THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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IMPERILED BY DEMOCRACY

That Party in Control Retards the Country's Prosperity.

EX-SPEAKER REED ARRAIGNS IT

Business Interests Laboring Under the Dread of Uncertainty—Further Manipulation of the Tariff Threatened—A Republican House Would Mean Rest for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Barely, if ever, has there been a ratification meeting of such magnitude in New York as that which assembled in and about Cooper Union this evening to hear the speech of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

The demonstration was under the auspices of the regular Republican organization of the city and county of New York and the results surpassed their most sanguine expectations. Not only was every corridor and aisle in the hall crowded by 7:30 o'clock but the open square in front of Cooper Union was filled and the audiors there were treated to campaign speeches by local orators. Mr. Reed said in part:

"I have been in the habit for some years of speaking of the Democratic party in terms which seemed to me to be just, but which the members of it have not found entirely satisfactory, and yet I never dreamed of using words about the party or its chiefs which have been spouted in speeches by great Democrats from Maine to Texas, and italicized in much letter writing by a very exalted public functionary.

"I should never have dreamed of charging the Senate of the United States, though of another political party, with perfidy and dishonor, and yet that is only a portion of the epithets which were chosen by the Chief Magistrate of their own selection. When I saw the Senator from Maryland in the Senate chamber with uplifted right hand successfully call witness after witness to prove that their party chief had beguiled them into the passage of the very bill he so bitterly denounced, I thought how far short in the last campaign I had fallen of describing the actions liable to result from the supremacy of the party to which I was opposed.

"The past eighteen months have been months of suffering in the masses of the people. Not starvation, no deprivation of the absolute necessities of life, for this country has accumulated too much of this world's goods the past thirty years that utter want should paralyze and kill, but that want which is the great unhappiness of civilization, the want of comforts to which we have been accustomed.

UNCERTAINTY CAUSED DISASTER.

"What caused all this disaster everybody knows who has any business sense. It was the utter uncertainty, the appalling doubt as to what would happen to us. Who could build on shifting sand? During all the time that the so-called House bill was pending men could only fear the worst, for the House bill was about the worst thing which the unwisdom of man ever devised in these late years of Christian civilization. This bill went to the Senate, many a Democrat voting for it, not because he believed in it but because the Senate would make it nearer decency and fitness.

"I do not care here and now to discuss the relative merits of Mr. Wilson's or Mr. Gorman's system. Both were Democrats. Nor do I care to discuss the merits of the Senate bill. So far as it protects reasonably American industries all is well, so far as it does not all is wrong, to my thinking, but it is the law of the land not with my consent, and for that matter not with the consent of the Democratic candidate for governor.

"Business is not gambling. It tries its best to take no chances. What it demands more and more every year is certainty. What, then, shall the business world do to procure certainty as the basis of its future action? It is not necessary, in order to arrive at a proper conclusion, to discuss or decide which party is best or which is worst.

NO ARARAT TO REST UPON.

"Would the success of the Democratic party this fall produce certainty? Let us see what they say themselves. If they, the leaders, lie you would not trust them. If they tell the truth you can find no rest for the soles of your feet on any Ararat.

"It is pretty evident to any sensible man that quiet and certainty are not to be hoped for in Democratic success. On the other hand the Republicans are forced into such a position that they must for the next two years give that certainty which it must have to do anything successfully. We could not make any change to better from our point of view, because Cleveland and the Senate could oppose. We certainly should not do anything to make the tariff worse, for that is contrary to our principles. To sum it all up in a word:

"This appeal is to business men, and by business men I mean almost all the people. Democracy promises war on business with with certainty, while the Republicans must give you rest. We do not promise you prosperity, for these considerations are not of our choosing. We do not recommend the Senate bill. It was not of our enacting. But it is very certain that if there is any good in it the only way to get at it is to give it a chance.

"Of course, business in this country will revive to a small degree if we can have peace. It cannot stay where it is now unless American enterprise is dead, and that can never be. We shall have struggles over wages and lessened profits and increased competition to contend with, and whatever failures to protect there are in this bill will find themselves out.

WILL LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE.

"That much hurt will come, that wages will not again reach their former level I do not doubt; but we shall learn at the costly school of experience, and, perhaps, learn enough to pay the cost of tuition.

"One piece of good rescued from the general jetsom of the last two years is the fact that the Democratic party has been tried in actual command. We can now make comparison, not between what each party says it will do, but between what each has done.

"In saying what I have said about the Democratic party, I mean no disrespect to individual Democrats. I do not claim that we are much better as individuals than they, perhaps not at all, except in the average, and a small average at that. 'Why is it then, if the individuals are good the party is bad?' said a Democrat to me as a poser, and yet the answer is simple enough.

"A party is made up for an object, to do something, or to stop something, or merely to chose the other party. That last function the Democratic party performed pretty well, little hysterical and inconsistent, perhaps, vigorous and omnipresent. But when it came into power the trouble began. It had to go somewhere, not stand on the sidewalk, not find fault with the driving. Now, the finest individual horses that were ever put into a team would never get anywhere if they all pulled in opposite directions. They would only smash the wagon.

"That is what the Democratic party has done. They have smashed the wagon, and the only remedy they propose is to banish from future harness the men who have acted badly enough in some respects, yet have saved the pieces there are left of the wreck. Now, would it not be better, upon the whole, to have the next wagon carried to its next stage with some horses that cannot break it up?

NO USE TO DISCUSS THE BILL.

"You will notice that I have not discussed the present tariff act, the much-denounced Senate bill. I do not propose to discuss it. Time will do that. It is of no use to discuss the bill. If we could come into power and rectify it, it might be well for all the people to have all the information possible. Since the enemy have the executive, all hope of proper change is gone.

"Perhaps in the long run this may have some good results. Experience may teach us more fully than reason, and while we may view with a sad anticipation the lessened wages and the diminished business, we may console ourselves, since nothing but consolation is left, that just action next time will rest upon the broad basis of full popular knowledge.

"The great misfortune of the Democratic party has always been its Southern connection—not the South—but the Southern Democrats. Against the South I have not one word to say. I wish her all the prosperity which once belonged to the rest of the Union. We Republicans, to do justice to Louisiana, a State which gave us no vote, but a full quota always to our enemies, took upon ourselves the defense of a bounty much denounced by all Democrats, and by the protection of rice showed how willing we were to help build up the South.

"The South in time will right itself. The good work has begun in Louisiana and will spread. Meantime the Southern Democracy control. By virtue of their majority in the party councils they hold the keys of honor and advancement. The Northern Democrats would not destroy our industrial system. They are too familiar with its thriving villages and great cities.

DANGER FROM SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

"Not so the Southern Democrats. They were bred in the doctrines of McDuffie and free trade. Their workingmen needed no advancement and could have no wages, for they were slaves. From this state of feeling they have never graduated. They have no idea of how our Northern industrial system has become part and parcel of our existence. Why should they govern us by the use of the machinery of a party? If they were in the majority themselves; yes, by all means. That would be their right.

"I counsel no sectionalism; I mean none. All I say is that the minority should not govern. In saying this I am not appealing to Republicans. That might seem both sectional and partisan. I am appealing to Northern Democrats not to allow party discipline to prevent them from living up to their real opinions, and to Southern patriots not to betray their own interests at the beck of those who are riding in power on the false fear that the North, or any portion of it, desires to govern them in any matters outside of Federal obligation, or even inside, except by lawful and constitutional obligations.

"I have said nothing of your local issues, and did not mean to. But as a citizen of the United States, of which you are the most powerful single part, I have a right to ask of you as my fellow-citizens to rise with all the power and majesty of the Empire State and help us sweep out of place and position those who have assumed the control of a great government without either the courage to conduct it manfully or the wisdom to preserve it from ruin."

Mr. Reed's speech was frequently interrupted by applause and at its conclusion the cheering was prolonged.

MISS INGLE STUDIED LOVE.

Liked It Better Than Even Her School Work and Eloped.

While the passengers on the train from the South, which rolled into the Seventh street depot at 11:10 o'clock last night had no thrilling experience to relate of a robbery, although it was the train running on the same schedule as the one held up the previous night, they were soon treated to a lively sensation.

Detective Sergeant Perry and Policeman Costello were closely scanning everybody that stepped from the cars. Pretty soon a fashionably dressed girl, accompanied by a young man with a nervous manner, attracted their attention, and they walked up to the pair. When the officers asked for their names, the couple began to look scared, but the girl was the cooler of the two.

"I think these are the people," remarked one of the policemen.

"Indeed, I don't understand you," cried the girl indignantly, while her escort opened his mouth and then shut it again. "What do you mean by this interference?"

"Oh, that's all right," was the reply. "Isn't your name Mamie Ingle?"

"No, sir; and I'll thank you to stop this impudence," and the girl made a motion to go off with her companion, who showed signs of breaking down.

"You had better come along with us to headquarters," said the policemen. "It is plain that this young lady is the girl we want."

The girl then admitted that her name was Ingle, and went to headquarters willingly enough. From the admissions made there by the girl, the story of her escapade became plain. She had been attending a boarding-school at Burkeville, Va., about fifty miles from Richmond.

Several days ago Prof. Cridlin, of the school, went to the fair at the latter place, taking with him a merry party of girls.

"Miss Ingle was one of these." She met a drug clerk employed by Curry Bros., of No. 32 West Lee street, and fell in love with the lad.

Soon they planned to escape the drudgery of school and work, and carrying out this intention eloped on the Jacksonville train. The youth refused to give his name, but it is supposed to be Wallace Sanford.

"What have you been studying at your school?" was asked of the girl, who is very smart, and apparently the prime mover in the adventure.

"Well, I've been studying love lately, and its very fascinating, too."

A telegram was sent notifying the school authorities of the capture of the girl. The youthful drug clerk left headquarters with a friend upon being released. He remained very quiet all the time.

BRECKINRIDGE SUSPENDED.

Communion Refused Him by the Officers of Mount Horeb Church.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 13.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge has been suspended from communion by Mount Horeb Church in Fayette county. The pastor of the church, Rev. Charles T. Thompson, gives the Kentuckian Citizen the following statement of the action of the church:

"On last Sunday morning, at the Mount Horeb Church, the pastor read publicly the action of the church concerning Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who had made to them a confession of his guilt and asked the prayers and love of his brethren in leading a Christian life."

The unanimous decision of the officers was that, while accepting his repentance as sincere and heartfelt, the great publicity of the sin demanded some public action; so he was suspended from the sacraments until February 1, 1895.

In the Labor Field.

The New York cloakmakers who entered upon a strike at the beginning of the week are elated over the outlook, their terms being agreed to by a number of firms.

Val. Blatz "Wiener" Beer strengthens, stimulates and inspires.

NEWEST PATTERNS
Wall papers and carpets. Horace J. Long & Co., 604 Thirteenth street northwest.

No, I Know
You never thought of it before, but the best way to save money is to make a small payment weekly on lots at "Woodmont." Wood, Harmon & Co., 525 Thirteenth street northwest.

Woodmont.
Beautifully situated lots $150, within stone's throw of Electric Road. $2 down, $1 weekly. No notes, no interest, no mortgages, and we pay taxes. Go see them at our expense. Wood, Harmon & Co., 525 Thirteenth street northwest.

Read Ad. top of page 9.

BRIAN ROUNDLY CONDEMNED

Charges Formulated Against the Foreman of the Big Printing Office.

HIS PAST RECORD EXPLORED

It Is Asserted That He Has Connived at Frauds—Gross Neglect of Subordinates Due to His Action—Work of the Interstate Democratic Association.

"I'd like to put a few extra tacks in Capt. Brian's chair," said B. F. Clayton at the Interstate Democratic Association meeting last night. "He sent down a fake story here to-night that has cost us two hours' delay and made me a four-mile hack ride. This report of your committee on the gentleman has been ready all the evening, but he deceived us in such a way that it came near not being made."

The association was on tiptoe with expectation of the report when it assembled. For some unexplained reason there was delay, and finally a recess was taken. Mr. Clayton jumped into a cab and drove away. When he returned at 10:30 he was greeted with a mighty cheer.

After making the above explanation he read the report prepared by himself and Samuel H. Wandell as a committee to report upon Capt. Henry T. Brian as foreman of the public printing office. It follows in part,

"Your committee has considered the subject in two aspects: First, in relation to the interests of the public service, and second, in relation to the interests of the Democratic party. It has not been governed in its investigations by any undue prejudice toward the foreman of printing, but has, so far as possible, given him the benefit of any reasonable doubt. Notwithstanding this determination to exercise the utmost fairness, the rejection of all unreliable reports and rumors and confining the matter of investigation to well established facts, it has been decided that this report must condemn the conduct in office of the person under investigation, and recommend that he be discharged from the position he has filled so long, and that some person be appointed in his stead who would better conserve the interests of the public.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BRIAN.

"The evidence tends to show that the foreman of printing, Henry T. Brian, has not properly discharged the duties of his office, that he has permitted or connived at frauds upon the government, by which public property was converted into private use without any compensation therefor, that he has been frequently charged with unjust and unlawful discrimination in appointments to office, with violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the civil service law, that he has permitted the public printing service to be used for the furtherance of political purposes, allowing practically a bureau of transportation to be established in the Government Printing Office for the distribution or sale of tickets to enable Republicans in office to go home to vote, that under his management of the affairs of the Government Printing Office there was a general lack of system whereby valuable property was either lost or destroyed by reason of the carelessnes or neglect of duty of the said foreman of printing or his assistants, and he has also been an offensive partisan while holding the said position of foreman of printing. The facts, as developed in this investigation, are sufficiently grave to call for an immediate inquiry by the present Public Printer, and possibly for a Congressional investigation.

"The report of a committee of the Fiftieth Congress, first session, upon an investigation of the Printing Office, at page 65 says: 'The record of the preceding administration (of Sterling Rounds) of the printing office compares very unfavorably with the record of the present administration. It was marked by the grossest carelessness, unwarranted extravagance, and by downright robbery. The statutes were repeatedly violated.

LAW REPEATEDLY VIOLATED.

"It was clearly established upon that Congressional investigation that the law had been repeatedly violated in both printing and binding a great deal of private work in the Government Printing Office, by which the government was defrauded out of thousands of dollars in the time of employes and materials, all of which was paid out of the appropriation fund for the printing office. The condition of affairs in the printing office was characterized by Public Printer Benedict in his report for 1887 as 'a slough of discreditable inefficiency and delay and of needless and costly waste.'

"Your committee must therefore severely censure Capt. Brian for permitting such a state of affairs to exist, for allowing at a time when the reins of power were put into his hands by the Public Printer such a wholesale carnival of extravagance, inefficiency and public plunder as marked the Rounds' administration. As the 'immediate assistant' of Rounds he cannot escape the odium

"It has been called to the attention of your committee by certain documentary evidence now on file in the office of the Public Printer, that in the first division or document-room of the Government Printing Office, there has existed a long time a gross neglect of duty by subordinates, due in a large measure to the lack of proper methods of supervision. It appears that "averages" are made and swelled to deceive the Public Printer, that type-pages of department statements are picked up by employes, a few figures changed, and many thousands of ems of composition matter placed to the credit of the compositors, who are thus enabled to remain much of the time in idleness.

"It is stated in such documents that Foreman Brian knows that these employes of the Government are shirking their work, and that under him the custom prevailed to a much greater extent formerly than it does now, owing to the vigilance of Public Printer Benedict. The document recommends a division of the document room into parts, each under a competent foreman, with a general superintendent, and your committee is of the opinion that this would be a desirable reform and would convert the first division into a workshop instead of an asylum for the worthless, broken-down relics of Republican prodigality.

PROTECT USELESS PENSIONERS.

"The document in question also claims that Foreman Brian has discharged young, able-bodied men, who were good mechanics, in order to protect useless pensioners of the government in their positions. It further states that certain Republican employes in the printing office have, with knowledge of Brian, carried on Republican campaign work in the office, circulating Republican campaign literature which was abusive of our honored President, Grover Cleveland. Also that an intelligence bureau was carried on and maintained for two weeks where Republican votes from all the departments in the city applied for and received reduced rates on railroads to enable them to go home and vote. It is stated that the man who was in charge of this 'bureau' had but little time to give to office work, although he was being regularly paid for the same by the government. It is also said that men who complained of this violation of law were placed under the ban by Brian and were subsequently discharged or furloughed. Your committee has taken some pains to investigate these several matters, and finds corroborative evidence which seems to justify such charges.

"It is also claimed that the foreman of printing has been guilty of offensive partisanship; that he was an active member of the Knights of Reciprocity; that he wore a badge of that order and used his official position to promote its interests. Many other charges have been brought before your committee which it has not had time to fully investigate, and therefore does not report upon.

"In closing this report your committee desires to pay a high tribute to the systematic, honest, and business-like administration of the affairs of the Government Printing Office under the present incumbent, Thomas E. Benedict. Mr. Benedict is thoroughly honest and efficient, and the Democratic party may justly feel proud of an official whose public acts stand out in bold relief under the search-light of investigation and reflect credit and honor upon the administration of one of the most difficult branches of the public service, which under Republican misrule was so shamefully debauched."

FORTUNATE "TIMES" READERS.

Some of Them Will Receive Presents and All Will Get a Wonderful Newspaper.

It would be an interesting thing to know how many people there are in this city who want a new hat, a pair of gloves, a pair of shoes or a piano stool, and yet who do not feel quite justified in making the necessary outlay. Some of the readers of THE TIMES are going to be fortunate enough to get just what they want without cost. Yesterday THE TIMES was able to announce that Messrs. Saks & Co. would give a hat to the person who brings to their store on Monday one of the art supplements presented with every copy of today's paper and that Messrs. Lansburgh & Bro. would give a pair of gloves for the same thing. Two other equally progressive houses have now joined the procession. Moore's Shoe Palace will give a fine pair of shoes and E. F. Droop & Sons will make a TIMES reader happy with a piano stool. The numbers of the art supplements wanted which will be exchanged for the articles above mentioned will be announced in Monday's paper, so it will be well for every TIMES reader to carefully preserve the art supplement.

But this suggestion seems hardly necessary. The supplement will of course be carefully treasured and serve to decorate many a home. It will be a reminder of the excellence of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which, with its unequaled news service, choice selected and special articles, and numerous illustrations, make THE TIMES the best as well as the cheapest Sunday paper in the District of Columbia.

AUTHOR CODY'S ELOPEMENT.

His Girl to Pick Him Up on East River in the Night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Relatives of Alpheus Sherwin Cody, who has some reputation as an author, report that he is missing under circumstances that indicate either an elopement or a tragedy.

The name of the lady who is alleged to be in the case is withheld by Cody's friends, but it is alleged that she is a member of a wealthy New York family, who has been Cody's pupil in art and literature.

The allegation is made that Cody and the young woman arranged an elopement, imposing as a test of devotion and courage that the latter row alone down the East River to the Brooklyn bridge in the dead of night, when Cody would lower himself with a rope from the bridge and be picked up by her.

The police, to whom the story was told by Cody's brother, did not think the case called for the sending out of a general alarm.

"IT'S ALL BOSH."

Ambassador Bayard Denies the Deal Respecting His Senatorial Candidacy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Great Britain, returned to America to-day on the American line steamer Paris, being accompanied by his two daughters and four granddaughters.

When asked if he cared to say anything regarding the alleged existence of an understanding between himself and Willard Saulsbury by the terms of which Mr. Bayard would succeed to Mr. Higgins' seat in the United States Senate and Mr. Saulsbury to Mr. Bayard's position as ambassador to the court of St. James, he replied, with a deprecatory shake of the head:

"All bosh, all bosh. I never, as I have before stated, entered into a political deal with any one whereby my own personal interests would be advanced."

Regarding his desire to be a candidate for the Senate he refused to say anything.

SOUTHERN MUSICAL PROGRESS.

Augusta's Conservatory to Be Opened with a Corps of Noted Teachers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—The people of Augusta will open on Monday, the greatest music school in the South. They have secured Mr. Thomas Ryan, the famous director of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston; also the Quintette Club, which has removed to Augusta from Boston, and will be allied with the conservatory.

Besides Dr. W. O. Perkins, the founder of the London Meistersingers, John Weigand, the composer, and a large corps of other teachers, mostly brought from Europe. The school will open flatteringly with a large attendance from all over the south, pupils attending from as far as Texas and Arizona.

OPERATING WITH BOGUS DRAFTS

Quite a Number of Chicago Merchants Victimized by Swindlers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The drafts swindlers who have been operating in St. Louis and Cincinnati are now in this city, and have found a number of victims.

They use what purports to be drafts of Dunlap, Russel & Co., of Jacksonville, Ill., but they have the second name spelled "Russell." All the paper is directed to the Chase National Bank, New York.

The method of getting rid of them is similar to that adopted in other cities, the swindler usually buying goods and getting the difference in cash.

GLADSTONE ON PROTECTION.

Will Formulate No Customs Federation Scheme Involving Concession.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the Statist with reference to the prize of £1,000 offered by that paper for the best scheme for an imperial customs federation.

In his letter the ex-premier says he does not feel qualified to take part in the proceedings now contemplated until he can see a better prospect of obtaining a practical result and until he is satisfied that a mode can be found of forming such a union without involving any concession to the principle of protection.

Trying to Catch a Butterfly.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—John A. Butterfly, the trusted book-keeper for the Dearborn Foundry Company, 125 Dearborn street, is wanted by his employers on a charge of embezzlement.

Val. Blatz "Wiener" Beer brightens wearied brains.

No, I Know
You never thought of it before, but the best way to save money is to make a small payment weekly on lots at "Woodmont." Wood, Harmon & Co., 525 Thirteenth street northwest.

Woodmont
Is already a success. 300 lots sold at the opening. Several houses to be started this week. Don't wait until it is too late. Call at our office and get tickets to see Woodmont.
WOOD, HARMON & CO., 525 13th st. nw.

Read Ad. top of page 9.

HOT ON THE ROBBERS' TRAIL

Two States Being Scoured by Posses in Their Pursuit.

STIMULATED BY BIG REWARDS

Express Officials Hopeful that the Rascals Will Be Caught Within the Next Forty-Eight Hours—Suspiciously-acting Tramp Arrested Here—Noted Criminal Seen Here.

Posses of mounted men are scouring the counties in Virginia, and especially Maryland, bordering the Potomac River, in the search for the train-robbers who held up the northbound Richmond, Fredricksburg and Potomac express Friday night. The country for miles around is aroused, and the desire to capture the desperadoes is stimulated by the offer of the reward.

In this city an arrest was made last evening by Lieut. Amiss, of the First precinct, of the first man suspected of being one of the gang. This fellow is very tall, and has a shrill voice, with the general appearance of an ordinary tramp. One of the most peculiar traits about one of the thieves, as noticed by several of the train crew and passengers, was his penetrating falsetto voice.

The prisoner appeared at the municipal lodging-house on Twelfth street near D northwest, about 7 o'clock, and applied for a place to sleep. He was plainly under the influence of liquor and was not able to saw any wood, as required by the officials of the house, to pay for the shelter. He said several things to arouse the suspicion of Supt. Dunn, and the police were summoned. The stranger was at once arrested.

Lieut. Amiss notified the detective department, and soon a number hurried to the station. The prisoner was taken into the lieutenant's private room and the screws were put on. He was evidently badly frightened, and it was afterward learned that he told a rambling and disconnected story, full of impossible and contradictory statements.

Several names were given by the suspect, and he was unable to satisfactorily account for his recent movements. He knew all about the robbery, but said that he had read about it in the newspapers. One of the strangest things the prisoner said was that he had come here from Missouri with ten others on broncbos, and had swam the Potomac River, after selling the animals here. This was so highly improbable that he soon practically admitted that it was untrue, and then said that he had come here with Coxey's army, and had been loafing around ever since.

DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

He had intimated while in the lodging-house that he had been concerned in a robbery, and had not been treated right in the division of the spoils, having been entirely ignored. He afterward denied this.

The fellow was saturated with liquor, and it was decided to lock him up until this morning, when he will be examined again.

Mr. George W. Moss, local agent of the company, placed himself in telegraphic communication with Mr. J. Q. A. Herring, the general manager, whose office is in Philadelphia, and yesterday morning the latter, in company with Messenger Crutchfield and several Pinkerton detectives, arrived in this city.

OFFICIALS AT QUANTICO.

The party at once set out for Quantico and went over the scene of the robbery. The sheriffs of Prince William and Charles counties, Maryland, summoned a number of citizens on horseback, and the woods in every direction were filled with armed men spreading out for miles.

The telegraph wires were hot with descriptions of the gang so far as they could be given, and not a point in the two states was missed or overlooked. Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, is also aroused, and notified every officer of the law in the State of the robbery, and also of the fact that a reward of $1,000 is outstanding.

A conference was held last night at the Adams Express building on Pennsylvania avenue, at which Mr. Herring, Mr. Moss, and several other officials were present. It was stated at that time that they expected to run down the men within the next two days, and that every outlet was covered.

Inspector Hollinberger received a dispatch from Richmond in the afternoon, which caused him to send several of his men to hunt for the house of a thief well known in this town.

The home of the fellow was located in South Washington, but the resident was not found at home, and it was learned that he disappeared Friday afternoon. Several suspicious-looking strangers have been seen with this crook lately, and the detectives discovered enough to make them work very hard.

The man they were looking for used to be an employe of the Baltimore and Potomac road, and commenced a career of crime when a boy by robbing freight cars.

HAD HIS WITS ABOUT HIM.

Messenger Crutchfield Saved Two Packages of Bonds Worth $16,000.

QUANTICO, Va., Oct. 13.—There are few developments of the train robbery to be obtained here, although the wrecked engine on the siding is evidence that there has been a disturbance.

George W. Moss, general agent at Washington of the Adams Express Company, is here investigating the robbery. Nothing has been obtained which furnishes a clue as to where the robbers went after leaving the engine, although the supposition is that they crossed the Potomac River. There are plenty of boats all along the river, but none have been reported lost.

Mr. Moss says that the amount taken from the express car has been greatly overestimated. His information is that about $500 destined for Washington was lost and that the whole amount of cash secured will not be more than one-twentieth of the amount stated in previous reports. He is also of the opinion that the man who operated in the express car is an ex-employe of some express company, as his familiarity with express methods was apparent.

Mr. Moss went also to Widewater, a station two miles north of the scene of the robbery, to further complete his investigations. Several tramps have been seen in the vicinity before and since the robbery. At Aquia Creek, which is midway between Widewater and Brooke stations, there is a drawbridge where all trains stop. It is supposed the robbers boarded the train when it stopped for the draw, as the hold-up took place immediately after the bridge was passed. There is no telegraph or railroad station at Aquia Creek.

THEY ARE WORKING TOGETHER.

Capt. Hulce, of the Richmond police, came to Quantico during the afternoon to investigate the robbery. He was accompanied by Supt. Courtney, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. Capt. Hulce is making the investigation for the company. He stopped at Aquia Creek and met the section men and others who had any details to give concerning the hold-up. He had a short consultation with Mr. Moss and it was decided that the Railroad Company and the Express Company would work together on the case.

It is the intention of Capt. Hulce to make a thorough examination of the scene of the robbery, and ascertain if any boats have been taken or if any strange men have been seen in the vicinity. Several men were seen here yesterday who did not belong to the ordinary class of tramps.

Yesterday afternoon two well-dressed men got off the northbound train at Aquia Creek and walked across the drawbridge. They disappeared from sight and asked no questions. One of them was short and slight and the other stalwart in build. The train, as stated, was stopped just north of the drawbridge, and here there were found many tracks of men's boots on both sides of the railroad tracks, but their traces were lost in the grass on each side.

The Potomac is a mile distant, and it is the belief of Mr. Moss that the robbers went to the river, took a boat, and sought safety in the woods on the Maryland side. It was suggested that they might have gone by the way of Chesapeake Bay and sought passage on foreign ships, but Mr. Moss said that he does not think there was enough money to make such an expensive trip an object. The robbers would take nothing but express money.

WANTED NOTHING BUT MONEY.

"We want no packages," said the robber to the messenger, and the messenger took advantage of this to toss two packages of bonds, one containing $10,000 and the other $6,000, into a pile of packages. "We don't want any thing of yours," he also added, when he learned that a watch hanging in the car belonged to the messenger. "Are you afraid of losing your job?" he asked. "Well, quit the business and get into ours; there's more money in it."

The robber handled every package as if he were acquainted with the business of express-age. "No jewelry, watches or packages," he said, as the messenger was getting out the stuff in the safe. "We want nothing but money of the express company."

The railroad company is making every effort to run down the robbers. Supt. Courtney has telegraphed to every point where there is a telegraph station asking that a thorough lookout be kept for suspicious characters. The loss of the company in the wreck here is considerable. The freight cars are worthless, and there will need to be a great deal of repairing done to the engine before it will ever pull a train.

It has been impossible to ascertain how many robbers were engaged in the hold-up. Two stood guard over the engineer and fireman, and one went into the express car. People who lived near the scene heard the dynamite explosion and what they supposed were rifle shots. There was more or less shooting about the train, and the talk heard by the train men indicated that the robbers meant to keep the passengers in the train.

"Step aside, Jim, and see if I can hit the head of the fellow hanging over the platform," one was heard to say, and this was followed by a shot, which had a tendency to make passengers keep their heads in and not undertake to pry into what was going on forward.

SENATOR BLANCHARD ALSO FRIGHTENED.

Among the passengers was Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, and the people of this little place assert that he took his fright with the balance of the passengers. It is rather marvelous to many of the country people here that such a thing could happen, as one of them expressed it: "In the Old Dominion and so near the Capital of the nation."

One of the brakemen belonging to the road recalls a statement made to him by Capt. Birdsong about a year ago when they were passing Aquia Creek. "Bill," he said, "if there is ever a train robbery on this road it will take place right here and on this train. We stop south of the creek for the draw, and the robbers could climb aboard and stop the train and meet assistance on the other side and go through the train without any trouble."

There is no habitation near the Aquia drawbridge and the robbers ran no risk of outside interference. One man who was near enough to hear the dynamite explosion and shooting was asked if he went to the train at any time while it was standing there. "No, sah," he replied, "I had no consarn with that train, sah."

ROBBERS MISSED A BONANZA.

Had They Raided the South-bound Train They Could Have Gotten $100,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—No event that has taken place in Virginia for many years created so much excitement as the holding up and robbing at Aquia Creek last night of the north-bound mail and express. The affair was literally the town talk here to-day, and there was a good deal of wild rumor as to the amount of currency on board from Richmond.

None of the Richmond banks had currency on the train. The Merchants' National Bank sent north by express last night a package of drafts and other papers, valued at $1,000. This package was on the robbed train, but it is supposed that as the robbers could make no use of the contents, it was thrown away.

Mr. Andrew Welsh, the agent of the Southern Express Company here, said this afternoon that there was sent from Richmond, on the train, $5,000 in currency and $16,500 in listed bonds. The bonds had been received at the Richmond office from another road, and the currency was in miscellaneous remittances of $50 and less. He knows of $1,500 that was going through from the South, also that there were in the express car light pouches from Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. He did not think that the aggregate amount stolen amounted to more than $25,000.

It is said that if the robbers had made their raid on the south-bound train, No. 403, they would have struck a bonanza. There was in charge of the express messenger one shipment of $100,000 in currency.

As soon as Gov. O'Ferrall heard of the affair he issued a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers, and sent telegrams to Gov. Brown of Maryland, the District Commissioners at Wasnington, and the mayors of Philadelphia and Norfolk.

Major Myers, president of the railroad company, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the outlaws, or any one of them, and Mr. Welsh, Richmond representative of the express company, said to-day he had no doubt that his company would follow suit.

All accounts agree that Conductor Birdsong, who is one of the oldest and most trustworthy conductors on the road, behaved with great coolness. Mr. C. G. Leef, of Baltimore, in referring to his conduct, said: "I guess Conductor Birdsong was the nerviest man I ever saw. He was cool and collected throughout, and as brave as a lion."

IT MAY REACH $100,000.

President Weier Does Not Think, However, the Loss Will Exceed $30,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—President L. C. Weier, of the Adams Express Company, is of the opinion that the amount of money lost will not exceed $30,000, but says it may reach $100,000. The destruction of the way-bills made it difficult for him to ascertain the exact amount. He said that the robbers have taken all the money contained in the express car, but had overlooked two packages of bonds, worth $16,500, and also failed to secure a quantity of jewelry.

McKinley Goes Back to His Duties.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 13.—To-day Gov. McKinley returned to his own State, and he was given a welcome home that was entirely in keeping with the splendid receptions he has met abroad. He spoke at Paulding this afternoon to a large audience, composed mainly of the farmers of Paulding and the adjoining counties, and after the meeting he was conveyed on a special train to Toledo, stopping en route at Defiance, Napoleon, and Liberty, making a short speech at each place.

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Read Ad. top of page 9.

GENERAL COUNCIL ELECTED

Business of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew Convention Closed.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSS

The Cause of Labor Championed at the Evening Session—Workingmen Are Not Atheists—Churches that Are Merely Clubs—How to Quiet the Present Unrest.

Linked by the ties of sublime unity and inseparable in the common cause of ennobling and upbuilding humanity are the principles of the divinely exemplified brotherhood of man and the erstwhile regressive but now advancing tenet of the equality of proprietor and employe.

One of the most influential of modern Christian organizations has deemed the discussion of the relation of these principles to be worthy of their thoughtful consideration and earnest deliberation.

At last evening's session of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew convention, the subject of "How far should the church concern herself with the temporal welfare of the people," was considered and thoroughly discussed by a bishop, a rector, an employer of skilled labor, and a prominent labor advocate and agitator. This was a public meeting and the crowning service of the day.

The other sessions were devoted to the discussion of the conducting of Brotherhood meetings and a general conference on the topic, "Wanted—men." The members of the general council were nominated and elected, and with but three exceptions re-elected.

The services of the day began by the celebration of the holy communion at 7 o'clock in the morning in several churches.

OFFERED THE OPENING PRAYER.

The delegates were tardy in assembling for the morning session, and instead of 9:30 it was 10 o'clock when President Houghteling opened the session and introduced Rev. Dr. Murdoch, who offered the opening prayer. While the delegates were gathering several committee reports were read. Secretary Bayliss, of the committee on college work, urged the formation of chapters in church colleges.

The report of the committee on external relations was read by Mr. John S. Ward. The committee made several suggestions for a closer union with the Brotherhood of other lands. Mr. Stirling, from the committee on resolutions, reported unfavorably on several resolutions which had been presented during the convention. Among these was a suggestion to change the constitution so far as it referred to the eligibility for membership. The proposition to organize a death benefit feature in connection with the Brotherhood was reported unfavorably, as was also a proposition to instruct the lay readers to wear the red cross of St. Andrew upon their coats. Secretary Maynard read several telegrams and letters of greeting, and a recess was taken while a collection was taken up for the memorial to Charles James Wills, of New York, who was a well-known worker in the Brotherhood.

After this short recess, President Houghteling referred to the spread of the Brotherhood principles among all races, and spoke of the presence of four delegates from the Indian nations. They were Napoleon Wabasha, J. Clark Spotted Bull, Charles Good Thunder, and George Gray Cloud, and upon the request of Mr. Houghteling they came on the platform and were received with cheers by the convention.

INTRODUCED THE INDIANS.

Assistant Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota, in an eloquent address, introduced the Indians separately. Wabasha made a speech in the Sioux language, Charley Good Thunder acting as interpreter. Gray Cloud is a student in the Hampton (Va.) school, but speaks very little English, and Rev. Dr. Bryan, an instructor in the Hampton school, spoke for him. J. Clark Spotted Bull presented a letter from the Indian agent of South Dakota, giving him leave from the agency to attend the convention. Mr. George Thomas, of Philadelphia, in a brief speech, welcomed the Indians, and during his remarks referred to the fact that the general council has decided that an edition of the Brotherhood manual shall be published in the Dakotah language.

Before the business session adjourned a resolution was adopted setting apart the first week of Advent as a time of personal denial and directing that the money so secured shall be for the support of Mr. C. H. Evans, the Brotherhood missionary to Japan, and to send out an assistant to Bishop Graves, of Shanghai, China.

At the conclusion of the business session the convention took up the first conference on "The meetings of the chapter," conducted by Rev. S. A. Hayes, of Indianapolis, Ind.

MORE ON THE IDEAL.

Mr. C. M. Curtis, of Wilmington, Del., read the first paper. "I desire to dwell more on the ideal than the practical," said Mr. Curtis. "How to make chapter meetings successful, is the problem. The meetings will be interesting if the members are interested. It is the heart which should be interested, and the primary object of the meeting should be the study of