The Islander.

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MILITIA OPENED FIRE.

A Desperate Mob Intent on Lynching a Fiend.

THREE KILLED; MANY WOUNDED

The Mob Threatens to Blow up the Courthouse and Additional Troops Have Been Sent—Negro Pleads Guilty to Outraging a White Woman.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, O., October 19.—Although Jasper Dolby (colored) pleaded guilty to outraging Mrs. Mary C. Boyd in order to be rushed off to the penitentiary for protection, he did not start in advance of the indignant mob. People were swarming into the town all day. The Sheriff could not go from the jail to the depot after the prisoner had been sentenced. A little after 6 o'clock the first rush was made on the courthouse. A crowd of determined men attempted to break in the south door, while another party charged on the militia at the north door. Some one threw a stone at Colonel Coit, and he cried out that at the next stone thrown he would order the men to fire. The crowd at the door was unable to effect an entrance. The courtyard by this time was filled with people, and cries of "Give us the nigger" and curses against the militia filled the air. The crowd grew in size every minute.

Before the firing Colonel Coit made a speech, asking the crowd to disperse, but it was received with jeers. The prisoner was prostrated from fear, and lay crying and moaning. Up to this time Dolby and his guards had been kept prisoners in the courtyard by the mob, who now made an attack. The militia replied to them without firing at first: but another onslaught was made, and the south door was forced open. This door opens upon the street, which was filled with men, women and children. The detachment of the guard finally fired on the attacking party. None of the latter were hurt, but a dozen or more persons in the street were struck. Two were killed outright, and four more were fatally wounded, one of whom has since died. Following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Smith Welsh, aged 18, son of a prominent grocer, shot through the head; Jesse Juddy, aged 25, a mechanic, shot through the heart; G. W. Johnson, shot through the stomach.

Wounded—William Sauer, aged 35, a mechanic, shot through the abdomen, will die; Theodore Ackerson, aged 22, artisan, shot in the right thigh; Dan Parrott, aged 30, a farmer, cousin of the outraged woman, shot in the right foot; Frank Niederhaus, aged 65, shot in the leg, will die; John Korn, badly shot in the foot; Ernest Ellis, thumb shot off; Frank Smith, injuries unknown; John McHugh, shot in the foot, will probably die.

It is believed many others were wounded, and a diligent search is in progress to find them.

Upon the firing the mob dispersed in all directions, but soon gathered again. Immediately all the places of business in the city were shut up. Mayor Creamer peremptorily closed all places where liquor is sold. Every street was filled with people. No time was lost in carrying away the dead and wounded. Business houses and the engine-house were converted into hospitals. All the surgeons in the city were called into service. Mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts crowded around the dead and wounded, and added fire to the rage of the mob by their lamentations.

The feeling against the military is bitter, vicious and vehement. It pervades all classes. As time passed the mob grew in size and fury. All over the country by telephone, courier and telegraph wire the news was spread. All the roads leading to the city were filled with men on horseback, in wagons and on foot, hurrying with all speed to the scene of bloodshed. Meanwhile in Washington Courthouse a search was going on for arms, ammunition and dynamite. Shouts were heard:

"Down with the military!"

"Blow up the dogs with the black fiend!"

These shouts but feebly expressed the pent-up passion of everybody, for everybody was in the street, and all were members of the mob as far as personal feeling was concerned. Men moved about as if bent on business, but said nothing. There is no doubt of a purpose to blow up the courthouse. Of this the military are aware. A full moon lights up every approach to the courthouse. If military reinforcements do not reach here before the moon goes down, there is danger of further and greater bloodshed between an organized armed mob and the militia, and in case the mob succeeds there is danger that many of the militiamen will share Dolby's fate. Additional troops have been ordered from Cincinnati, Columbus, Chillicothe and other points.

Dolby's crime was committed one week ago at Parrott's station. Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, aged 55, was his victim. He was brought into court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. An angry mob gathered about the jail yard yesterday afternoon after Dolby had been identified by his victim, and Sheriff Cook called to his assistance the local militia company. This action increased the fury against Dolby, and Governor McKinley was appealed to for additional assistance and troops from Columbus were sent here this morning. Colonel Coit was in command. The mob surrounded the jail and courthouse and attempted to take Dolby from the officers when he was removed from the jail to the courthouse for trial, but they were kept at bay by the use of bayonets and clubbed guns.

Henry Kirk, a brother-in-law of the assaulted woman, was thrown down the steps of the courthouse and badly bruised. Another was bayoneted through the finger, while a bayonet was thrust through the clothing of another. Deputies guarded their prisoner in the courtroom. Dolby cried like a baby, and kept looking around for help. Soldiers were marched in to keep the crowd quiet. After the sentence the prisoner was taken to the grand jury room. A mob gathered about the courthouse, and the officers were powerless to take him from the courthouse, either to the jail or to the train, and Sheriff Cook wired the Governor to send more troops. At midnight the courthouse yard was cleared, but the angry mob remained in the square still uttering threats.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

A Large Registration Recorded in the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 19.—"Pshaw; it's simple enough. We were treated as Queens. The men were awfully nice everywhere." This was the verdict of nearly all of the courageous thousands of women who registered at the various booths in Chicago yesterday. For the first time they will vote in November for the trustees of the university under the new State law. Each party has a woman candidate—Mrs. Lucy Flower, the Republican, and Dr. Juliet Holmes Smith, the Democratic. The women turned out in great numbers. They went to the engine-houses, cigar stores, hotels, billiard parlors, shoe stores, clothing stores, livery offices and barns, but the universal report was that the men were "nice." They ceased smoking when the women entered the places. They also removed their hats, something they probably had not done before on registration day within their memory. In nearly all cases the women were ushered politely to the head of the line, and at one booth they received a rose in compliment of their maiden vote.

In certain wards, which embrace many of the wealthy and fashionable districts of the North and South Sides, the registration lists showed the names of the most prominent women in Chicago. The same is true of the other wards of the city, where the women are well-to-do, educated and thoughtful. In Evanston there was much interest and a comparatively large registration, and so far as the women voting in Cook county is concerned they represent the best class. The returns show that the disreputable women took no interest in the registering. In the worst precincts of the First Ward only one or two names of women were registered, and that was not from choice so much as from persuasion by male companions. This relieves the situation of a sincere dread. It was argued last week that the disreputable people would flock together and overcome the votes of the members of good society.

Another noteworthy thing is the enthusiasm of the colored sisters. In the West Side of the Second Ward, where the colored vote is most numerous, the women registered freely. There are several ways of accounting for this, but the best one perhaps is that the colored male voter seldom fails to turn up on registration days. The records show that in comparison the colored people vote more nearly to the limit of their population than any other class. The enthusiasm of the male voter has been apparently communicated to the women folk.

The social prominence of many of the women who registered may not be recognized, since they were obliged to discard the Christian names of their husbands. This was something they had not counted upon and almost invariably they had to be requested to give their own Christian names. Several women of nearly 80 were in line to-day. Said one of them:

"All things come to those that wait." Harriett Hosmer, the sculptress, went to the registration booth at No. 248 Goethe street soon after it was open, and was pleased at the courtesy shown by the officials.

CENTRAL PACIFIC DEBT.

English Stockholders to Send a Representative to This Country.

NEW YORK, October 19.—President C. P. Huntington of the Central Pacific Railway Company on being interviewed on the action of the meeting in London, which appointed a committee to protect the interests of English stockholders of the company, said:

"There are a good many shareholders in Europe, and they have been making many inquiries as to what is to be done with the first mortgage and the claim of the government, a small portion of which comes due in 1895. I suggested to them that they had better send a committee or some one over to represent the European shareholders. I understand they have appointed Sir Rivers Wilson for that purpose. He is a gentleman I do not know personally, but I understand he is a very able man, who will thoroughly comprehend what is for the best interests of the company, and will assist materially in making terms with the government and in securing a new loan on the issue of a new sheet of coupons, secured by the old first mortgage, which new securities will be sold either to the present stockholders or to others, the old bondholders having the preference. This much has been under discussion, and seems now to have assumed a definite shape."

MRS. SPRINGER INDICTED.

Findings of the Jury in Chicago's Sensational Bribery Case.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Mrs. Warren Springer, wife of a Chicago millionaire, was indicted this afternoon for attempted jury-bribing during the trial of a suit for the condemnation of some of her husband's property brought by the Metropolitan Elevated road. The witnesses before the grand jury, on which testimony the indictment was found, were George Marman, the juror whom it was sought to corrupt; Josephine Marman, his wife, to whom the unlawful propositions are alleged to have been made by Mrs. Springer, and Mrs. Louise Snyder, who was at Mrs. Marman's house on the occasion of one of Mrs. Springer's visits. The grand jury was instructed that the attempt to bribe, though unsuccessful, was a crime. Mrs. Springer is a pretty young woman. Her maiden name was Ferguson, and she comes from an old and well-known family in Newark, O.

For a Treaty of Commerce.

MADRID, October 19. — Negotiations have been opened between Spain and Japan for a treaty of commerce. The government intends to start a line of subsidized steamers to Japan, calling at Formosa. The new treaty is intended to promote the trade of Japan with Spain and the Spanish West Indies.

Further Signs of Improvement.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—The agreement reached yesterday between the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies' directors will, it is announced, result in the early reopening of the Maryland Company's big mill at Sparrow Point. The works, which employ 3,000 men, have been virtually closed for eight months.

STRONG NAVAL POINT

Reported Capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

COMMANDS THE GULF ENTRANCE

The Two Opposing Forces Still Continue to Face Each Other on the Banks of the Yalu River—Emperor's Father-in-Law Takes the Chief Command.

SHANGHAI, October 18.—A report is in circulation here that Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese. This port is one of the most important of the Chinese strongholds, and was the place of refuge of the Chinese fleet after the battle of the Yalu river, the disabled ships having been repaired and refitted there. It commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pe Chi Li on the north.

THE EMPEROR'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

NEW YORK, October 18.—A special from Shanghai says: Fifteen thousand troops under Field Marshal Oyama are encamped across Regent's Sword Promontory to the north of Port Arthur and within sight of that naval stronghold. They are waiting for a favorable moment to move forward, while outside of the port the Japanese cruisers are ready to intercept all retreat southward. Sung Kwei, the Emperor's father-in-law, has reached Shan Hai Kwan, the place on the Gulf of Lian Tung where the high road from the coast to Peking begins. He takes the chief command, and will try to prevent the landing of a force of the enemy at that port, which possesses great strategic prominence.

STILL FACING EACH OTHER.

LONDON, October 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Wiju, dated Monday, says: The two opposing armies still face each other on the banks of the Yalu river. The Chinese have not fired a shot, but are night and day strengthening their defenses. Count Yamagata, the Japanese commander-in-chief, is awaiting the arrival of heavier artillery before attacking the Chinese position. Japanese scouts estimate that the Chinese force altogether numbers 35,000 men. The scouts have brought detailed information as to the condition of the Chinese defenses, showing that they are not so strong as first reports indicated. The Chinese artillery is shown to be less formidable than the Japanese had supposed. A decisive attack is expected soon. Various indications justify the belief that the chief stand of the Chinese will be at Kubenchao.

DID NOT CARE TO FIGHT.

LONDON, October 18.—The Japanese legation has received advices to the effect that the Japanese transport steamer Ariaki Maru has arrived at Yokohama from Hong Kong. A Chinese gunboat left Hong Kong a few hours before the Ariaki Maru, but contrary to expectations made no attempt to engage the transport.

BOYCOTTING ILLEGAL.

A Decision to That Effect by a Rhode Island Court.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 18.—Judge Tillinghast of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a rescript of national importance to trades people. The National Association of Master Plumbers has a branch in this State, which recently issued circulars to the wholesale dealers in plumbers' supplies warning them not to sell supplies to plumbers who were not members of the association. These circulars were particularly aimed at Macauley Bros. of this city. This firm undertook to purchase supplies in the open market, but was in some instances refused, thus being put to considerable inconvenience. The firm applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the association from interfering with its business. H. J. Turney, the Secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association of Providence, was made the respondent. The court says that undoubtedly the members of the association have the right to purchase their supplies where they please and to combine and agree that they will not patronize wholesalers who sell to non-members of their own association, yet they have no right by threats to coerce wholesalers not to sell to non-members of that association. The defendant association was using unlawful means to compel the plaintiff to join the association, and the association was wrongfully interfering with the business of the plaintiffs. An injunction was ordered to issue against the association.

TO SUE FOR MILLIONS.

Judge Jenkins Petitioned to So Instruct the Receivers.

MILWAUKEE, October 18.—It has developed in the proceedings of the United States Court that the Northern Pacific Company through Brayton Ives has made good its threat and petitioned Judge Jenkins to instruct the receivers to bring suits against Henry Villard, Colgate Hoyt and Charles L. Colby to recover nearly $2,600,000 alleged to have been made unlawfully through Northern Pacific deals. The petition refers to the report of Master Carey, and charges Hoyt and Colby were associated with Villard in the alleged illegal deals. Besides $695,191 alleged to have been made out of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba deal, $224,800 is alleged to have been made out of transactions in the Oregon and Transcontinental Company in connection with the Chicago Terminal deal; about $400,000 is alleged to have been made out of the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia, and $670,000 from the purchase of Bridgeport and South Chicago property; from the bond distribution of the Oregon and Transcontinental defendants are said to have made $40,900 and from the sale of the Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds by the same company $1,060,000. Still another bond sale is alleged to have netted $126,600.

Cheap Whisky Coming.

PEORIA, Ill., October 18.—The Whisky Trust to-day reduced prices on alcohol 2 cents per gallon, equivalent to 4 cents per wine gallon. This is regarded as the beginning of a war in prices between the trust and competitors which will eclipse any previous war, and that goods will be sold regardless of cost to manufacture.

GENERAL MILES' REPORT.

How the Troops Acted in a Critical Period.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The annual report of Major-General Miles, commanding the department of the Missouri, has been received, showing the condition of affairs in that department in a remarkably short document, considering the stormy period of internal strife covered by it. But notwithstanding its brevity it contains some very terse and significant statements relative to the strike. On this point it says after reciting the work the military was required to do:

"All of these difficult duties have been performed in a manner which shows good judgment and discretion on the part of officers and a good state of discipline and faithful service on the part of the troops, and it is believed that but for their prompt intervention much bloodshed would have resulted.

"The conduct of the troops in restoring order and confidence where mob violence and a reign of terror existed in Chicago was marked by great forbearance, fortitude and discipline, and their presence and action have verygreatly contributed to the maintenance of civil laws, and in my opinion saved the country from serious rebellion in a State where one had been publicly declared to exist by one most responsible for its existence."

NATURALIZED AMERICAN.

His Death in a Russian Prison Recalls a Diplomatic Controversy.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—A dispatch received at the State Department yesterday from Consul-General Jones announced the death of Stanislaus Krzminiski, a naturalized American citizen, in a Russian prison at Warsaw October 14. This death terminates a diplomatic incident which marked a new phase in the diplomatic relations of the United States and Russia, in which Secretary Gresham is understood to have impressed upon the government of the Czar the advantages of our statute of limitations, which is unknown in Russian law. Krzminiski had lived in America since 1869, and had become naturalized. He returned to Russia and was arrested for a political crime, that of participating in a Polish revolution thirty years ago. Upon the prompt demand of this government he was released on this charge, but immediately rearrested for alleged embezzlement committed while he was a police official just before he came to America, and he was awaiting trial on this charge when he died. The United States was powerless to intervene for his release on this charge, and was confined to an effort to secure a prompt trial.

SATOLLI AND THE A. P. A.

He Believes That the Movement Will be Short-Lived.

MONTREAL, October 18.—Monsignore Satolli, who arrived here yesterday, said in an interview: "I have no official mission here. My jurisdiction is confined to the United States, and I have quite enough to do as it is. Even now I have business waiting on me in Washington. Quebec is well known throughout the Catholic world for the devotion of the people to the Holy See and to the Church. But you have other provinces, where the Protestant element predominates. You have the province of Ontario, which has taken up the idea of the American Protective Association to a large extent. I do not think that the association which so ostracizes the Catholics from every position of profit and honor constitutes a permanent or a serious danger. Like the Know-Nothing movement it is founded on ignorance and prejudice, which will be dispelled, and they will pass away. They will have a beneficial effect in this way—that they will make Catholics more zealous for the defense and propagation of their faith; but such movements also indicate the necessity on our part of being prudent and moderate and the danger to all which appeals to sectarianism may cause in a mixed country like America."

HIS CAREER AS A DIVINE.

It Was Sufficient for Mrs. Kepler to Apply for a Divorce.

BOSTON, October 18.—The divorce suit of Mabel Kepler was heard before Judge Bishop to-day. Mrs. Kepler charged unfaithfulness and desertion. In May, 1891, she said, Mr. Kepler was at a theological seminary in Boston. On June 1 he married her. For about a year they lived at Hanover, Mass. Then he received an appointment from the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions to journey in the Orient. The itinerary of the trip to China included Chicago, and Chicago was too much for him. It was there, she says, that he fell from grace. In China his conduct grew worse, and his transgressions reached a climax when he fell in love with a dressmaker. Mrs. Kepler wrote to the missionary society, and Mr. Kepler was ordered home. He arrived in Boston in 1893, and there deserted her. She attributes all his faults to his experience as a drummer prior to entering upon his career as a divine.

FOR A GOLD BASIS.

The Attitude of President Montt Regarding Conversion.

LONDON, October 18.—A dispatch from Santiago, Chili, says: President Montt retains his attitude in regard to the conversion to a gold basis in July, 1896. The Finance Commission has recommended the raising of a European loan of £2,000,000 sterling to augment the conversion fund, and also that the government shall offer to convert notes from next April at the rate of 16 pence and from September at the rate of 20 pence until July, 1896, when the conversion law becomes operative. Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies will meet in extraordinary session to discuss the Finance Commission's proposals and other matters. A vote of confidence in the present Ministry will be asked for.

Turkish Outrages in Armenia.

LONDON, October 18.—A meeting to protest against the Turkish outrages in Armenia was held in London this evening. Francis S. Stevenson, member of Parliament and Chairman of the Anglo-American Association, presided. The speakers complained of the apathy of the British foreign office and of the Church of England in the Armenians' sufferings.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Exports and Imports for September, Etc.

NEARLY NINE MILLIONS' EXCESS

During the Nine Months There Has Been Over Seventy Million Dollars' Balance in Our Favor—Gold Withdrawn From the Subtreasury for Export.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The bureau of statistics has submitted its report of the imports and domestic exports of the United States for September, 1894 and 1893, and for the nine months of the present calendar year. The following table gives the features of the report:

For September.	1893.	1894.
Exports of merchandise	$22,026,798	$59,038,863
Imports of merchandise	46,300,812	50,539,510
Exports of gold	1,496,862	240,849
Imports of gold	6,674,895	704,300
Exports of silver	4,742,082	4,003,184
Imports of silver	1,914,789	1,527,472

The exports of domestic merchandise for the last nine months amount to $577,047,022, against $403,241,873 for the same time in 1893. The imports of merchandise during the nine months of 1894 amounted to $503,529,738, and for the same time last year $625,325,372. During the nine months of 1894 the excess of gold exports over imports was $73,603,319 and of silver $25,581,589.

GOLD WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT.

United States Treasurer Morgan received a telegram from Treasurer Jordan at New York stating that $500,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the subtreasury for export. This is the first withdrawal of any importance that has been made since August 6 last, and the news has had a disquieting effect upon treasury officials. It was not, however, wholly unexpected. During the first week in August the gold reserve had been reduced to a little below $52,000,000. At the time the export season had run its course, and small gains from day to day at length brought the reserve to over $60,000,000. Treasury officials differ as to the cause of these revivals.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

His Death Would Endanger Europeans at Cabul.

LONDON, October 17.—No definite statement as to the nature of the illnes of the Ameer of Afghanistan can be obtained, but it is understood that he is suffering from internal hemorrhage. General Lord Roberts, who was for many years commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, was interviewed to-day in regard to the probable addition to the Eastern complications in the event of the death of Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, and said:

"Similar reports of illness, and from which the Ameer has recovered, have reached India in years gone by, but the Ameer is now older and constantly recurring attacks of the gout must have seriously undermined his general health. The news doubtless was brought from Cabul to Peshawur by horsemen, and was telegraphed from the latter place to Simla. Should the question of succession arise, there will certainly be serious trouble at Cabul between the opposing parties, one favoring the succession of the elder son, Sardar Haibibulla Khan, the child of a wife of low rank who has already held a sort of power at Cabul. The second party supports the younger royal wife in the interest of her son, who is a child. Upon a former occasion, when the Ameer's death was expected, the royal wife made preparations to seize the treasury and gain the adhesion of the army.

"If the Ameer dies, the Europeans at Cabul will be in danger from the fanatical hatred of the Afghans, which is only suppressed through his personal influence. Unfortunately there are two or three English women at Cabul, and their only means of escape is a journey of 190 miles to Peshawur, during which they will be at the mercy of the Afghans until they reach Lundikhotal, where they will be under the protection of the Khyber rifles. The situation is causing the greatest anxiety to the government of India. The summoning of a special council is a very unusual proceeding, and it is evident that Earl Elgin considers the situation to be grave."

Mr. Martin, the Afghan agent, said this evening that he did not expect immediate trouble in Cabul. Nevertheless it would be prudent for the English residents to leave the city and go to the frontier as soon as possible.

KELLY AND HIS PLANS.

He is Again Gathering the Unemployed of California.

OAKLAND, Cal., October 17.—"General" Charlas T. Kelly, who led the San Francisco regiment of the Coxey army to Washington, has completed arrangements for his new industrial march, but instead of going across the continent he will this time direct his invading forces toward San Jose and the productive regions that lie along the route. The object of this march is to secure signatures to a Congressional petition for relief of the unemployed and incidentally to obtain contributions of supplies for the army that is rapidly increasing in numbers at the big tent on Eighth and Franklin streets. After the election the little army will march down the coast to Los Angeles, returning by way of Bakersfield, and all along the route the farmers will be asked to help support the men who in summer derive low wages for their work on the ranches. Branches of the army will be established in various parts of the State with the intention after massing the forces at Sacramento during the next session of the Legislature to proceed in the manner Coxey and his followers went to Washington.

California's Altrurian Colony.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., October 17.—The Altrurians have purchased about 2,000 acres of farming and grazing land on Markwest creek, seven miles north of Santa Rosa. The soil is mostly all under cultivation, and only little preparation is necessary to fit the farm for the colony. E. B. Payne, President, and Allen V. Morse, Secretary, and several members of the Council have arrived.

ANSWERED BY McGLYNN.

His Reply to the Queries of the American Protective Association.

NEW YORK, October 17.—At Prohibition Park last evening Dr. McGlynn answered some questions put to him by members of the A. P. A. Dr. McGlynn said Charles T. Haskell of Prohibition Park had handed him these questions to answer:

"Is there anything in the constitution of the Catholic Church which is a menace to the republican form of government?"

"Is it true the vows of Catholic priesthood interfere with loyal citizenship in a republican country like our own?"

"Was not the Archbishop of New York compelled to interfere with your rights as a citizen because of your political enthusiasm?"

To the first question Father McGlynn answered with an emphatic no. He added:

"The Catholic Church will not menace this country. So far from the Pope trying to revolutionize this country it is the reverse, and in no country does the upholding of the Catholic faith so please him as in America."

To the second question Dr. McGlynn replied:

"Priests do not take vows; they only make promises at the time of ordinations. Those promises only restrict the priest in his religious observances and to celibacy."

"I answer yes to the third question," said the speaker, but those who condemned me made a mistake. Neither the Catholic Church nor the Pope is infallible. I was excommunicated, but that wound is all healed and I bear no ill-will."

STRANGE DOUBLE LIFE.

The History of a Burglar Who is Also a Murderer.

BOSTON, October 17.—Investigation by detectives has brought to light the fact that William Barrett, now locked up in the Cambridge jail and charged with the murder of Constable James Farrar of Lincoln, Mass., last May, led a strange double life. In New York city he supported a wife and child in style, and represented to them that he was a dealer in driving horses, while the evidence secured by the police leads to the conclusion that he was also a prominent burglar. On the night of May 17 last a burglar entered the house of James Farrar of Lincoln. Farrar was awakened, and with his brother and several neighbors pursued the burglar. After following the footprints of the thief for some hours they came across Barrett in the woods, and attempted to arrest him. In the struggle which followed Barrett killed Farrar. Barrett was captured, however, and on him was found a complete burglar's kit. It now develops that Barrett's real name is William Bassett, and the police claim he has been a professional burglar for some time. When his wife discovered who he was, she left New York and went to Canada with her son. It is said the boy is still ignorant of his father's character.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Another Complication Regarding the Free Alcohol Section.

WASHINGTON, October 17. — Another complication has arisen regarding the free alcohol section of the new tariff law. Secretary Carlisle, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, is unable to put the law into effect. Notwithstanding the Secretary's decision it is contendeded that alcohol used in the arts, etc., is free since August 28. Users of alcohol in medicine and in the arts want to know wherein they violate the law in removing revenue stamps from the empty barrels. If they do not, they will have no evidence on which to base claims against the government for the return of duty paid since the law went into effect. On the other hand, as the law now stands, they are liable to heavy penalties for not destroying the stamps when the barrels are empty.

Mississippi River Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Judge Advocate General Lemley of the Navy Department has just returned to Washington from New Orleans, where he completed the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the site for a dry dock at Algiers, opposite that city. The price paid was $47,000. The prospect of the establishment of the great dock and naval station at the mouth of the Mississippi has directed the attention of military authorities to the advisability of extending the general scheme of coast defense to that point. It is felt that the absence of modern defenses at the mouth of the great river is a fatal weakness in the general system, as it would afford an enemy the opportunity of cutting the country in two and paralyzing the internal commerce of the Union.

Both Parties to the Case Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., October 17.—A unique divorce case will soon be tried in Judge Ellsworth's court. Three years ago Mrs. Jessie Wilson instituted proceedings for a divorce against her husband, William J. Wilson, alleging intimacy with a Mrs. Burch. The parties were all well known in social circles. The case was dropped before coming to trial on account of Mrs. Wilson's death. To-day the attorneys in making their motion for dismissal announced that Mr. Wilson is also dead. There is due several thousand dollars for alimony and attorneys' fees, and in order to settle the claims of the heirs and the attorneys the Judge denied the motion for dismissal.

Proposed Catholic Union.

ROME, October 17.—The Armenian Patriarch Azarian in Constantinople telegraphed the Pope yesterday that the powers opposed to the union of the Eastern Church with the Holy See had influenced the Sultan against aiding the Vatican in the conference to-morrow concerning this union. He would postpone his visit to Rome therefore until November.

Boundary Dispute Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Advices received at the Mexican legation here are to the effect that the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which for a time severely strained the friendly relations between the two countries, has at length been adjusted on terms satisfactory to both nations.

WHITE MAN THIS TIME

Another Lynching in the Bluegrass Region.

HE HAD KILLED THE SHERIFF

The Hanging Was Conducted With as Much Formality as if It Had Been a Legal Affair—None of the Mob Concealed His Identity.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 16.—Another lynching has been added to the unusually large fall series of the Bluegrass lynching bees. Saturday at the close of the Beattyville fair Oscar Morton, a citizen of Stanton in Powell county, went out on the warpath. Two weeks ago Morton killed a man at Stanton, and was out on $5,000 bonds. He arrived at the fair Saturday, and immediately proceeded to get drunk. When thoroughly intoxicated he started to hunt for Sheriff Sims, who was his deadly enemy, a feud of long standing having existed between the two. Sims and Morton met near the entrance to the fair grounds, and after a few words both of them drew guns. A quick exchange of shots followed, Morton using two guns. His first shot broke the Sheriff's right arm at the elbow. John Hogg, a friend of Sims, whipped out his gun and joined in the battle. When the smoke cleared away it was found that Sims was dead, having been thrice shot—through his breast, in the abdomen and through the arm. Morton was shot through the neck, while Hogg was unhurt. Morton was hustled to the county jail and placed under guard. The people became infuriated, and a big meeting was at once held on the public square. Colonel John Drummond mounted a barrel and made a speech. He said the murderer must be hanged, but that the work must be done quietly and with perfect order. Morton had killed two men in less than two months, and he must die by the rope. A mob was quickly formed and marched to the jail. The jailer was overpowered and the key to Morton's cell obtained. He was found crouched on the floor, and after a struggle was seized and dragged out. Seeing his game was up, Morton made the best of things and told the mob that he did not care what they did with him, provided they did their work quickly. After a short parley he was taken to a little bridge some distance from town, and the rope was placed around his neck. The leaders drew their guns, and told him to jump or else he would be riddled with bullets. Turning around, the doomed man cursed his captors and, uttering wild imprecations, jumped into space. The jump broke his neck. After dangling in the air for some minutes his body became stiff, and a volley of bullets were fired into it. The mob then dispersed, leaving the body dangling from the bridge. At noon Sunday it was there still. None of the mob made any attempt to conceal his identity, and the hanging was conducted with as much formality as if it had been a legal affair. The murderer was a wealthy man, who lived at Stanton.

THE STAMP THEFT.

Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Dollars Will Cover the Losses.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The officials of the bureau of engraving and printing express the opinion that the losses of postage stamps by the thefts of Smith and his confederates will not exceed $1,200 or $1,500. Up to this time nearly sixty-four postmasters in different parts of the country in addition to the one at Ionia, Mich., have made complaint of shortage in the stamps shipped them, but in each case the loss was very small. It is expected that by the middle of the coming week they will have received reports from all postmasters whose shipments of stamps it is believed have been tampered with. William A. Beach, who was arrested at Orange, N. J., and released, is now being looked after by the postal inspectors' attorney, and with his capture it is believed all of those who were implicated will have been apprehended.

Manufacturers Determined.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The cloak manufacturers have determined to resist the demands of the striking cloakmakers and to refuse to make any concessions the workmen demand. This course was decided on at a meeting here. Sixty men, representing an aggregate capital of $40,000,000, were present. It was agreed that no manufacturer would make any concession or compromise with the strikers without the consent of all. Some speakers said they would rather go out of business than accede to the demands of the strikers.

Important Decision.

SOUTH MCALLISTER, I. T., October 16.—Judge J. B. Stuart has been holding during the present term of the United States Court that all parties who have heretofore been convicted or pleaded guilty to liquor-selling in the Indian country are incompetent to testify. As the law makes liquor-selling in the Indian country a felony, this is a very important decision, for some of the leading citizens pleaded guilty to this charge and received a small fine. It may lead to disfranchisement when the country becomes a State.

They Traded Wives.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ind., October 16.—Rev. Dr. Smith, well-known in religious circles throughout Indiana, while preaching at Winchester became infatuated with the wife of Fred Helm. Mr. Helm, strangely enough, fell in love with Mrs. Smith, and the result was they traded wives. This caused a sensation, and necessitated Mr. Smith's retirement from the ministry. Yesterday the Judge of the Circuit Court of Andersonville district granted Mrs. Smith a divorce.

Healthy Big City.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Chicago is the healthiest big city in the world, claims Commissioner Reynolds in his report covering the World's Fair year. The death rate upon a basis of a population of 1,600,000 was 19.9, the lowest of any large city in the world with the possible exception of Berlin.