The Indiana State Sentinel.

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TO STEAL SEVEN MILLIONS

BIG FORGERY BY IVES AND STAYNOR.

The Young Napoleon of Wall-St. Charged With Having Attempted to Steal Seven Millions of Dollars From the Estate of Christopher Meyer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Evening Sun*, in its last edition to-day, prints a long sensational story, in which it charges Henry S. Ives with an attempt to rob the estate of the late Christopher Meyer of $7,000,000 by means of forgery. The *Sun's* story reads: "Henry S. Ives, who has been so often and so truly referred to in these columns as the master thief, also ranks high among forgers. The narrative which follows wil show that he, by the forgery of two initials—'A.C and and M.'—was in a fair way to obtain at least $100,000 in cold cash and to open a till which contained something more than $7,000,000 Ives added to his previous crimes that of forgery in the latter part of last December. This fact is published to-day for the first time, and can be substantiated whenever it shall become necessary. It was from the chance utterance of Ives' own lawyer, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, that the first intimation of the facts which follow was obtained. Beginning with a slight clew, unintentionally furnished by that able and eloquent gentleman, all the details of the story below were traced step by step, and they have been corroborated in a quarter which places their authenticity beyond all doubt.

"It will be remembered that when Ives and Staynor, acting in conjunction with Albert Netter, the notorious Cincinnati broker, now a fugitive from justice, found the means at their individual command totally exhausted long before the control of the C., H. & D. road had been acquired, they cast about to obtain the necessary pecuniary assistance from some outside quarter. It was Stayner's credit with Gillig and the American exchange in Europe, which had furnished the $40,000 necessary to steal the Mineral range; it was now Stayner's credit and acquaintance which furnished the means of this greater robbery.

"Christopher Meyer was an elderly man, a resident of New Jersey, and many times a millionaire through his ownership of large rubber boot and shoe manufactories in New Brunswick. For several years back he had had dealings with Stayner, which had resulted, naturally, the worse for Meyer to the tune of about $100,000. Stayner was indebted for about that sum to Meyer, and after going into insolvency compromised the debt, leaving a balance of many thousands of dollars unpaid. It may be imagined that the relations between Meyer and Stayner were not sweetened by this arrangement; but when Stayner and his precious partner Ives became squeezed for funds Stayner bethought himself of a novel but effective expedient for recapturing old Meyer's confidence and making him a contributor to the scheme in which he had embarked with the thieving Napoleon.

"After drawing upon the Mineral range fund, of which Ives & Co. had made themselves depositories immediately after they had got control of the road, Stayner presented himself to Meyer in a high moral attitude. He declared to Meyer that he had come to perform what he considered his duty as a Christian and an honest man; that he was indeed exempt by law from further liability on account of his indebtedness to Meyer, but that with him the only law was the moral law; that he was now happily in funds sufficient to discharge the last cent of his obligation, and that it was for that praiseworthy purpose he had called. Meyer, from that time on, gave implicit credence to all of Stayner's declarations, and was soon persuaded by him to give his aid to the syndicate formed by Ives, Stayner and Netter. He agreed to receive for them, when purchased and brought to New York, a total of six thousand shares of C. H. & D. common stock at an average price not to exceed 115 per cent. and to carry it for them, receiving 6 per cent. for the use of his money, an arrangement which was practically a loan by Meyer to that extent upon that stock since it was agreed that Ives and Stayner should cast the vote upon it at all elections of the road and at the stockholders' meetings. This agreement was carried out by Meyer to the letter. The stock was held in his name during all the existence of the swindling firm of H. S. Ives & Co., and when the inevitable exposure and crash came it was still so held.

"The exposure of Ives and Stayner's unscrupulousness, the daily mention of his own name in connection with them, and the keen sense of disgrace, drove Meyer to his grave in a few months.

"Within three months after Meyer's death there was put into operation through Ives' agency, a scheme to impoverish Meyer's estate and to open up to himself and his confederates a mine of $7,000,000. In the fall of 1888 there was begun in an Ohio court suit by Albert Netter against Henry S. Ives, George H. Stayner and the executors of the estate of Christopher Meyer for the balance of the purchase money of his syndicate, interest remaining unpaid. Voluminous dispositions in that action were taken in this city during all last fall, but only the most meager outline of the case was ever made public. No sooner, however, had the plaintiff begun his case than the collusive character of the action was revealed. Ives and Stayner were nominally defendants, but they were the principal witnesses whom the plaintiff called to prove his claim against themselves. Neither of them was solvent and the manifest intention was to turn to the only responsible defendant—the estate of Christopher Meyer. To make that estate answerable it was necessary to prove that Meyer had been a partner of the Ives gang, and as such responsible for all their losses. Meyer was dead and could deny nothing.

"The ready lips of Ives and Stayner swore, with affected reluctance, to everything essential to prove his partnership. They produced from their own letter books written propositions to Meyer, which, if adopted, would have made him a partner. But, unfortunately for this scheme, outside of their own declarations they could prove no acceptance by Meyer of their offers. It was necessary to produce some writing bringing Meyer in. None such was in existence, and the very fact of such a thing had been disclaimed by Ives and Stayner in their depositions. But to a "Napaleonic" mind, such obstacles are trivial. If the document did not exist, it must be made to exist.

"The project was no sooner conceived than executed. Facilities were not wanting. Stayner had been an engraver in his youth and and in that capacity he had first come into the employ of the American bank note company, and Ives himself was not unskillful with the pen. Accordingly at the next meeting of the reference there was voluntarily produced by Stayner a document which met all the conspirators' requirements. Without the slightest prior suggestion it had sprung into life fully matured and ready for business. Of course it clearly showed Meyer a partner of Ives, Stayner and Netter and responsible for all claims against them to the full extent of his estate. The document was signed 'H. S. I.' 'C. M.' 'G. H. S.,' and witness 'E. W. W.' This extraordinary document was wholly in Ives' handwriting in lead pencil, upon a sheet of C., H. & D. letter paper. The initials 'H. S. I.' were Ives'; the initials 'G. H. S.' were Stayner's; the initials 'C. M.' were declared to have been written by Christopher Meyer. Of the genuineness of the first three there could be little doubt, but the moment that examination was directed to the initials ('C. M.') they were declared by those familiar with Meyers' handwriting to be a forgery. They were firm and bold, while Meyer's handwriting at the alleged date of the agreement was uncertain and trembling. Enlarged photographs gave evidence of tracing or manufacture of initials and examination through a powerful magnifying glass confirmed the first suspicions.

"More extraordinary than the document itself was the explanation of its appearance of the critical moment and the absolute silence therefore observed as to its very existence. Stayner declared that he had entirely forgotten it and that he had only by the merest chance found it a day or two before the meeting in a desk in his house in Brooklyn. He said that it was only the preliminary draft of a written agreement to which their full signatures had been affixed and sworn to before a notary. Stayner declared that the ink contract was held by him and not by Ives; that when the firm had made an assignment and ruin was at hand, Meyer had sent for him in great trepidation. Meyer said to him that the disclosure of his connection with the syndicate would ruin him; that he had come into it only at the request of Stayner, whom he regarded as his friend, and that he begged him not to ruin an old man, but to give up or destroy the copy of the contract which he held. Stayner said he was so moved by Meyer's entreaties that he did surrender his copy of the contract, which Meyer immediately tore up in his presence. Stayner continued that he never said anything of the matter to Ives, but that the latter discovered it later on and was very angry at Stayner's weakness. Stayner then related the circumstances of the making of the draft and declared that it was made at Meyer's request. He swore that the initials 'C. M.' were genuine and that Woodruff had affixed his initials in Meyer's presence. The deposition of Ives was in every detail a reproduction of his partner's testimony. Woodruff, too, swore in a subsequent deposition to substantially the same thing, but it was impossible for even a 'Napoleonic' mind to have foreseen the events of the next few weeks.

"Within a month Ives and Stayner were arrested and imprisoned in the Ludlow-st. jail for the misappropriation of railroad funds, and in another month both of them, together with Woodruf, were indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny and fraudulent issue of stock."

Then followed the details of the forgery, showing how the idea of imitating the Meyer signature was discussed by Ives, Stayner and Woodruff in Stayner's house in Brooklyn, and how Ives had instructed Woodruff to swear that the forged agreement was the one which he had witnessed in Meyer's presence. The story is a remarkable one and shows that Ives was not to be daunted by any obstacle.

In an interview with Ives in the Tombs this afternoon he insisted that the copy of the agreement produced at the reference was a genuine one and that all the signatures were genuine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—In the Ives trial to-day E. Wilson Woodruff, confidential secretary to Ives, testified that in 1886 he heard Ives say to Stayner: "It will be nice thing if we can get hold of that road." He made out shares of stock as ordered by Ives, and Ives asked him to destroy the books.

THE GREENBACKERS.

A Platform Favoring Subsidies—An Appeal To Be Issued.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The National greenback convention adopted a platform which reaffirms the third and fourth resolutions of the democratic national convention of 1868 pertaining to the method and time of payment of the national debt and to equalize taxation of property. It also declares that all laws changing the time or manner of the payment of the public debt since 1865 are ex-post facto laws, and should be repealed; that all legal tender notes now outstanding should be immediately exchanged for others of like denomination to be issued with the words "promise to pay" stricken from their face, and an additional amount issued to reclaim our arid lands, to subsidize an American merchant marine, to build an American navy, to erect public buildings, etc., until the volume in circulation shall amount to at least $50 per capita of the entire pooulation; that indications point to a greater financial panic in the near future than this country or the world ever saw, unless wise and immediate provision be made for a vast amount of money to sustain the people's tottering confidence; that the time has come when all sectional prejudice between the people of the North and South should end.

The convention appointed the following national executive committee: L. G. Jeffers, Alabama; A. Redstone, California; R. W. Ruter, Florida; J. S. Whitcomb, Illinois; T. J. Sharp, Indiana; E. M. Farnsworth, Iowa; John Calvin, Kansas; L. A. Wood, Kentucky; A. F. Hall, Massachusetts; Benjamin Calvin, Michigan; George O. Jones, New York; Samuel Rinsford, Ohio; Thomas Brennan, Tennessee; D. W. Hubbel, Virginia; J. M. Laidley, West Virginia; Lee Crandall, District of Columbia. No other states were represented. The committee organized as follows: Col. George O. Jones, chairman; Lee Crandall, vice-chairman; T. J. Sharp and William Richards, secretaries. The committee has power to appoint a treasurer. The chairman and vice-chairman are authorized to formulate a plan of operation.

THE STRIKERS WIN.

Dock Companies and Laborers Come to an Amicable Understanding.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A conference was held to-day between Cardinal Manning, on behalf of the striking dock laborers, and the directors of the dock companies. The cardinal submitted to the directors definite proposals from the strikers for the settlement of the wage question. The joint committee appointed to consider the proposals agreed that the wages demanded by the dock laborers shall be conceded, the advance to take effect Nov. 4. The lord mayor, at a conference with the directors of the dock companies to-day, gave assurances that the men were now ready to resume work on Monday.

The mansion house committee announces that the dock directors and the men have practically agreed, and, that as soon as other interests are arranged, all the men will resume work on the understanding that the deferred concessions will be granted in November. Mr. McArthur, member of parliament, presided at the church meeting in the city temple this evening. Messrs. Parker, Hughes, McNeill, Hannay, Clifford and other ministers were present. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the dockmen.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The dock men formed in procession to-day and marched to the Mansion house, where they were reviewed by the lord mayor and lady mayoress. The men, as they passed the balcony upon which the lord mayor and his wife stood, cheered enthusiastically. The Australian flag had the place of honor in the line. From the Mansion house the parade marched to Hyde park, where a meeting was held. There was an enormous crowd present, but perfect order was maintained. Four platforms had been erected, from which Mr. Burns and others made addresses. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude toward those who assisted the men during the strike.

CYCLONE ON THE COAST.

Seafaring People Along the Southern Coast Badly Frightened.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16.—A Key West special to the *Times-Union* says: "The weather here is rainy, stormy and very threatening. The center of the cyclone is expected to pass near here after midnight. All shipping has gone up into Hurricane harbor for a more secure anchorage. The people are very uneasy, and all buildings and other outside property are being secured. The only safety is in the veering of the wind to the south, which will throw the cyclone center to the eastward. At 6 p. m. Havana reports indicate that the cyclone center was south of the city, moving westward."

Nagle Is Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Judge Sawyer, in the U. S. circuit court this morning, rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Deputy Marshal David Nagle, and discharged Nagle from custody. A bill of exceptions, filed by the counsel for the state, was allowed by the court, and pending an appeal to the U. S. supreme court, Nagle was ordered released on his own recognizance with bonds fixed at $5,000.

A DAY'S CASUALTIES.

Seven Indians were lost in a whale chase off Cape Flattery.

Stoughton, Wis., had a forty-thousand-dollar fire in its business portion.

At Chicago William Benzel was killed and five companions injured by a switch engine.

Eighty people were poisoned, none fatally, with ice cream at the installation of the Woodstock guards, Birmingham, Ala.

KILLED BY A FALLING WALL

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT LOUISVILLE.

A Big Wholesale Dry Goods House Destroyed By Fire and Several Firemen Killed—Guests In Hotels Taken From Windows on Ladders.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Bamberger, Bloom & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house, one of the three largest in the city, burned to-night. A number of firemen were caught under a falling wall and killed. The following bodies have been recovered:

ED EARLY, captain.
SAM STACKLIGHTER.
JOHN MONAHAN.
ED WHEELER.
PAT FOLEY.

They were working close up in the rear when the walls fell and they were crushed beneath. The bodies were dreadfully mangled.

The building fronts on Main-st., between Sixth and Seventh. The alarm struck at 11:10 o'clock and in ten minutes flames were bursting from the windows on the third floor. Five minutes later part of the roof went in. The fire department was out in full force promptly, and ten minutes after the first alarm half a dozen streams were playing on the burning building, but it was soon clear that nothing could save it and the hose was turned upon the Louisville hotel, two doors away. That building was smoking, and it was a sharp half-hour's fight to make its safety reasonably sure. The guests of the Louisville as well as of Seelbach's hotel, at the corner of the block, poured out. A number, mostly frightened servants, were taken from the second and third stories in the rear by the means of ladders. They joined at once the crowd of sight-seers which gathered in half an hour to the number of 10,000.

The fire originated in Bamberger, Bloom & Co.'s cellar, and Watchman McGrath, who turned in the alarm, says the whole cellar was aglow when he discovered it. An explosion occurred soon after and the fireman just arrived was knocked over by it, but not hurt.

A conservative estimate of the loss on stock is $750,000. The insurance is heavy and will about cover the loss. It is placed in sums from $10,000 to $50,000, distributed among nearly all companies represented here.

The building was a double six story, owned by the firm and valued at $75,000. The fire is slowly eating both ways and may reach Seventh-st. on the west side. The fire is now completely under control and there will be no further loss.

DIED AT THEIR POSTS.

List of the Killed and Injured in the Louisville Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—The following is a corrected list of the killed and wounded in the conflagration last night. Killed:

EDWARD EARLY, captain No. 1 hook and ladder company.

LAWRENCE STEIGLITER, pipeman, No. 8 engine company.

THOMAS WHALEN, reel driver, No. 8 engine company.

JOHN MONAHAN, pipeman, No. 8 engine company.

PATRICK FOLEY, ladderman, No. 2 hook and ladder company.

FRANK BESS, ladderman, No. 2 hook and ladder company, died this morning from his wounds.

DENNIS M'GRATH, ladderman, No. 2 hook and ladder company, so badly injured that he will die.

The losses and insurance on property destroyed by last night's fire, according to estimates by the firms burned out, are as follows: Losses—Bamberger, Bloom & Co., building, $215,000, stock, $785,000; Louis Grauman & Co., shoes, stock, $65,000; L. Bretzfelder & Co., hats, stock, $55,000; W. C. Caye & Co., shoes, stock, $10,000; V. S. Wright & Co., cigars, stock and building damaged $500; Isaac Baer, saloon, stock and building, $2,000; Louisville hotel, servants' quarters damaged $500; Kohlhepp, Estate saloon, stock and building damaged by falling walls, $5,000. The loss on the smaller buildings cannot yet be learned. The total will probably reach $125,000 on these. This makes the grand total loss $1,263,000. Bamberger, Bloom & Co. are insured with every company having local representatives—eighty in all—besides they have large amounts with New York companies not represented. These cannot be reached till the vaults can be opened. The other buildings and stocks were also fully insured.

The men killed were standing on the top of Kohlhepp's saloon, in the rear of the fire, putting a hose in place, when the rear wall of the burning building crashed down on them, completely demolishing the saloon and burying the men. McGrath and Bess, reported dead, are still alive. McGrath has an arm and both legs broken, and a severe wrench of the back. He may recover. Bess has one leg broken and one arm, and his skull broken. He will almost certainly die. A fund has been started for the firemen's families, reaching now $2,500.

FLAMES AT THE EXPO.

Fire Does Great Damage In a Very Few Minutes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 people rushed pell mell out of the exposition building to-night falling over each other down stairs and jumping through windows in their hurry to escape. Fire had started in one of the big booths near the center of the huge structure and the glare of the flames and the crash of plate glass caused a panic. Men, women and children joined in the mad scramble for the exits, regular and improvised, which fortunately were numerous enough to prevent any fatal crushing. Within five minutes the excited thousands of people were safe outside of the structure, the flames were extinguished and one-fourth of the interior of the exposition was in ruins. Damage to the building itself was slight, and the art gallery wholly escaped. Probably $75,000 will cover the loss, which is distributed about equally among a number of the largest exhibiters.

A BREAD RIOT.

Ohio Homes Desolated by a Premium Award at a Fair.

WEST UNION, O., Sept. 14.—The biggest premium at the Manchester fair, last week, was $15 for the best loaf of salt rising bread, and it stirred up a big row. Nearly every woman in Adams county, and many from adjoining counties, who were at all versed in the culinary art must have tried for the blue ribbon, as loaves upon loaves were piled up. The directors finally prevailed on some parties to assume the risk of tying the ribbon. After the premium was awarded it was discovered that one of the judges was related to the successful exhibiter, and, of course, this created a big racket. New judges had to be selected, and the ribbon was tied the second time. The unsuccessful exhibiters did not quiet down, however. They declared the judges "did not know anything about bread, no how." More than one hundred families are at swords' points, and at least one engagement has been declared off. Scarcely a day passes without a fight, and the whole country is worked up over the affair.

Mexico's Fourth.

CITY OF MEXICO VIA GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—To-day the anniversary of Mexico's independence was celebrated throughout the country. Seven thousand soldiers and rural guards paraded. Immense crowds filled the streets, cheering for Gen. Diaz as the "apostle of peace."

Samoa Is Quiet.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 16.—The latest advices from Samoa are that Malietoa was quietly restored to power and that he and Mataafa have gone to the island of Manono, where they will remain until the decisions of the Berlin conference have been confirmed.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

They Declare For Tariff and Election Reform and Nominate Abbett.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Chairman McDermot called the democratic state convention to order at noon. Frederick March was made temporary chairman. In his speech he indorsed the tariff record of President Cleveland, at the mention of whose name there was loud cheering, but when the speaker referred to Gov. Hill cheers were even louder. After the appointment of the usual committees a recess until 2 o'clock was taken.

When the convention reassembled Senator George S. Werts was made permanent chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Werts congratulated New Jersey on her true democracy as opposed to the oppressive policy of republicanism.

After the committee on resolutions had reported a platform, which was adopted with cheers, the counties were called for choice of governor. Each county, from Atlantic to Warren, named Leon Abbett. On the completion of the roll-call, the nomination of Abbett for governor was confirmed by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

The platform declares that upon all issues affecting the administration of the national government the democratic party of New Jersey reaffirms the doctrines declared in the national democratic platform at St. Louis in 1888. It calls attention "to the fact that at the late presidential election a large plurality of the voters of the United States declared by their ballots their confidence in the national democratic administration and their desire for its continuance;" and says "the success of the national republican ticket was brought about by the corrupt use of money, and this shame had been made more glaring by the official honors conferred upon contributors to corruption funds." It therefore appeals to the patriotism of all honest citizens to join in punishing every attempt to debase the elective franchise. It declares that trusts cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise, and says that for the benefit of the few these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many. The platform favors equal taxation, demands a strict enforcement of the laws regulating the employment of children, and reform in the matter of municipal expenditure throughout the state, and favors a revision of the election laws.

JACK THE RIPPER AGAIN.

Another Woman's Body Horribly Mutilated Discovered at Daybreak.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—At 5:30 this morning a policeman found the body of a fallen woman lying at the corner of a railway arch on Cable-st., White Chapel. An examination of the remains showed that the head and arms had been cut off and carried away and the stomach ripped open, the intestines lying on the ground. A cordon of police instantly surrounded the spot, but no arrests have up to this hour (8 a. m.) been made. Policemen pass the spot every fifteen minutes. Those on duty last night say they saw nothing suspicious. The physicians who examined the body state that, in their opinion, the murderer's mutilation occupied nearly an hour.

It is surmised that the murderer carried off the head and arms in a bag. The murder is the worst of the whole series of White Chapel murders. The manner in which the limbs had been severed from the body shows that the murderer was possessed of some surgical skill. The woman was about thirty years old. Her clothing was shabby, and she was evidently a spirit drinker.

The remains have not been identified. The most intense excitement again prevails in White Chapel. Crowds surround the mortuary in which the body lies. Later details concerning the finding of the body of the murdered woman show that there was no blood on the ground where the body was found, neither was there any blood on the body.

From this it is evident that the murder was committed in some other place, and that the body was subsequently deposited under the railway arch. The trunk was nude. A rent and bloody chemise was found lying near the body. The arms were intact, but the legs were missing.

It is believed that the woman has been dead for two days. Three sailors, who were sleeping under the arch next to the one under which the body was found, were taken into custody by the police. They convinced the authorities, however, that they had seen or heard nothing of a suspicious nature, and they were discharged.

A GOOD CORN CROP

Reported By the Weather Bureau—Favorable Crop Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The week ending Sept. 14 has been warmer than usual over the corn region. It was colder than usual from Dakota westward to the Pacific coast. The temperature for the season from Jan. 1 to Sept. 14 has been slightly lower than usual in the southern states and the Ohio valley.

There has been less than the usual amount of rain during the week generally throughout the principal agricultural districts, including the cotton and corn regions. An excess of rain fell in northern Missouri, eastern Kansas, eastern Dakota, western Minnesota and southeastern Iowa. In the remaining states of upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys well distributed showers are reported, while no rain occurred in the lower lake region, the Ohio valley, western Pennsylvania, lower Michigan and over the greater portion of Tennessee and Mississippi. The principal corn states have been favored with over 80 per cent. of the normal rainfall for the season, while the region from lower Michigan southward over Ohio, eastern Kentucky and central Tennessee has received less than 70 per cent. of the usual rainfall. On the Pacific coast the seasonal rainfall in California exceeds 70 per cent. and in Oregon it amounts to about 50 per cent. of the normal.

The weather during the week was especially favorable throughout the corn belt. Cutting of corn is in progress and a large per centage of an excellent crop is now safe from frost. Recent rains placed the ground in a favorable condition for plowing in the states of the Mississippi valley, but fall farm work is delayed in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, owing to the absence of rain. In New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia crops were improved by favorable weather, but the high winds are unfavorable for seeding. In these states the corn crop is reported as large.

A MILLIONAIRE MURDERED.

A Man Whom He Is Said To Have Wronged Shoots Him in His Office.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—F. W. Gesswein, the millionaire tool manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., sat in his office this morning talking to his superintendent, C. F. Koester, when the office door opened and Christian Deyhle, an old man with whom Mr. Gesswein had some trouble recently over a patent suit, entered. Deyhle requested a private interview with Mr. Gesswein, and Koester stepped into the adjoining office. As soon as Koester left the office, Deyhle demanded $500 from Mr. Gesswein. Mr. Gesswein politely refused to give him any money. Deyhle replied: "I am an old man. You have beaten me in my patent case. I must have money to enter the 'Old Men's home' in Philadelphia. If you do not give it to me I will kill you," and before Mr. Gesswein could rise from his chair Deyhle drew a 32-caliber revolver from his pocket and fired one shot, which passed through Gesswein's heart. He staggered to his feet and screamed for help, then fell to the floor before an ambulance could be summoned. When Mr. Koester heard the shot fired he rushed to the door in time to intercept Deyhle, who attempted to run down stairs, and handed him over to the police. Christian Deyhle is a mean, insignificant looking German, with a full straggling beard, and apparently over sixty years of age. At the police station a few scraps of iron, a match box and a few cents in change were found in his pants pocket, and the revolver. Mr. Gesswein was a fine appearing man about forty-one years of age.

A Girl's Suicide.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 16.—Della Walker, aged nineteen years, committed suicide by drowning at Langdon, N. H., last Friday night.

VOORHEES IS VERY SICK.

HIS FRIENDS SERIOUSLY ALARMED.

Malarial Fever and a Congestive Chill With Symptoms Very Much Like Those of Congressman Cox—A Great Improvement.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Voorhees is ill. His condition is not precarious, but nevertheless is sufficiently serious to cause deep anxiety. When he returned to the capital a week ago Thursday he was by no means well, and complained that he felt tired and depressed; but it was not until three days afterward that the family physician, Dr. S. C. Bussey, was called. He found the senator suffering from malarial fever. It developed into a severe attack, and yesterday was further aggravated by a congestive chill, which, for a time, seemed to endanger the life of the patient. Dr. A. E. Acker was called in consultation, and the two physicians remained at the senator's bedside until late last night. To-day his condition was much improved, encouraging his friends to hope for his speedy recovery. He was able to leave his bed for an easy chair and converse freely for half an hour this evening with a few friends, who were admitted to the sick chamber.

When THE SENTINEL correspondent called at the senator's residence on Twenty-first-st. to-night to inquire about his condition he was informed that he was resting comfortably and that his illness really did not appear to be serious, at least not serious enough to warrant alarm. That apprehension existed had been manifested all day long by the steady stream of Indianians who called to express solicitude and to be assured that the senator seemed to be doing nicely.

The nature of the attack resembled to a great extent that which brought about the deplorable death of Congressman Cox, and this fact intensified the anxiety felt in the senator's case.

Dr. Bussey, when seen after his last visit to the patient to-night, was feeling more cheerful than he had felt twenty-four hours ago. Said he: "The senator has passed a good day. It would be difficult to convince one on seeing him now that his condition is at all serious, and indeed it is not."

"You expect his immediate recovery, then?" asked the reporter.

"There is certainly every reason to believe that all danger is past," was the answer. "But," he added, guardedly, "if there should be a recurrence of a chill similar to that of yesterday, I would be fearful of the result. The attack of fever has been quite severe, but we think we have the upper hand of it. There is no cause for alarm now."

Coming Back to Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—[Associated Press Report.]—Senator Voorhees, who returned from Indiana ten days ago, has been confined to the house several days. He was seized by a severe chill while at the capitol early in the week, and yesterday another came upon him. To-night he is reported to be greatly improved, and a member of his family expresses the belief that the senator will soon be himself again.

HOOSIERS IN DEMAND.

They Are Chosen For Office in Several Organizations.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—To-day's session of the encampment of the sons of veterans was the most important yet held. The greatest interest was shown in the election of a commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Abbott. The following were placed in nomination: The Hon. Charles F. Griffin, secretary of state, Indiana; Joseph B. McCabe, Boston; Gen. Leland J. Webb, Kansas; Col. Frank L. Perkins, New Hampshire; Lewis I. Roke, Pennsylvania, and Gen. Merwin L. Hall, Michigan. McCabe held the lead to the twelfth ballot, when he withdrew in favor of Griffin. The latter had twenty-five votes while McCabe had thirty. The withdrawal of McCabe settled the question, and Griffin was chosen amid thunders of applause. Col. Bagnely of West Virginia was chosen lieutenant-commander and Capt. George W. Pollitt of this city adjutant-general.

[The news of Mr. Griffin's election arrived in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon and created great rejoicing among the local posts S. of V. It has been determined to give the new commander-in-chief a handsome reception upon his return to this city, which will probably be to-morrow or Monday. The local G. A. R. posts and S. of V. posts will participate in the reception.]

DENVER, Sept. 12.—The roadmasters' convention chose John Sloan of the O., I. & W. at Indianapolis, president; John P. Ramsey of the C., H. & D. at Connersville, secretary and treasurer, and decided to meet next year at Detroit.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—The supreme lodge, knights and ladies of honor, elected the following officers: Supreme protector, John T. Milburn of Louisville, Ky.; vice supreme protector, L. B. Lockard of Bradford, Pa.; supreme secretary, C. W. Harvey of Indianapolis; supreme treasurer, E. J. McBride of Indianapolis; supreme chaplain, Mrs. Elvira Anderson of St. Louis, Mo.; supreme guide, S. B. Breed of Lynn, Mass.; supreme guardian, Mrs. Ella M. Tame of Akron, O.; supreme sentinel, T. J. Wood of Starkville, Miss.; supreme medical examiner, L. D. Wetherell of Elmira, N. Y.; board of trustees, J. F. Drish of Mattoon, Ill., G. W. Check of Louisville, Ky., and J. S. Anderson of St. Louis, Mo.

NO TASCOTT YET.

The Latest Discovery Proves Equally Disappointing as the Others.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—About the middle of August John D. Kennedy, U. S. consul at Shanghai, China, informed Secy. Blaine that a young man, an American, answering in every minute detail the published description of Willie Tascott, millionaire Snell's midnight murderer, had sailed from that port a few days before on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. The ship was the Tiber, commanded by Capt. Albert Hastings. The consul wrote that Tascott had shipped before the mast, and although masquerading as a sailor and under an assumed name, the consul had recognized him from a description contained in a circular sent a year ago by the chief of police of Chicago.

Capt. Fitzpatrick and Detective Damon were dispatched to San Francisco Aug. 26, and Chief of Police Hubbard went himself to Springfield to secure requisition papers from the governor of Illinois to the governor of California. The Chicago officers arrived in San Francisco in due time, and when the Tiber arrived, boarded her at quarantine in the disguise of revenue officers. All hands were called on deck, and when the name of the sailor given by Consul Kennedy was called, there stepped forth a Welshman who in no way resembled Tascott. It was a cold bath for the Chicago policemen, but to make sure that the veritable Tascott was not being impersonated by some one else, they caused a thorough search to be made of the vessel. It was fruitless, however.

CHIEFS OF THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Meets in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—A steady rain pouring down all afternoon and evening seriously interfered with the musical and military programs of the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., making the reception of visitors uncomfortable work. Visitors came in by thousands during the day and evening. The business of the sovereign grand lodge meeting began at noon. The lodge was called to order by Grand Sire John C. Underwood. There were present 162 delegates, representing every state and territory in the United States, all the jurisdictions of Canada, besides Denmark, Europe. First Grand Guardian John N. Perkins of Massachusetts qualified, and Past Grand E. H. Archer of this city was appointed assistant grand messenger of the session. The report of Grand Sire Underwood says that the I. O. O. F. was never in a more prosperous condition than now, the increase in membership during the past year being greater than the annual increase has been within the past fifteen years. The following figures show the strength of the order: Number of white odd-fellows on the globe Jan. 1, 1889, independent order, 652,787; Manchester unity, 688,492; total, 1,341,275—fully one quarter of a million more than that reported by the next largest civilized secret society. Number of patriarchs, militant department, 47, an increase of 1; component cantons, 546, an increase of 55; band cantons, 3, an increase of 2; chevaliers, 3,165, an increase of 77; canton members, 19,723, an increase of 1,741; value of military outfit and other assets of cantons, $782,528, an increase of $113,694. The grand sire makes a number of recommendations, among them being that the constitution be changed so as to admit to the order, with the consent of guardians, young men eighteen years old; that the sovereign grand lodge reiterate its recognition of the military movement in the order with the statement that the patriarchs militant are the only authorized branch of odd fellowship and the uniform prescribed for chevaliers of cantons shall not hereafter be changed; that the committee on appeals be constituted of nine members, appointed by the grand sire, who shall fill vacancies; that all unnecessary qualifying words in titles of officers and names of bodies and lodges be dropped; that grand masters, grand patriarchs and grand lecturers of the jurisdiction have access to secret work, that the promiscuous publication of degree floor work in unauthorized books be prohibited, and that all classes of ritualistic papers be published and promulgated by authority of the sovereign grand lodge, and be sold by the grand secretary thereof as supplies; that there be most careful legislation with regard to the Rebekah branch of the order, in order to remedy the unguarded legislation of last year; that cantons of patriarchs militant may be formed directly from the lodge membership where there is no encampment within reach.

GEN. WARNER WILL DECLINE.

Conjectures As to Tanner's Successor—Will It Be Gen. Kneffer?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Maj. Warner returned this afternoon from Deer Park, whither he went last night to see President Harrison, and it is understood will remain several days in Washington yet. Maj. Warner declines to talk for publication, but his friends say he has made up his mind not to accept the the position of pension commissioner. A knowledge of this determination created considerable surprise among the politicians, G. A. R. men, and on newspaper row, as their unanimous opinion last night was that Maj. Warner would accept. Business reasons are said to have influenced him to decline the offer.

Speculation as to Mr. Tanner's successor under this changed condition of affairs includes a number of names, two or three of which have not heretofore been mentioned. The list of possibilities, so far as known, is as follows: George S. Merrill, Boston, ex-commander-in-chief G. A. R.; Judge John P. Rea, Minneapolis, ex-commander-in-chief G. A. R.; Gen. Fred Knefler, ex-pension agent at Indianapolis; Ex-Pension Agent Poole of Syracuse, N. Y.; Gen. Charles E. Brown of Cincinnati, Col. A. W. Doane of Ohio.

DEER PARK, Sept. 16.—Maj. William Warner was closeted with President Harrison over an hour last night. He left Washington at 3 p. m. expecting to reach Deer Park at 9 and return to Washington at 10 o'clock. His train was an hour late and he was obliged to remain over night and left here early this morning. His business was more secretive than his errand. He came to explain why he could not give up a lucrative business to accept the pension commissionership. Whether the president succeeded in changing his determination cannot be learned. When seen by an Associated Press reporter this morning, the president said: "I have nothing to give out about ex-Commissioner Tanner's successor. Absolutely nothing." He was suffering with toothache at the time.

There are no new developments to-night in the pension commissionership case. President Harrison took a vacation from all work this afternoon. He stated that he would make but few appointments during his stay at Deer Park, but would confine himself almost wholly to other matters.

Lewis A. Groff of Omaha was appointed commissioner for the general land office this morning vice Strother M. Stockslager, resigned.

A CRONIN CLEW.

O'Sullivan, Coughlin and Burke Seen at the Carlson Cottage.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—It will be remembered that Ike Robinson, the Lake View policeman, recently said that on the night of May 3 he saw Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke, Pat Cooney and Patrick O'Sullivan go from a saloon to the Carlson cottage, where they remained all night. Now the bartender says O'Sullivan was the leader of the four men; that they had several drinks in his saloon; that after he left he visited a friend and returning about 3 o'clock he saw O'Sullivan and the others leaving the Carlson cottage and going into the barn. In the jail the bartender identified O'Sullivan, Coughlin and Burke. His name is being kept a close secret but he will be a witness.

A Peculiar Ruling by the Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—When the Cronin trial was resumed this morning Lawyer Forrest, for the defense, on behalf of Dan Coughlin, challenged the special venire of jurymen on the ground that the regular panel had not yet been exhausted. He said that in the trials of McDonald and McGarrigle, in the celebrated boodle trial, which resulted in their conviction, that every two weeks they had the regular panel which was used up before special venire was resumed. Forrest's objections were overruled. The judge sustained the challenge of a juror who was opposed to capital punishment, but believed life imprisonment worse than death.

OLD HUTCH HELD UP.

The Hero of Many a Squeeze is Beaten By Footpads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The many-times millionaire, B. P. Hutchinson, better known as "Old Hutch," the great manipulator of the grain market, was the victim of footpads early this morning. He had just left his office where he spent the night, presumably devising some new scheme for a squeeze on the board of trade and was quietly sauntering home. At the corner of Van Buren-st. and Pacific-ave. the old gentleman was suddenly accosted by two tough-looking men, who demanded his money or his life. Mr. Hutchinson threw up his hands without a murmur while the highwaymen searched his pockets. They found nothing, so "Old Hutch" claims. Immediately on their leaving him the venerable financier yelled lustily, "Police." Several officers responded, but the bootless thieves escaped.

Killed Their Comrades.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 16.—At Ship Harbor Friday a number of men were in the woods h