out of the city. Shevitch says he is going to ask Mr. Cregier what he means by this language and just how he is going to work to drum him out of town. He says that he meant just what he said when he wished that Chicago would become the Paris—the city of revolutions—of America. Concerning the flag episode, he said: "The American flag was not hissed. On the contrary it was greeted with great applause when it was unfurled."

"What gave rise to the story that it was hissed?"

"I will tell you. The flags were brought at the moment the Chairman had stepped forward to call the meeting to order. The red flag was first run up and it was cheered. Then the American flag was unfurled and placed in position, the audience cheering it warmly. Some hisses were heard, but they were not directed against the flag. They were intended to rebuke those who were delaying business by unnecessary demonstrations. The Chairman, you will understand, was all this time waiting to call the meeting to order, and I understood the hissing to come from those impatient to have the proceedings opened. I have seen the interviews with Mayor Cregier and I would like to ask the Mayor on the ground of what laws of Illinois or the United States he intends to drum out of the country any organization of men propagating whatsoever idea as long as they do not commit any breach of the peace or other crime?"

"Then," Mr. Shevitch concluded, "the Mayor objects to my calling the execution of the Anarchists the greatest crime of the century. I would like to ask him whether, if the disclosures about the moral character of certain Chicago policemen and all the rest of the gang that hounded those men to death are true, he, as an honest man, really believes that those men got a fair trial, and whether he further believes that it was not an outrage on all sense of justice to put men to death as accessories to an act whose author was and is unknown. And speaking of crimes," continued the distinguished Socialist, smiling quizzically, "I would like to ask the Mayor his opinion of the Cronin trial, and whether a police force whose chief object has been thus far to cover up a cowardly murder, is not the worst gang of Anarchists the world has ever seen. As to putting me out of the city, I might say that I am an American citizen, and the Mayor is welcome to try and do it."

Mr. Shevitch said he would call on Mayor Cregier and have a talk with him, if the Mayor would receive him.

TO DIVIDE THE VOTE.

Colored Tennessee Democrats Will Try to Help Defeat Foraker.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 15.—At a meeting of the negro Democratic State Committee, held in this city to-day, following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican leaders of the North are misrepresenting the two races of the South by making incendiary speeches, wholly uncalled for, and which do more to widen the breach between the races than anything else, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee state to the colored people of this country that the thing that will do the South and the North more good than anything else, is a division of the negro vote. Be it further

Resolved, That the educated and business negroes here are doing better, two to one, than those of the North, and that the wealth of the Southern negroes is due to aid given them by the whites. Be it further

Resolved, That the best thing that the Southern negro can do is to cease his war policy upon his white neighbors.

H. C. Smith, of Chattanooga, was selected to go to Ohio and take part in the campaign in that State. Negro Republicans here made an effort to prevent the holding of the meeting. Delegates were present from every Congressional district except one.

A HORRIBLE DEATH AVERTED.

A Gallant Engineer Saves Three Miners on a Burning Rope.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCRANTON, October 15—During the burning of the Bellevue breaker of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, the largest in the anthracite coal region yesterday, it was discovered that three men were at the bottom of the shaft. Thomas Reese, in charge of the sinking operations, jumped into the bucket and went down like a flash to notify the men whom he rescued, although the rope was on fire several times during the ascent. They had hardly landed before the heavy sheave wheel fell down the shaft, the supports having been burned through.

CORRECT, BUT TARDY.

New York Advised to Follow Pennsylvania's Example in Protecting Girls.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 15.—Coroner Levy and a jury to-day finished the investigation of the death of Lizzie Gerlach, of Stapleton, Staten Island, who took carbolic acid on the morning of September 30 in Bedford Park, after passing the night at the Bowery Hotel with Frederick Bender, a married man. The jury found that Lizzie killed herself, and added this recommendation: "That a law be made to punish any person that entices any young girl from her home for immoral purposes, and that the proper authorities be vigilant in enforcing such law."

Bender was discharged.

SANDBAGGED AND LEFT TO DIE.

**Heartless Work of Robbers on a Springfield, Ohio, Merch