day. He would never suspect the roundabout course through which it came, from Morgan's banker to Morgan, from Morgan to Bill Chamberlain, from Bill Chamberlain to a dozen others, among them Bill Freeman, until there grew to be a sentiment that Boggs was the man to protect the city's dollars from making their escape from the hand of the heeler. And so it came about that Boggs and George Kandle, Republican, were elected Treasurer and Mayor respectively to succeed Rice and Wheeler. Kandle was a mistake—a mistake that came about through so many new voters crowding in from the East, all Republicans, it having been intended to elect Boggs and Rice, but that could be remedied.

Tacoma was, as we may say, just now blossoming into full womanhood from a sweet young maidenhood. There were no bonds, few debts, no streets improved; city government was inexpensive and there was a little money in the treasury. Here was an opportunity not to be overlooked.

A new charter formulated by a board of freeholders showed great promise of an uninterrupted reign for the party succeeding in the election. There was a Board of Public Works, to whom extraordinary powers were given, a city engineer, a city attorney and assistant, a street superintendent, a building inspector, a plumbing inspector, a sewer superintendent, a chief of police and, by a prearranged plan, whereby a water company man, who had been elected, but who never intended to qualify and who refused to do so, there was also a city controller to be appointed by the Mayor.

Now, George Kandle was one of those eminently respectable gentlemen of whom party bosses are proud, to give a color of genuineness to their ticket. It was never intended he should be elected—indeed, Morgan was a hot Rice man—Rice had been renominated on the Democratic ticket; but a new factor had come into politics in the person of J. J. Malone of Kansas City, a gambler and politician of the smoothest type. He was a Democrat; but party fealty was with him an unknown quantity. If Rice succeeded Mart Dillon would be Chief of Police and Morgan "boss gambler," therefore Malone took counsel of Charley Sullivan and Sam Milligan, whom he had known back in Kansas, and worked a surprise party for Harry Morgan. Kandle and the whole Republican ticket were elected. Then followed Houghton's refusal to serve as Controller. Malone and Morgan were thus by circumstances driven into a political partnership; but Morgan conveniently and accommodatingly died of too much "hop," even while his friends were preparing to send him to Dwight for treatment, leaving Bill Chamberlain his successor and administrator. How Morgan's vast estate was wasted is a romantic tale, but that's another story.

Malone had strings enough on the council, which was composed of as corrupt a lot of men as ever got together, to compel Kandle to appoint whom he wished, since confirmation by the Council was necessary. Therefore, it came to pass that Fred Taylor, owner of about half the Opera-alley houses, was made Controller; J. W. Clinton, Street Superintendent; Byron Barlow, Joe Hodgins and Colin McIntosh, members of the Board of Public Works; Sam Milligan, City Attorney, and W. F. Zwickey, an unknown, Chief of Police. Zwickey had been recommended by the Christian element and influence, and was not opposed by the gamblers. The sequel shows with what reason.

Now followed an administration of the wildest extravagance and utmost corruption. Streets were graded and contracts let for the improvement at exorbitant prices to favored bidders, specifications being altered after contract to suit the contractor. Money flowed like water. Boggs, with whom the story deals, was carried along in the mad whirl. Drunken debauches were of nightly occurrence. Taylor visited his Opera-alley resorts, carrying his friends of the Council and administration with him. Zwickey levied blackmail right and left on gamblers, variety theaters, saloon-keepers and women of the town. Boggs spent hundreds of dollars nightly in debauchery. Clinton, Street Superintendent, made hundreds out of commissions on supplies and kept a fine team of horses at the city's expense. Boggs openly speculated in city warrants, which were being issued at the rate of over $50,000 a month, buying them over the counter at the city treasury and selling them at an advance of 2 per cent. He made no secret of it—indeed boasted of his financiering and was applauded by the bankers with whom he dealt without favor, because he had brought to a par warrants that had been previously quoted below. Fortunes were making in those days; real estate speculation had run mad, and with the festering pool of corruption at the City Hall there was a big chance to make money in contracts. But as this story is to deal with Boggs, only a hint of those things, sufficient to show the atmosphere in which the Boggs idea was fostered, can be given.

Boggs was the general favorite of the bankers. He kept large balances scattered among them with an impartiality that knew no favorites and bred no discontent; and then he called in no warrants, but kept the city's funds in circulation. As an instance of his methods let me relate one point: He found that Eastern warrant-buyers were eager for Tacoma 10-per-cent warrants and that he could get 1 or 2 per cent commission and accrued interest on them through local bankers and brokers, but that they could handle them better if the warrants were of large amounts. Boggs had a wonderful influence with the Council, so he procured the passage of a resolution requiring all city employes to be paid in cash at the Treasurer's office, warrants to the total amount of the payroll to be drawn in $500 each to the order of George W. Boggs, City Treasurer. This was ostensibly done to give all city employes the benefit of cash payments instead of warrants, which, it was about that time conveniently discovered, banks would not buy at par (except from the City Treasurer, to whom they gave a premium). The warrants were consequently drawn to the order of George W. Boggs, City Treasurer, in $500 each, the payrolls duly paid and the warrants delivered to banks and brokers at the usual premium. This practice had gone on for several months before it was discovered that Eastern buyers wouldn't touch them at any price, simply because, having been drawn to the order of the City Treasurer, they bore upon their face the evidence of having been once paid, notwithstanding the indorsement, "Not paid for want of funds." It became apparent that the City Treasurer must have received cash for these warrants and that, having received cash for them, they were of value to no one as receipts.

Now, here was a dilemma. The practice ceased as suddenly as it began, and the banks held these warrants to Boggs' credit as so much cash. To manipulate the Council and manage all these affairs properly cost Boggs big money. Grattan H. Wheeler, an ex-City Treasurer, meanwhile had his eye on Boggs and the main chance as well. Then came the issue of funding bonds to relieve some mistakes in the warrant deals and the City Hall bonds to recompense the plotters in that job; these afforded Boggs relief and more funds to juggle with.

Wheeler wanted a piece of all this "good graft," and so he organized a bank—the Commercial—and Harry Lombard, he who operated the Japanese village at the Midwinter Fair, wanted a piece, and he organized a bank; so did W. G. Peters, and he organized two banks—one a National and the other a savings bank—and Harry Ball got one together in a hurry for fear all would escape before he got a finger in the pie, and so there came to be almost as many banks in town as saloons and quite as truly factors in politics. Therefore, when it became necessary for Boggs to be re-elected he had a powerful backing.

Frank Lane made it hot for Boggs—kept firing hot shot into his camp day after day and at the entire administration—exposed its rottenness, showed up the steals, proved Boggs a liar and a thief, made it so warm for Zwickey he had to resign, and his chief blackmailer was removed. Not a day went by but the News exposed some new rascality, and there seemed no doubt but that Campbell would succeed Boggs and Parker defeat Huson for Mayor at the election soon following. Heroic measures were necessary. His bank sent for Campbell and told him that a business man had no right to enter politics, and they must ask a settlement of their account.

The Ledger, now passed from Radebaugh's control into the hands of Schulze, Anderson and Bennett, boosted Huson and defended Boggs. The Globe was dead, absorbed by the Ledger, and the campaign was drawing to a close, with every chance in favor of Parker and Campbell.

A day or two before election an immense corruption fund was raised among the banks; a gigantic torchlight procession was organized, with fully 3000 men in line, on the night before election; money was poured out like water. Boggs personally visited every saloon in town, accompanied by Huson. Gold was piled up on the bars and spent with the prodigality of a millionaire by Boggs. But the Christian influence was not overlooked. That night Parker was indiscreet enough to offer bets on his own election. The Ledger came out with glaring headlines on election morning, "Gambler Parker," describing the old gentleman's anxiety to bet on himself as the uncontrollable instinct of a gambler, instead of, as it really was, the bad advice of a sporty son-in-law, who thought to thus put a stop to the influence that the offers of odds made by Republican heelers would have on the floating vote. Then the ministerial alliance was induced to indorse Huson. On the day before election the fight against Boggs and Huson made by the Democrats, was easily won. But on election morning the fight had all to be begun over again. Orators were sent to every polling-place, and strong appeals made to voters, but the city's money, thrown into the breach the night before, had done effective work. It was hard to stem the tide, yet it was nobly undertaken. Thousands in gold were paid to longshoremen's and other organizations by the Republicans, and yet, when the polls closed, it was conceded that the Democrats had won and Boggs and Huson were defeated. There was great rejoicing; but the vote was close, some precincts were held back, and the official canvass revealed a majority of about forty for Boggs and Huson.

Campbell was going to contest on the ground of fraud, but bank pressure was brought to bear on him and he subsided into private life. Boggs was vindicated! And a new job was immediately set up to profit by the vindication.

As developments now disclose Boggs was even then short in his accounts and the money used to re-elect him made the breach greater. A nervy fellow, however, he made the supreme effort, risked all to save himself, and as is now well known and admitted won by being "counted in."

The Huson administration began the immediate consideration of the purchase of the plant and sources of supply of the Tacoma Light and Water Company at $2,000,000. A strong sentiment had grown up in the community against this company, both for its influence in political affairs, for its high-priced service and its impure water. The people wanted to revoke its franchise, build a competing plant or buy the company out. But when the price of $2,000,000 was named people saw in it the shadow of an immense job. At last the price was, after much fictitious "haggling," fixed at $1,750,000, and the people were asked to vote bonds in the sum of $2,500,000 for the purpose of purchasing and extending the plant. Public sentiment was all against the proposition, and it was never thought it could possibly carry, hence organization to defeat it was neglected. All the newspapers, without exception, advocated the purchase, but the people laughed wisely and at the time the Council decided to submit the question the sentiment against the purchase was as two to one.

But just at this time, in the spring of 1893, came a stringency in the money market; Boggs and the banks found themselves loaded to the muzzle with city warrants that were unsalable at the East; the boom subsided; "fake" street improvements were no longer possible; there had come a change in political sentiment; the banks were all uneasy; Eastern money was no longer to be had, but there was hope of relief in the water extension bonds. This money would go into the banks and strengthen them. Commercial houses found it hard to procure accommodations, and the bankers whispered to their customers that if the project carried there would be plenty of money put into circulation through the water extension, and the hard times would ease up; and, furthermore, the water company and its allied interests caused the rumor to be circulated that the million and three-quarters would be used to build the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway into Tacoma. C. B. Wright, the owner of the Water and Land companies, and a very important element in the Northern Pacific, was said to have a controlling influence in the "Q" road. In order to make plausible this story, Wright procured control of the Tacoma and Eastern Railway, which was headed toward the Nisqually pass of the Cascades.

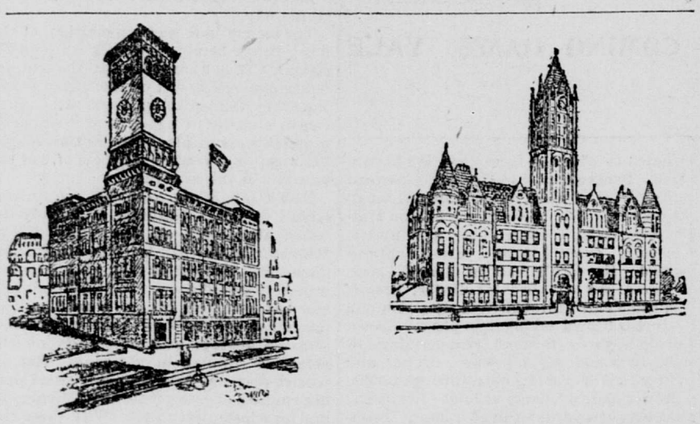
Sentiment gradually began to change. Boggs and the banks, seeing relief in the extension moneys, began an active campaign. City money to the amount of $25,000 is reported by a City Councilman to have been used by Boggs in the election. At all events the proposition carried.

Now came a test of the validity of the action. One Corell, a lawyer, attorney for the Light and Water Company, had been during all these preliminaries president of the City Council. He had drawn up all the ordinances and all the forms and resolutions, contracts, etc. He had been on all the committees to conduct negotiations, and throughout had engineered the entire deal, having had as a "cover" a weak and pliable City Attorney. This subsequently appeared in suits of various kinds against the company, Corell himself testifying that he acted as attorney for the company while president of the Council.

Still in the capacity of the company's attorney a suit was brought against the city to enjoin the issuance of bonds on the ground that they were above the constitutional limit. The City Attorney appeared for the city; the complaint, answer, notice of appeal, brief for appellant and brief for respondent, all printed and ready for the Supreme Court, were filed on the same day, a pro forma decision entered by Judge Parker against the bonds, and the matter taken to the Supreme Court in the brief space of twenty-four hours. Here a decision was rendered, reversing Parker by the very peculiar method of declaring all the purchase bonds within the limit, and extension bonds to the amount of $330,000 within the limit also, but declaring the remainder void. The logic of this decision was to bring the Supreme Court immediately into contempt and under suspicion.

Then came the floating of the bonds.

Boggs meantime had continued his warrant speculations, but had also stepped outside into other speculations, investing money in stocks of various schemes. One, the International Wrecking Company, particularly, promised large returns that never materialized. The penitentiary stared him in the face, and in his desperation he had to turn to new resources. The banks began to fear him. He became a master. They must feed him. Some discreetly withdrew their connections when he tried to force warrants upon them for which there was no sale. Here Wheeler came to the front, having been crowded out of the Commercial Bank, by organizing the Imperial Loan and Trust Company, with Mayor Huson as president and George W. Boggs, Grattan H. Wheeler and A. V. Fawcett, prospective Democratic candidate for Mayor, as directors. The purpose of this institution was to deal in warrants. Shortly afterward the Merchants' National Bank failed, with city money on deposit, followed by the Tacoma National and the Washington National, all with city money. The Traders also failed, but had no deposit. The Tacoma Trust and Savings Bank, with Nelson Bennett, president of the Merchants' National, as its president, was also threatened, but weathered the storm by a reorganization, in which Bennett and Thompson of the Merchants' disappeared from its directorate and the Imperial Loan and Trust Company was consolidated with it as the Bank of Tacoma.



TACOMA'S CITY HALL AND COURTHOUSE, WHERE RAIDS UPON THE TREASURY WERE PLANNED AND EXECUTED.

Boggs now became the patron saint of this institution. The light and water purchase and extension bonds were sold to Charles B. Wright. He agreed to pay the money at a certain time, but failed to keep his agreement, and now, for reasons too divers for detail, the opposition party became strong and there came a revulsion of public sentiment setting strongly against the deal. The Council declared the whole matter off. The Wright-Boggs-banks party urged an extension of the time of payment; Bennett, now in control of the Ledger, urged it; a citizens' meeting, composed of bankers, urged it; a Chamber of Commerce committee urged it; Boggs, distracted, urged it. Attorneys Shackelford, Titlow and Whitehouse, having been engaged by the city as special counsel, and being of the opposition party, were active to prevent a consummation of the deal, why will appear from their statement, published in the Tacoma News of November 2, 1895:

"As Mr. Boggs was at that time needing money very badly he tried to prevent this. We made a tour of all the banks of Tacoma that held city money and with the greatest courtesy and kindness were given information concerning the city deposits, and in some instances the bankbooks were turned over to us for inspection. We found at that time that all the actual cash subject to check which Boggs had on hand in all the banks was but $42,000. We went before the Council on two successive Saturdays and tried to get the Council to hold these bonds to compel Wright to carry out his contract and prevent Boggs from getting the money, as we knew he was short in his accounts, for he should at that time have had on deposit in the banks subject to check something like $500,000.

"For two successive meetings of the Council we prevented Boggs from getting this money. Just after the close of the second meeting, when the Council had voted to stay with us and keep the money from Boggs, Mr. Boggs burst out crying, saying to us: 'You've got me; you've got me; you've caught me at last.' About thirty minutes after this Mr. Boggs had become apparently violently insane and threatened death and destruction to us, and followed us from the City Hall to Ninth street, threatening at every step to kill us, S. T. Armstrong having him by the arm and trying to quiet him."

The pressure on the City Council through the medium of banks and "taxpayers" was so great that they finally yielded, accepted an indemnity bond of Wright, signed by W. D. Tyler and other bankers, and delivered the water and light bonds to Wright, and Boggs got the money in installments at intervals covering nearly a year.

How to prevent the Council from the immediate expenditure of these funds was Boggs' problem. The precarious condition of banks was such that they did not want to be disturbed in the possession of what money they had, and all hoped to be able to float Boggs' accumulated warrants and thus relieve the situation. So the City Council was induced to pass a resolution instructing Boggs to invest—think of the ridiculousness of it!—the extension moneys in general fund warrants, even as a merchant might instruct his bookkeeper to go out and "invest" his surplus in his own notes of hand. But it satisfied Tacoma financiers, because it gave them money instead of warrants to hold. Thereafter everything passed smoothly enough until February, 1894, when the City Council suddenly ordered the extension moneys deposited in six banks, not naming them, and requiring interest to be paid.

This gave Boggs a twinge. The Tacoma National and Traders had resumed business long enough to get a deposit of extension moneys and had thereupon closed up again.

The people were by this time pretty well advised that there was no money in the city treasury. Treasury and bank balances showed over $700,000 on hand, but there was no cash to pay warrants with and it became an open secret that the banks having the largest city deposits had the least ability to pay. Boggs' term was expiring; he was not eligible to re-election.

One James W. McCauley, a former baker of Los Angeles, was selected by Boggs as his successor, and as before an immense corruption fund was subscribed by banks and others concerned with him to procure McCauley's election. A newspaper—the Morning Union—feared as a possible enemy, was purchased outright and run in the interest of Boggs and McCauley; the Ledger supported him, the News alone opposing. But new elements had entered into politics and McCauley's election was encompassed by a large plurality. Some Populists had been elected to the City Council and there was a great deal of loud talk about counting the city's money, not accepting warrants, etc., and Boggs, who on April 1 had reported "$212,000 of unindorsed warrants held as cash" became distressed. He had little difficulty, however, in getting Grattan H. Wheeler's bank of Tacoma, with a side issue called the Mutual Investment Company, to handle the warrants, together with the State Savings Bank, the Columbia National Bank, the Commercial Bank and the German American Bank, all now defunct. Settlement with his successor was never made.

McCauley assumed office, checked against Boggs' bank accounts, got money out of them when he could and when he couldn't used the current revenues. He followed naturally enough his predecessor's lead. He got $1000 into Harry Lombard's State Savings Bank a day or two before it failed, and Harry went to the Japanese village. The failure of that house put Whitehouse in as receiver and resulted in Boggs' arrest and prosecution, though he was acquitted, and revealed that Boggs had deposited not only warrants, but notes of his own and others as city funds, and that the bank had subscribed by thousands to the campaign fund under the head of "election expenses."

Boggs was acquitted because the evidence against him was wholly that of another's making—i. e., the books of the bank, which, the court held, were conclusive as against the man who made the entries, but as against no one else, and so Boggs escaped without a verdict from the jury, went to Oregon and bought a gold mine, which he was operating when arrested again, a few days ago.

McCauley assumed office in April, 1894, and almost immediately built an elegant residence, furnishing it resplendently with the costliest of goods. Grattan H. Wheeler went to New York as the agent of the Mutual Investment Company. W. B. Allen, president of the Bank of Tacoma, took hundreds of thousands of city warrants and went to Chicago to attempt to dispose of them. A deal was engineered through the City Council whereby bonds and securities were demanded of every bank having city money on deposit, and a contract was made with the Bank of Tacoma permitting it to remain undisturbed for one year.

It was the approach of the close of this year of grace, together with the appointment of a new finance committee that brought suddenly to a close the career of the Bank of Tacoma, with some $228,000 of city money ostensibly on deposit there. An assignment was made to a friend of the president, but the court appointed Tilton receiver. The books were stolen before the receiver could get possession, but enough was left behind to show that Boggs had been borrower to the extent of over $50,000 that he had overdrawn; that he had had $18,000 for "election expenses"; that Wheeler was sent remittances monthly of hundreds of dollars and that Boggs' deposits had consisted of cash, notes, warrants or "any old thing."

Now, then, had come a time for the banks and brokers from whom Boggs had cut loose to get their revenge. The Columbia National was the next largest depository of city funds. At one time over $210,000 had appeared to the city's credit. It was also the depository for large amounts of county funds. A job was set up whereby the Commissioners should demand a count of the county's funds. It was done. Every bank having county funds was required to "dig up" the full amount in coin. The Columbia National was forced to take its best securities to a rival to procure funds to carry on business and at the same time meet the county's demand. It was met, however, the bank's officers apparently expecting to get their gold back next day and go on with business.

The Commissioners, having once well housed their treasure, put a guard about it and would not allow it to go back. The scheme had worked. The Columbia Bank had then pending in the Controller's office an application for a stock assessment, whereby it claimed it would be able to meet all demands. It owed the city over $100,000, while its side issue, the German-American, owed some $58,000. The city, at the same time, had pending a demand on the Columbia for $16,500, to meet the semi-annual interest on City Hall and funding funds at New York City. Now began in earnest a fight for life—on the one hand the Columbia and German-American struggling for a respite, and on the other all the banks of the city to force them out.

In order to gain time a suit by the twin banks was begun to cancel all their obligations to the city on the ground that its deposits with the banks consisted of warrants, the validity of which the city denied, and that therefore the banks owed the city nothing. The city then brought suit for a receiver for the German-American and it was hotly contested. The court granted a receiver. An appeal was taken and denied and the receiver put in possession through force. The books, securities, cash and vouchers were not there, having been taken into the Columbia National's vaults.

Political strings began to be pulled on the Controller of the Currency to compel him to appoint a receiver for the Columbia. The bank, however, had strong alliances East and a counter pressure was being exerted. However, Bank Examiner Clary was enlisted and he telegraphed his superior, with the result that he was ordered to take possession. No receiver has yet been appointed.

Thus ended a most remarkable fight for existence, the inside history of which would make a romance of itself, the contending interests being shown—a cashier fighting away from prison gates; a set of stockholders at the East strongly desirous of preventing a failure, many of whom had voluntarily come to the rescue with large sums of money; a lot of warrants somewhere, either sold or unsold, liability on which was the same whether void or valid; the best securities tied up to procure a supposedly temporary loan.

The receiver of the German-American having gained possession, the cashier of that institution gave up hope and made a clean breast of all its operations, telling of how both Boggs and McCauley had been in receipt of regular salaries from the bank and implicating the officers of the Columbia National in extensive frauds upon the city and county. Notes of Boggs for $11,300 were also found among the securities supposed to belong to this bank in the vaults of the Columbia.

The result of these exposures was the arrest of Boggs, the removal of McCauley from office and his subsequent arrest, the arrest of Peters, the cashier, and of the County Treasurer. Public clamor now is for the arrest of all in any wise concerned in the encouragement of Boggs in his evil practices—those who paid him commissions and aided him in covering up his deficit with fictitious bank deposits and all whom the law can in any wise reach.

My judgment of the situation is, however, that so many and so prominent are the persons implicated, and so multifarious are the ramifications of the city warrant, bond and bank plot, that all engaged in it will never be brought to punishment. A few scapegoats may be made samples of, but the real culprits—those even worse than Boggs himself, who profited by the scheme which gave him hundreds of thousands more to juggle with, and who, to carry their scheme through, corrupted men high and low—my judgment is, I say, that these men will escape a just and righteous punishment. I say so because to-day, among those most clamorous for the punishment of Boggs and his accessories are the ones who engineered and piloted through the gigantic deal of $2,080,000 by which Boggs was supplied with funds to continue his operations.

Do you ask me for my opinion as to who is to blame? The people, taxpayers, citizens, merchants, business men, who have not only tolerated corruption in this but in every other branch of municipal government, and not only tolerated it, but, if all that has been told me be true, have fostered it, nurtured it, encouraged it, because of an apparent profit to them. But now that the result of it takes form in a burden of nearly four millions debt, an empty treasury and a disgraced name, too late they condemn it. Five years ago had the public conscience been awake Tacoma need not now be in sackcloth and ashes.

The record I have written is of five years. It comes as the natural expression of the methods that have dominated the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Corrupt as Tacoma's political history has been, it is not nearly so corrupt as the suicide of Paul Schulze has revealed the inside history of the Northern Pacific Company to have been, and it is because of the tools this company and its satellites chose to do its bidding in municipal affairs that Tacoma bleeds to-day. Once elected, the tools were not content to stop when the master's work was accomplished, but on their own account tried a "flier" at financiering.

MARGERY DARE.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

General Harrison Puzzled Politicians While in Town.

PLANS OF HIS FRIENDS.

They Propose to Give Warner Miller Second Place on the Ticket.

KEIR HARDIE, THE AGITATOR.

Delivered a Farewell Address Under the Auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 23.—General Benjamin F. Harrison, after a week's stay in this city, the object of which has been a puzzle to many politicians, will start for Saratoga to-day to visit his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and Ben McKee, his grandson.

Political gossip was brisk last night as the result of his visit here and the general opinion seemed to be that the ex-President has strengthened his fences during his week's stay in town.

According to a rumor current an agreement has been formed that may repay the ex-President for his visit to this State. General Harrison, ex-Senator Warner Miller and Chauncey M. Depew, it is said, are parties to the agreement. The plan of General Harrison's friends is to make Harrison and Miller the National ticket next year. Chauncey M. Depew will cut a figure in the campaign, it is said, and may take it into his head to accept a Cabinet position in case General Harrison be nominated and elected.

The plan will lead to a split, it is said, in the delegation to the Republican National Convention from this State. The State organization of the party and such delegates as it may be able to elect will be for Governor Morton first and for Reed as second choice, unless circumstances change before the convention meets.

General Harrison has some friends in the State upon whom he can always call. Next to Depew and Miller are several members of the Union League Club. This Presidential feeling has indeed reached a point that there are always murmurs, according to rumor, of a coming contest for the presidency of the Union League Club for the ensuing year.

In Pennsylvania a similar state of affairs exists, and it is admitted generally that the friends of Reed and Harrison will fight for the majority control of the delegation to the National Convention from the Keystone State. Christopher Magee, David Martin, Governor Hastings, Andrew Carnegie and John Wanamaker are all avowed Harrison men, while Senator Quay, with the tremendous influence he exerts, is supposed to favor the man from Maine.

Senator Procter in Vermont, General Alger in Michigan, James S. Clarkson in Iowa, General Michener in Indiana, Senator Elkins in West Virginia, Richard C. Kerens in Missouri and Senator Thomas H. Carter in Montana, it is alleged, are some of those interested in the Harrison and Miller boom. General Clarkson, while avowedly for Senator Allison's nomination, has been won over, according to rumor, to support General Harrison, if the fight between him and Reed and McKinley grows hot.

Keir Hardie, the English socialist leader, delivered a farewell address last night under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party of New York, in Webster Hall. Hardie said that when he was in the West and Northwest he found great dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs, and that when he asked what the farmers and cowboys were going to do to right things they pointed to their Winchester rifles and said, "Bullets, if ballots fail."

Mr. Hardie said he had been "all over the country and had observed its great wealth and resources," and added: "Yet with all this wealth I have seen more misery and poverty in your great cities than exists in London, while England has not one-tenth of the advantages of America."

Hardie said the trades unions and the Socialist party should stand together until the latter had done away with the necessity for the former. He urged the necessity of an international socialist labor party, and said that he hoped that the socialist congress in London next year would be followed by an international socialist congress in this country the year following. He sails to-day on the Campania.

Kate Field does not believe that many women desire to vote, although she believes in their inherent right to the ballot. She says in an interview on the subject:

"Women are not sufficiently enlightened on the subject to want suffrage, and I am not so sure that it is wise to give people anything unless they show a deeire for it. They would be just like deadheads, who always growl. They never appreciate what they get, while those who pay their way sit out the show and generally like it.

"I believe in the justice of woman's suffrage. I believe they have as much right to it as men, and I do not agree with Bishop Doane's article in the North American Review that everything will go to 'demnition bow-wows.' I don't find that women in Wyoming and Colorado are a bit different from women in the States where they have no suffrage.

"Women want some mental dissipation. They want to get out of the humdrum existence they lead. Men have their clubs and political meetings and such things to give spice to their lives, but do not appreciate the narrowness of the circle in which women move. When women have such serious things as politics to interest them they will drop a great deal that is trifling.

"If any one in the world could reduce the number of hours women devote to shopping what a blessing it would be. There are no gadders on earth like the American woman. If they gadded to some purpose—if they took up fine cooking or esthetic dressing, for instance, it would be different."

A remarkably interesting and brilliant performance of "Lohengrin" was given last night at the Metropolitan Operahouse. Every one was in good voice. Anton Seidl was at the conductor's helm and the house was full of musical ozone. Nordica never sang Elda better in this city. Few women to-day before the public can command her tone production. In the second act her work in the balcony scene was poetical.

Jean de Reszke was an adorable Lohengrin, while Edward de Reszke was a stately and sonorous Frederick the Fowler. Mme. Mantelli repeated her familiar impersonation of Ortruda, which has dramatic and vocal excellence of a high order. Signor Ancona was a competent Telramund, and Signor de Vaschetti deserves praise for his singing of the herald's music. The chorus did its work well, barring the customary flatting in the difficult measures of the first act.

PUT TO DEATH BY A MOB.

Terrible Vengeance of Georgians Upon a Schoolteacher.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 23.—A special to the Morning News from Mount Vernon, county seat of Montgomery County, Ga., says that L. W. Perdue was this morning taken from jail by a mob, carried to the woods, where his throat was cut from ear to ear and his body riddled with bullets. At a late hour to-night his body was still lying in the woods.

Perdue was about 51 years of age, a schoolteacher, a graduate of Yale College and until his arrest, about six weeks ago, was regarded as a highly respected citizen. He was a married man and leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

About six weeks ago he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by a Mr. Grady, with whose daughter it was alleged he had been intimate.

BY THE BREAKING OF A CRANE.

The Men Badly Hurt and Much Property Damaged.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 23.—By the breaking of a crane at the Black Diamond Steel Works this afternoon one man was fatally injured, two badly hurt and damage to the amount of $8000 resulted to the plant.

The names of the injured men are: Henry Hunter, hips crushed and back broken, will die; William Isaacson, crushed about the chest; John Kennedy, both legs broken and internally injured.

The last two named have small chances of recovery. All were married and have families. The crane was the largest in the plant and the three injured men were in charge of it. They were moving a heavy casting when the accident occurred.

SHIPPED SEAMAN'S WIFE.

For This Reason the Millionaire Waived All Claims Against "Deacon" Bisbee.

Rather Sensational Turn Taken in the Suit of the New Yorker Against a Lawyer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 23.—The litigation between "Deacon" L. H. Bisbee, a prominent Chicago attorney, and Robert Seaman, the New York millionaire, involving the recovery of $50,000 from the lawyer, has assumed a sensational phase before Master in Chancery Leaming, before whom evidence is being taken.

In a long cross-examination conducted for the millionaire Mr. Bisbee stated that he visited New York in 1887, and had effected a settlement between Mr. Seaman and Ernestine Sanderson, who claimed to be Mr. Seaman's common law wife, whereby the woman was to go away and cease to be a burden upon his mind. The defendant said he had held many conferences with Mr. Seaman and the woman in the Grand Hotel, New York, and at a Broadway restaurant, and made a verbal agreement with the millionaire that his services in effecting a release of the woman's claims was to liquidate any amount of money for which Mr. Seaman might hold Mr. Bisbee's notes.

John C. Paterson, counsel for Mr. Seaman, was surprised at the revelation of the "woman in the case," and tried to shake Mr. Bisbee's testimony, but the defendant's story did not vary under a rigid fire of cross-examination. He added that Mr. Seaman deeded property to the woman and a lot of jewels, and that Mr. Seaman agreed to relinquish all claims against the defendant on the further payment of $5000.

To substantiate his story Mr. Bisbee served notice on the defendant's lawyer that he would take depositions in New York.

IN THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Nationalists of Chicago Celebrate the Anniversary of an Execution.

Brady Said the Eastern Disturbance Was the First Ray of Promise for Patriots.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 23.—The Irish Nationalists of Chicago celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of the execution of Larkin, O'Brien and Allen, the Manchester martyrs, at Central Music Hall tonight. There were about 1500 persons present, many of whom were women. Hon. P. V. Fitzpatrick opened the meeting and introduced Hon. Matthew P. Brady, who first read a telegram of greeting signed by Judge M. Cooney of San Francisco from a meeting of Irish Nationalists in that City.

Mr. Brady then delivered a stirring address on Irish patriotism, and told in plain terms that the Eastern situation, which may involve Great Britain and Russia in war, was the first ray of promise of the appearance of the star of Irish liberty. An address of the combined Irish societies of Chicago was then read and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the principles of the Irish National Alliance, as put forth at the convention recently held in this city, and urge all our Irish kindred in the United States to give it their cordial support, because it is only by armed effort, God sending the opportunity and we taking advantage of his mercy, that the independence of Ireland can be finally secured.

That we extend to the Irish amnesty associations, now laboring for the release of the political prisoners, our heartiest sympathy, and that we will do whatever may lie in our power to aid in the liberation of the brave men who for weary years have suffered living death for the cause of Irish liberty.

MURDERED A MERCHANT.

Supposed Crime of an American Defaulter in Colombia.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 23.—Last February Frank C. Randolph, who for years held the office of Probate Judge of Montgomery County, disappeared, leaving a shortage of $40,000. It was rumored that he had gone to South America. Several weeks ago a rumor reached here that Randolph had murdered a wealthy merchant in Colombia. Friends communicated with the United States Consul at Panama and to-day received a letter from Victor Vifquain, Consul-General of the United States at Panama. The Consul said that last spring a man answering in detail to the description of Judge Randolph, but giving his name as Major Charles Radford of Virginia, had reached Colombia and made some investments near Cali. Two or three months ago he shot and killed near Cali an aged German merchant named Charles Simmons. The Consul said his conviction appeared practically certain.

Crushed by a Derrick.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 23.—By the falling of a derrick this morning Michael Tember, a workman, was fatally crushed, and John Wickes, Thomas Diggarstaff and George Gleason were injured. The derrick fell across a trolley wire and became charged with electricity, making it impossible to effect Tember's release until too late to save his life.

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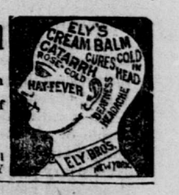

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