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DEATH RODE IN THE STORM

Fearful Loss of Life Caused By a Cyclone in Iowa.

TWENTY DEAD IN ONE COUNTY

Entire Villages Swept Off the Earth and Others Almost in Ruins—A Dancing Party in an Opera House Entombed and Two of Them Taken Out as Corpses.

ALGONA, Iowa, Sept. 22.—A cyclone passed through this county about 8 o'clock last night. So far as reported twenty-six people are killed and thirty-nine injured, several of them fatally. The little town of Cylinder, twenty miles west of this place, on the Milwaukee road, is reported literally swept from the face of the earth. About twenty-five miles north of that place a family named Goulden, four in number, were killed. The town of Whitemore, twelve miles west of Algona, was unharmed, but Robert Stevenson, living four miles north, was killed, and his wife probably fatally injured.

Eighteen people who sought shelter in the house of the Durant place were more or less hurt, and one woman will probably die. They were going home from the county fair. A little farther on fourteen others were huddled in the Begotmair House. Here Carl Barryck was badly hurt and his wife was probably fatally injured. Charles Lee and wife and five children were badly hurt. The wife and children of Fred. Pompe, in Fenton township, were in the house, which was completely wrecked, but they were covered up by the falling wall, and not one of them was hurt.

George W. Beavers, living three miles north of Algona, had just gotten home from the fair. He got into the house with his wife and two children and an adopted son, and was just going down in the cellar when the cyclone struck the house, completely demolishing it. The whole family were covered with the ruins. Mr. Beavers, with their baby, made his way north to the house of George Christian Isau, his father-in-law, for help. His wife was just dying when he returned, and his little girl gasped, "Papa, papa," and expired. The wreck here was complete, nothing remaining of the handsome house and barn.

MOTHER AND CHILD CARRIED A HUNDRED FEET.

The sight at Myron Schenck's was even a more complete picture of desolation. Two immense barns and the house were made into kindling wood. His wife and child were carried 100 feet, and when found were under a heavy oak beam. Both were hurt and Mrs. Schenck was unconscious. Horace Schenck was covered up with some lumber. He had a severe scalp wound, was injured in the back and otherwise injured. His condition is serious, and as he is seventy-three years old his recovery is doubtful.

East of the river, in Creek township, the house of George Holman was carried thirty rods and dropped with such force as to wreck it. In it were Mr. Holman, wife, and six children. One of the children was killed outright and four were injured, and Holman seriously hurt. An old man named Dingam, a mile north of Holman's, was killed, and seven more were killed northeast of this place, including a man and wife, name unknown, William Sweeper and two children, and an infant child of Clause Dene.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 22.—An Austin, Minn., special to the *Journal* says: At 10:30 last evening the village of Leroy was visited by a mighty wind storm, developing into a genuine cyclone. A portion of the business section of the village was totally wrecked. The loss of life is small, owing to the fact that the residence portion was largely spared.

The opera house was in the path of destruction. A merry party of about thirty couples were enjoying a dancing party here when the whole building collapsed upon them. Two are dead and their bodies have been taken out. Their names were Finley and Gilbertson. The others were injured and bruised, but probably not seriously.

EMMETTSBURG, Iowa, Sept. 22.—Last night's storm struck this city about 8 p. m. No damage was done in the city, its center passing about a mile and a half south, destroying fences on the Fair Grounds and cemeteries, and overturning many monuments in the latter. It next struck and wrecked the residence and farm buildings of Joseph Foley, injuring five members of the family, his sister possibly fatally.

KILLED A FAMILY OF FOUR.

At a point five miles east and one mile north from this city it literally wiped out the house and barns of A. Goulden and killed the family of four persons. The wreckage is strewn for a mile or more in the track of the storm, the bodies being found about thirty rods east of where the buildings stood.

SPENCER, Iowa, Sept. 22.—A Swedish church, ten miles southwest of here, was blown to atoms and several farmhouses were blown down. No lives were lost in Clay county, but fearful loss of life is reported east at Cylinder, Burt, Forest City, and Manley Junction.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2.—A special to the Journal from Osago, Iowa, says: A cyclone visited the thickly settled farming community, five miles northeast of Osago, at 10 o'clock last night. Five people were killed instantly and one more will die. Many others seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

FIFTY REPORTED KILLED HERE.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Sept. 22.—The most devesting and life-destroying storm of wind, hail, and torrents of rain known in years visited this section last night about 10 o'clock. In its destructive path it touched only the south part of Lincoln township and thence passed eastward to Manly Junction and into the south part of Worth county. On its way it swept not only valuable property out of existence, but a number of lives, approximated at this writing as at least fifty persons. This is a conservative figure when it is taken into consideration the distance over which the stor ntraveled and the swath it made.

At Cylinder the whole family of Alexander Goldman, consisting of himself, wife, and two children, were killed. About ten other people are injured. Six dwellings were demolished and a large number of outbuildings. Reports say there were nine killed in the vicinity of Cylinder and Emmettsburg. Three miles north of Wesley, J. Bingham's house was overturned and set on fire. The inmates had a narrow escape.

The storm struck near Crystal Lake, at Britt. Two persons are known to be killed there and there are several seriously injured.

Voorhees Opens the Indiana Campaign.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 22.—Senator Voorhees opened the Democratic campaign here to-night. The Senator's speech, which required two hours in delivery, was read from manuscript, the first time he ever addressed his home people except extemporaneously. The Senator was in good voice in spite of his recent severe sickness, and while the speech lacked fire, which has heretofore marked his utterances in public, it was, nevertheless, freely applauded.

Ezeta Cannot Be Extradited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Federal Judge Morrow to-day decided the Ezeta extradition cases. He decides that Ezeta, Bolanos, and Bustemente cannot be extradited, as their offenses were purely political. He holds that Col. Juan Cienfuegos can be extradited on charge of murdering Amaya, a citizen of San Salvador.

THE PASSING OF O'ROURKE.

Correspondence Between Him and Secretary Carlisle Preceding His Resignation—Numerous Candidates.

Ex-Supervising Architect O'Rourke last evening gave out the correspondence he had with Secretary Carlisle, the end of which was his enforced resignation.

The first is a letter from Mr. O'Rourke to the Secretary in answer to the latter's request for his resignation, in which he reminded the Secretary of a promise made some months previous to hear him in case of anticipated accusations. Mr. O'Rourke referred to the conspiracy against him, which, he said, he would long ago have exposed had he thought such a course would have influenced the Secretary's action.

Secretary Carlisle's letter in reply stated that his action was taken in view of, and based upon, specific accusations affecting Mr. O'Rourke's official integrity, and the Secretary's personal observation of lack of system and harmony in the administration of the office, making a change desirable for the good of the public service. The letter wound up by a request for the exposure of the conspiracy by evidence in writing with a view of dealing with the parties to it.

Following the receipt of this letter from the Secretary, Mr. O'Rourke forwarded his resignation, with a letter, in which he stated his regret at not being afforded a personal conference and referring to the difficulty he experienced in the administration of the office in the face of continual obstructions on the part mainly of two of his subordinates, whom he characterizes as "men absolutely without technical or artistic knowledge." He also referred to the ambitions he had entertained with reference to the elevation of the office professionally and artistically which he hoped to accomplish, he being "one of the comparatively few regularly trained and educated architects of our country, with the advantage of over thirty years' professional experience and practice."

The correspondence closed yesterday with a letter from Mr. O'Rourke to the Secretary reiterating his complaints against his subordinates and his belief that they had been working for months to accomplish his downfall.

Secretary Carlisle has not yet considered the question of a successor to Mr. O'Rourke, although already many aspirants for the office are in the field. The Secretary will thoroughly reorganize the office prior to making the appointment, drawing a line of demarkation between technical and administrative work, by which he hopes to simplify methods.

Mr. Carlisle has a candidate in the person of Henry Walters, of Louisville. Hon. Don M. Dickinson, who has been in town for a few days, was at the Treasury Department to urge the fitness of E. E. Myers, of Detroit, in which city he is regarded as second to no architect in the country. There is a good story in connection with Mr. Myers, who is said to have coveted the position of Architect of the Treasury for years. Once he got as far as being appointed, and his chances were good for a confirmation by the Senate had he not inadvertently offended, by a remark, ex-Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan. The latter has a very small head, while Mr. Myers' head is a large, round one.

The two gentlemen were attending a banquet given in Detroit. When it was time to depart the ex-Governor got hold of Myers' hat by mistake and put it on. The hat went way down over his ears. Its owner jocularly remarked: "Governor, that hat was made for a man." The ex-Governor became greatly incensed by the remark, and, it is said, never left a stone unturned until he had accomplished the defeat of Myers' confirmation as Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

ODD FELLOWS ADJOURN.

After Installation of Officers the Session of the Grand Lodge Closes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—At the meeting of the seventieth annual session of sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., this morning the installation of officers was the first business. Hon. John W. Stobbins, of Rochester, N. Y., was installed into the exalted position of grand sire; Hon. Fred Carleton, of Texas, as deputy sire; Theodore Ross, of New Jersey, as grand secretary, and Isaac Sheppard, of Pennsylvania, as grand treasurer.

The grand sire then announced the following appointments: Rev. J. W. Venable, of Hopkinsville, Ky., reappointed grand chaplain; James B. Blanks, of Virginia, appointed grand marshal; James Harwell, of Nashville, grand messenger, and Fred Hunt, of Connecticut, grand guardian.

The Kansas case was taken up. This case involves the standing of nearly all the lodges in Kansas and the membership of nearly 3,000 of the members of those lodges who were assessed a certain amount by the grand master of the grand lodge of Kansas for the purpose of sustaining Odd Fellows' homes, which they refused to pay, and then the grand master refused to consider the lodges as being a part of the great lodge of Fellowship.

The question was appealed to the sovereign grand lodge and to-day that body and the grand sire sustained the action of the grand master of the Kansas grand lodge, thus dissolving the recalcitrant lodges in Kansas until they meet the assessments.

After singing of an ode, and after prayers by the chaplain, the meeting adjourned sine die.

WAGES WILL BE INCREASED.

Boston Garment Workers to Get a Raise of 50 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The determination of the striking garment workers to fight for what they consider their rights has not grown less during the day. They have held many meetings, and each one seems to have given them fresh courage, and several hopeful signs have been noticed. More important among these is the growing certainty that the sympathy of the contractors is with the strikers.

The contractors were in continuous session from early morning until late this afternoon discussing the scale of prices to be presented to the manufacturers, and the prices finally agreed upon raise the wages of the employes from 50 to 60 per cent., and will be practically a restoration of rates paid before business depression set in a year ago. These prices will be presented to the manufacturers tomorrow, and the contractors seem to feel confident that they will be accepted, as they are cheaper than those paid in New York.

Great interest is felt as to what the New York operators will do with a large quantity of work which is known to have been sent to that city from Boston houses. It was announced to-night that two leading manufacturers in the city have agreed to increase their prices as demanded. Late this afternoon the manufacturers notified the contractors to return all unfinished garments to the warehouses.

President in Fine Health.

BUZZARDS' BAY, Mass., Sept. 22.—Dr. Bryant, President Cleveland's guest for several weeks, and his regular family physician, departed today for New York. He reports the President's health excellent. The President went fishing to-day again.

In the Field of Politics.

Senator Allison opened the Republican campaign in Iowa at Ottumwa last night.

J. G. Spencer has been nominated by the Democrats of the Seventh Mississipi Congressional district to succeed Charles E. Hooker, 1,000 ballots being taken.

G. B. Jones has been nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Third Virginia district.

Senator David B. Hill was yesterday elected to head the Democratic delegations on both the Cleveland-Herrick and Hill Democratic tickets from the Fourth Assembly district of Albany county.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE SUBMITS

Has No Doubt He Got the Most Votes, but Will Make No Contest.

OWENS DECLARED NOMINATED

Resolution Adopted By the District Committee Intimating Unfair Dealing in His Favor—He Refuses to Accept Upon These Terms and the Record Is Changed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22.—The Democratic committee for the Seventh Congressional district was called to order by Chairman Field McLeod. A protest against Chairman McLeod voting and a decision of Chairman Carroll, of the State committee, deciding that McLeod could vote in the case of a tie, was filed in behalf of Breckinridge. The tollowing communication from Col. Breckinridge was received, read, and ordered filed:

"To the Democratic committee of the Seventh Congressional district:

"Under the statutes of Kentucky and the order of this committee you are duly authorized and constituted the governing authority empowered to count the votes received by the candidates in the primary election of September 15 and to declare the candidate receiving the highest number of votes the nominee of the Democratic party in this district, and you alone have the power to determine upon the form and manner of the proceedings you will take to discharge this duty. In case of a contest you and you alone have the power to near and determine such contest and decide who shall be entitled to the nomination and you owe to the Democratic party of the district and to your sense of right that the duties imposed upon you shall not be performed by anyone else nor shall they be encroached upon.

"You, and you alone, have the power to prescribe what political qualifications shall be possessed by such legal voters as reside within the district and desire to participate in that primary, and you, and you alone, have the right to determine whether the rules laid down by you, and in which were necessarily incorporated the provisions of the statutes, have been complied with."

THINKS HE HAS A MAJORITY.

Col. Breckinridge then proceeds to protest against the action of Judge Cantrell, of the Fourteenth judicial district, which, he says, is the more extraordinary as this judge "has been for many years my bitter enemy, permitting and participating in malignant attacks upon me in many parts of the country, and was also my heated political enemy." He then goes on:

"I also deem it my duty to solemnly avow that I have not the shadow of a doubt that I have received as against William C. Owens, of Scott county, a majority of the legal Democratic votes of this district and that I am legally entitled to be declared the nominee of the Democratic party in this district. The inexplicable increase in the vote cast at this primary over the vote cast in 1892 would be sufficient reason to require of this committee an investigation.

"But under all circumstances, I do not feel called upon to make a formal contest, or oppose the declaration of his nomination upon the face of the returns. For while I repudiate the claim that the result, as shown upon the returns, ought always to be accepted as one, the admission of which necessarily results in causing additional frauds by holding out inducements to their perpetration, I accept the result in this election rather than enter upon a contest which, in my judgment, would result in the election of a Republican in this district, in permanent estrangement in many parts of the district and the perpetuation of a strife which threatens the peace of the neighborhood. I have not the slightest doubt that the contest would result in the declaration of my nomination, but this is not enough to justify me in entering upon such a contest when other results would undoubtedly follow. I therefore take this means of notifying your body that I do not intend to contest the declaration of the nomination, based upon the face of the returns.

WILL SUPPORT THE NOMINEE.

"No man can estimate the importance of each Democratic vote in the next House of Representatives. I have given many years of labor to the cause of Democracy, and especially to the revision of the tariff, and I am not willing to endanger the supremacy of the Democratic party in the next House, even though I am the victim of fraud committed in this district. I believe also that wrong can be better righted within the party without the rupture of the party than by its rupture.

"I, therefore, in anticipation of your action, announce my submission to your declaration and my purpose to support the nominee in whose favor you will make that declaration. Very respectfully,

"WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE."

OWENS' PLURALITY 255.

The committee then proceeded to have read the certified vote of each county, as shown by the chairmen from the various counties, which showed Owens' plurality over Breckinridge to be 255 votes.

Major Johnson, of Fayette, then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas this committee did at its last meeting provide that a man should be a legal voter, a Democrat, and intend in good faith to support the nominee of the party to be entitled to participate in the Democratic primaries, and

Whereas certain persons invoked the power of a court, and had the provisions of the election law which gave effect to these laudable and time-honored principles suspended in one county of the district and relaxed in others to the extent that the election was not held under the law and the regulation; therefore be it

Resolved, That W. C. Owens, on the face of the returns having a plurality of 255 votes, we declare him the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district and urge all good Democrats to give him a hearty support.

Major Johnson also introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the poll, or stub-book, registration books, and certificates of the officers of election relating to the primary election held on the 15th inst., be retained by the chairmen of the respective county committees and be held by them subject to the right of any of the candidates or Democrat to inspect and make copies of the same.

The committee then adjourned.

OWENS INDIGNANTLY OBJECTS.

Hon. W. C. Owens, on learning that the committee had passed without a dissenting vote the resolution declaring him the nominee and handicapping him by a preamble censuring Judge Cantrell, and announcing that his nomination was the result of a fraud and the judge's abuse of power, expressed his indignation and refused to accept the nomination under such terms. His friends had the committee called together again, when Dr. Bishop moved that the resolution be reconsidered. This carried by a vote of 6 to 3, the nays being Johnston, of Fayette; Vincent, of Oldham, and Gaines, of Franklin. The following substitute was then offered by Dr. Bishop:

Resolved, That Hon. W. C. Owens, having received a plurality of 255 votes, of the total number of votes cast at the primary election, held on September 15, 1894, be and he is hereby declared the Democratic nominee for Congress in this (the Seventh) district, and we urge all Democrats to give him a hearty support, all of which shall be certified to the officers as required by law.

This was adopted. Another resolution criticising Judge Cantrell was defeated, 4 to 6.

WILL GO HOME TO VOTE.

Reduced Rates Secured for Local Democrats—Stirring Speeches at the Interstate Association Meeting.

The weekly meeting of the Interstate Democratic Association was held last night at their headquarters, 631 Louisiana avenue, and proved to be highly interesting to the 150 members who were present. First Vice President Van Meter presided in the absence of Judge Turner, who is sick. Routine business was taken up, the reports of the various committees read and acted upon.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the transportation committee, with numerous amendments, was adopted. Through this committee advantageous arrangements have been made with the various railroads in respect to the transportation of all good Democrats who will return to their homes to vote. The rate secured will be half fare, and a thirty days' ticket can be had between the 13th and 22 of October and between the 1st and 6th of November inclusive.

A resolution was adopted by which all members who are in arrears shall be suspended if they do not pay up fifteen days after notification. A. S. Yoder, of Ohio, ex-Member of Congress and ex-sergeant-at-arms of the House, was then introduced, and gave a short history of the Democratic party from the beginning of the century until the present time. Referring to the McKinley law he said:

"It caused business depression, reduced the revenue, and led to the necessity of issuing more government bonds. It was fortunate that Benjamin Harrison was defeated in '92. Had he been re-elected the Republican party would have been wiped off the face of the earth in '96." In conclusion he urged Democrats to study their country's history and reverence the name of Washington.

Assistant Comptroller Mansur, of the Treasury, was then introduced and spoke entertainingly for an hour in an earnest eulogy of the Democratic party. He said that while the Democratic party had not done all that was expected in the last year, nevertheless they had accomplished much in the face of great obstacles. "Heaven and earth," he said, "were not made by the Deity in one day, and the Democratic party cannot expect to undo all the pernicious legislation of a party which has been a continuous thirty years in power."

He said that so much remedial legislation had never before been crowded into one year in the history of the country.

He then proceeded to cite the progress which the Democratic party had made in two years of legislation. The history of the force bill elicited applause and he passed on to the income tax, and closed with an earnest exhortation to the members of the association to stand by their party.

STARS ARE HIS FAMILIARS.

Prof. Harkness Points Out the Work of the Naval Observatory and Calculations Made There.

When Lord Napier invented the use of logarithms a hundred years ago the greatest mathematician in England made a journey by coach from London to Edinburgh to talk with him. But if Lord Napier could see Prof. William Harkness, full of energy and science, seated at an arithmometer grinding out long numerical complications it would strike him dumb with admiration. The machine discounts the logarithmic tables 500 per cent.

Prof. Harkness is in charge of the astronomical work of the United States Naval Observatory. He began to labor in the observatory just at the outbreak of the war. A number of the naval officers at the observatory were called to duty, and Harkness, then little more than a boy, was appointed one of the four aids put in to supply the vacancies. He became a member of the Naval Corps and has continued so ever since. A few years later the position which Prof. Harkness then occupied was put upon the civil list, but he had already been promoted as a naval officer.

So the observatory is not put in charge of a civilian. It is simply transferred from the hands of a line officer of the navy to the hands of a staff officer.

It has gained some currency that there is a professional quarrel between Capt. McNair, who has been superintendent, and Prof. Harkness, and the change is a sore disappointment. Prof. Harkness says this is wholly incorrect. Their relations are of an entirely friendly nature, and Capt. McNair is very much pleased that the change has been made.

"The purpose of the change," said Prof. Harkness, "is indicated by Secretary Herbert's letter. It is desired that the work of the observatory should be more carefully co-ordinated, so that the observers may work together toward the same end. It is desirable that the relations between the great observatories at Greenwich, London; Pulkowa, St. Petersburg; Paris, Berlin, and in our own country, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and the Lick Observatory and the Naval Observatory here shall be as intimate as possible, and the work of one shall be as helpful as possible to the others.

"There are several lines of work open to an astronomical observatory. Many like to do popular work. This is especially true where money is needed, for when an observatory gets a reputation it is likely legacies will be left it. Such work as I mean is the discovery of comets, which requires only very simple and comparatively inexpensive apparatus and can be done with a quite elementary knowledge of astronomy.

But a great government institution has neither inclination nor time for such work. The business of a government observatory—and it is that our efforts may be more unitedly devoted to this that the change is made—is to secure and elaborate the facts upon which the Nautical Almanac is based; to predict the position of the sun, moon, planets, and stars for use at sea and in the government surveys. It is of great consequence that the prediction should be quite accurate.

You may say one work will be observations of the sun, moon, and planets, and fundamental observations of the stars. Prof. Newcomb is engaged upon the construction of new planetary tables. Those now in use were constructed by Levenier some fifteen years ago. Levelnier used for Mercury, for instance, no data later than fifty years ago. Prof. Newcomb's tables, when completed, will bring the calculations upon Mercury down to last year's data. He has been at work on them for twenty years.

"The practical bearing of our work? Every ship on the ocean directs her course by these tables. At 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. observations are taken for longitude and at noon for latitude. Upon the accuracy of the tables from which the calculations are made the correctness of the ship's course depends.

"There are eight civilians in the office now, three assistant astronomers and five computers. I don't know of any change in the force that is contemplated. Of course changes in the naval corps take place in fixed order."

They Don't Want Much.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Two Florentine nobles, named Di Guelfi, claiming to be direct descendants of the Italian branch of the Guelph family, have applied to the Emperor, through the Italian embassy, requesting that the Guelph fund, now amounting to $15,000,000, be handed over to them as the only legitimate heirs.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, arrived in San Francisco yesterday, en route to Washington.

Charles H. Boges, formerly cashier for Naylor & Co., iron and steel brokers, New York, was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of $2,000.

Mary E. Bartlett, late of Malden, Mass., has brought suit for $150,000 damages against the estate of the late Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, for alleged breach of promise of marriage, made by the doctor some time before his death.

SUPREME IN THIS COUNTRY

Mgr. Satolli's Authority to Be Enlarged by the Pope.

BISHOP KEANE SO INFORMED

Result of His Recent Audiences with the Holy Father—The Forthcoming Encyclical Letter Will Set Forth the Enlargements to Be Made—No More Appeals to Rome.

Bishop Keane, dean of the Catholic University of America, gave the information yesterday evening, as a result of his recent audiences with the Pope, that the latter would, in the encyclical letter soon to be issued, set forth for the first time certain important enlargements in the functions, authority, and dignity of the apostolic delegation in the United States over which Mgr. Satolli presides.

Bishop Keane says the Pope is impressed with the desirability of establishing the papal legation here on a basis commensurate with the extent and character of this country. The details of how this will be accomplished the bishop does not state, as they will be made known in the encyclical. It is probable, however, that the jurisdiction will be so enlarged that the ablegate's authority will be supreme in this country and will not be subject to appeals to Rome.

At present his offices are largely those of mediation, and bishops, priests and other parties have the right to carry the case to Rome. Bishop Keane says the Pope believes in order and discipline and that, while no authoritative statement of plans can be made, yet the general purposes of the Pope are to fully cover in the encyclical a proper enlargement of the dignity of the American ablegate.

The bishop said this did not mean the establishment of "an American Pope," as sometimes suggested, as the supreme authority of the American ablegate would extend to cases of dispute, and would be in the nature of a supreme court, subject, however, to the papal power on all questions outside of those of church discipline and procedure.

Concerning the permanency of Monsignor Satolli in America, Bishop Keane says the Pope is thoroughly pleased with the ablegate's work here, as he shares in every particular the personal views of the Pope on the great Church and national questions. His recall would only be in order to confer added dignities on him, and his successor would share Monsignor Satolli's views in every particular on the questions of policy. It would be so difficult, however, for another ablegate to be chosen who so nearly reflects Pope Leo's desires that Bishop Keane regards Monsignor Satolli as a perpetuancy.

Bishop Keane was asked if the raising of the dignity and authority of Mgr. Satolli's mission was likely to be brought about by creating the ablegate a cardinal.

"That might be," said the bishop. "It is of course settled beyond question that Mgr. Satolli will be made a cardinal. Whether, however, it will be next month or next year, or when, is not so certain. There is always a vacancy, as the full number of cardinals is seventy and there are but fifty-five at the present time."

The bishop added that the reports that he had brought back information that two red hats would soon be bestowed on American prelates was unwarranted.

Bishop Keane said that he had read with great regret an article by Bishop Spalding in the current number of the North American Review, ascribing the growth of the A. P. A. movement to the discontent over the appointment of Monsignor Satolli, as ablegate in this country. The bishop said he had informed the Pope in response to inquiries that the A. P. A. movement was a passing expression of bigotry and was no longer effective. Under these circumstances Bishop Spalding's article was unfortunate and ill-timed, and would be painful to Monsignor Satolli. Cardinal Gibbons had expressed to the bishop similar regret at the statements.

Bishop Keane says the parochial school question is closed at Rome, and Archbishop Ireland's position has been thoroughly upheld.

ALDRICH SENT TO JAIL.

He Could Not Furnish Bonds—Others Whom He Is Said to Have Victimized.

Frank Aldrich, of late a fugitive from justice and once sealer of weights and measures here, and somewhat of a figure in political and military circles, reached here yesterday morning as a prisoner and was turned over to Marshal Wilson.

He was taken before Judge Cox at 11 o'clock. Assistant District Attorney Jeffords appeared for the government, and at his suggestion, bond was fixed at $5,000. As Aldrich had betrayed almost every friend of means just before leaving here a year ago, he was unable to give bail and was locked up.

It came to light yesterday that, in addition to some $20,000 which has been publicly charged to him, he caused losses to numerous friends, who have never made it generally known. Among these are Rev. Benjamin F. Bittinger, of No. 638 F street southwest, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John Chester, of No. 122 Fourth street southeast, late pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Gen. Beale, each of whom lost $1,000 by Aldrich.

In an interview yesterday Aldrich said he did not think Judge Cole would say the notes were forgeries. He insisted that he had been guilty of no crime, and explained his failure to return to answer the indictments by saying his wife's health and the danger to her by the worry of a trial prevented. He expects to get a trial next month, and said he had friends in Detroit, where he was weighmaster on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. They said they would stand by him, and his place on the railroad would be open at his return.

EXCEL THE ERICSSON.

Designs for the Three New Torpedo Boats Have Been Completed.

The board of naval bureau chiefs has at length completed the designs for the three new torpedo boats, numbers 3, 4, and 5, authorized by Congress at the last session, and to-day submitted to Secretary Herbert all of the data necessary for the issuance of an advertisement inviting proposals for the construction of the boats.

Generally speaking the new boats will resemble the Eriesson, but the similarity is general only, for the designs have been modified in some important details so that the new craft, it is expected, will be speedier, roomier, and more comfortable, and more powerful. The speed of the Eriesson is estimated at twenty-four knots, while Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are calculated to make twenty-four and one-half knots per hour.

The naval designers have been put to much pains to devise boats that should thus excel the Ericsson within the limits of the appropriation. This is $150,000 for each boat, apparently much more than the cost of the Ericsson, which was $113,500, but owing to the fact that the latter figure covers the cost of the bare hull and machinery only, while the $150,000 must buy boat, machinery, outfit, and armament, the increase is not great.

The builders of the Ericsson could afford to bid low in the expectation of making a handsome premium for excess speed, but there is no provision for premiums in the case of the new boats, a fact likely to increase the bids.

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WHERE DOES THE BLAME LIE?

Treasurer Frost, of the Automatic, Claims That the Alarm for the Stumph Fire Was Delayed.

The discussion of responsibility for the late disaster at the Stumph factory has been given another turn by those who allege that the fire alarm might have been sooner communicated to the engine-houses, and that a larger number of engines could have been sooner assembled for the suppression of the fire.

J. W. Frost, treasurer of the National Automatic Fire Alarm Company, has addressed a letter to the District Commissioners in which he says that "in connection with the recent fire at the Stumph Bros.' factory and the disastrous loss of life and property occasioned by it," he desires to again call attention to the way in which fire alarms transmitted by the automatic system are treated at the headquarters of the city fire alarm telegraph.

He says he brought up the matter in a personal interview with the Commissioners last spring. Citing the permitted connection with the central office of the fire alarm telegraph, consisting of two independent signal circuits, Mr. Frost says that in the case of the Stumph fire the nearest street box number might have been sent out from fire headquarters, thus bringing to within a very short distance of the premises the regular number of engine companies. He says the company alarm, manual and automatic, worked perfectly, and as the signal went direct and instantly from the Stumph building to the central telegraph station of the city, it would seem that a loss of several minutes resulted from sending in the alarm to the nearest engine-house, instead of sending out the nearest box number, because the alarm from that box, as he understands was not sent in until No. 6 engine arrived in response to the still alarm, and found aid necessary.

He writes the letter, he says, not only for the purpose of requesting that this city fire alarm telegraph station be instructed to arrange for the proper transmission of signals, but principally to request that the matter be thoroughly investigated and the responsibility placed. Criticisms and charges have been made, he says, that some one is responsible and he contends his company is not.

The Commissioners declined to discuss the matter, neither of them having seen the communication. Chief Parris, to whom the matter will be referred for examination, said he knew nothing whatever about any delay. All that he knew was that not more than three minutes elapsed after he received the alarm until he was at the scene of the fire.

PATTERSON A SCHEMER.

Charges in a Petition Concerning the People's Transportation Company.

It was a smooth sort of thumbleig game which it is charged the officers of the People's Transportation Company worked on the stockholders. The whole transaction was done within the four walls of their office at No. 906 F street northwest. William H. Thomas yesterday brought suit against John W. Patterson, president; Marin L. Jordan, vice president, and Mary E. Wilson, secretary.

He says they appear to have appropriated to their own use $10,000 of the company's earnings and a large amount paid in by stockholders. He says they have, in violation of the company's charter, possessed themselves of more than ten shares of stock apiece, and have illegally turned out of the directory the complainant and others.

He asks that a receiver be appointed and that the defendants be forced to disclose what money they have taken in and what they have done with it; to tell whether Patterson has 1,000 shares of stock, Jordan 500, and Wilson 100, when the charter forbids any one to hold more than ten shares. He asks that the offices of the company be declared vacant and a complete reorganization effected.

Thomas says that Patterson first pretended that he had a contract for the purchase of the Lady of the Lake at $40,000, to run between here and Norfolk in the excursion business. He sold stock, leased the boat, and set the excursion business going. Then, professedly, in order to pay for the boat, he had stockholders give notes for various amounts, with their stock as collateral, and then, as the notes fell due, Patterson paid off the notes with earnings from the business and took possession of the stock.

By this means he got, it is charged, possession of a controlling amount of stock and ousted the complainant and others from a voice in the management of the business. Finally when an investigation was instituted Patterson actually secured a contract for the sale of the Lady of the Lake for $42,500, and he believes paid $12,500 of the purchase money. The company began business about June 1 last.

INDICTMENTS FRAMED.

Sugar Trust Officials Are Now at the Mercy of the Grand Jury.

The expected indictments against Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the sugar trust, who refused to answer questions asked them by the Senate investigating committee, have been finally framed in the District attorney's office and only await the action of the grand jury, which will present them to the court.

The time which has elapsed since the cases were first presented has been mainly consumed in the preparation of these indictments. No more difficult technical task has devolved upon the district attorney for years, chiefly on account of the lack of precedents to follow. The brunt of the prosecution of the sugar trust witnesses will rest upon the indictment. There is no doubt that the lawyers for the trust officials will make motions to quash the bills the first step in their defense.

The decision of the criminal court judge will doubtless be taken to the court of appeals of the District, for although an appeal at that stage of an ordinary case is not allowed, the court of appeals makes an exception for a case of extraordinary importance to save the expense of a criminal trial, based upon an indictment which may be invalid.

The decision of the appellate court upon the legality of the indictments will therefore have much weight in determining the power of a Congressional committee to compel witnesses to answer questions, or, if refusing, to submit to punishment for contempt. If the court of appeals says that they cannot be indicted for such an offense, that settles the matter, unless an attempt is made to carry the question to the United States Supreme Court.

Just Saved the Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A dastardly attempt was made to wreck train No. 96, known as the State fast train, on the Hudson between Bergen and Churchville, just west of this city, shortly before 10 o'clock to-night. Engineer Cherry was making up lost time. Suddenly he saw a mass on the track ahead. He quickly reversed the lever and pulled the air brakes, reducing the speed one-half. At this rate he struck the obstruction and stopped. Hurrying forward he found two huge ties wedged in the pilot and fore-trucks. By the quickness of the engineer an awful wreck was averted, for had the engine struck the ties at its usual speed every one of the five coaches, which were crowded, would have been wrecked.

Army and Navy Register Enlarged.

The Army and Navy Register comes out this week much enlarged. The enterprise of its publishers is very commendable, and they are to be congratulated upon the fact that the demands of advertisers have made it necessary to add space to accommodate them. The Army and Navy Register publishes all the news of the Army and Navy every week, and THE TIMES wishes the publishers a continuance of success and repeated enlargements of their breezy and interesting journal.

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STEWART FILES HIS ANSWER

Affidavits and Letters Concerning His Relations with Mrs. Glasscock.

CASE OUGHT TO BE DISMISSED

On the Ground, He Asserts, That It Is Not Brought in Good Faith, That the Husband and Wife Are in Collusion, and That Their Object Is Not Divorce, but Extortion.

Affidavits and letters were filed yesterday in the supreme court of the District in the divorce case of Glasscock vs. Glasscock, on behalf of Senator Stewart, in support of a suggestion to the court that the case ought to be dismissed, on the ground that it is not brought in good faith, that the parties are in collusion, and that the alleged offense is conconed by their continued relations, and that the object is not divorce but extortion and blackmail.

The papers are very voluminous, covering thirty-five typewritten pages. Some of the matter is of such a character that it cannot be repeated. It embodies the statements of detectives, police officers, porters and attendants of the Senator's private rooms and offices, neighbors of the Glasscocks, and a number of Mrs. Glasscock's letters to the Senator.

The first papers give the Senator's letters to Campbell Carrington, attorney for Mr. Glasscock, wherein the Senator gives the circumstances already published of Mrs. Glasscock's importuning him. The letter closes with the assurance that there has been no improper relations with the woman.

A letter from Glasscock to the Senator is next given. It declares that the Senator has destroyed his home and happiness. "I have had a thousand impulses," it continues, "to shoot you down on sight like a dog. That is the punishment you deserve." But Glasscock continues that he will not become a murderer for a worthless woman. He declares that he does not want any of the Senator's money, but seeks only a divorce.

HER CONDUCT IN ROANOKE.

Affidavits of M. C. Morris, formerly chief of police of Roanoke, Va., and William E. Schanck, a policeman there, recite that in 1891 the Glasscocks lived there, and that the husband had the wife arrested for base conduct and soliciting men in the street. The officers tell of the dramatic court scene in which Mrs. Glasscock swooned when accused by her husband. The case was dismissed on the ground, as the officers swear, that the court thought them to be impostors. The court records have mysteriously disappeared.

William R. Abell, of Washington, makes an affidavit with such indecent particulars that only the substance can be given. It recites how he and a friend flirted with Mrs. Glasscock and another woman, Mrs. Lease, on the street, and afterward accompanied them about.

H. C. Easterday, a druggist, tells in an affidavit, of letters passing between Mrs. Glasscock and the druggist's clerk, in which she asks for money, because, as the clerk related, she was in trouble as the result of their intimacy.

A letter from Mrs. Glasscock to the Senator, written on House of Representatives stationery, is then given. It says that the husband has begun divorce proceedings; that she finds "we have been caught up with," and that she does not know how he has gotten hold of anything. The letter continues to recite the misery of the Glasscock children. It asks the Senator to see her or send some trusted person to relieve her distress. She says she will employ a lawyer if she does not hear from him by Tuesday following.

"MUST SEE YOU PARTICULAR."

Another letter tells of her husband being out of town, and concludes thus: "Now I am coming up to see you. Get there early before any one gets there; 8 o'clock Monday morning. I must see you particular. I have some things I wish to tell you, and I shall be sure to come, for I must see you by some means, if I have to see you on the street or in the S—— Chamber.

"'How' I should like to see you this eve. I guess you know.

"CARRIE M. GLASSCOCK.

"(Excuse.)"