TRIPLE NUMBER.

# The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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## BOULANGER'S BELIEF

### On the Eve of the Election the Doughty General Reduces His Estimates.

### WHAT HE NOW EXPECTS.

### He is Reasonably Sure of Securing 30 Seats.

### A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

**Riots and Rows in All the Principal Streets—To-Day's Elections Looked Forward to With Anxiety—The Revisionists Not at All Confident—Several Strikes Likely to Follow the Dock Laborers' Success in London—A Reform Possible for Monaco if Money Enough is Forthcoming—Edison's Coming in England Anxiously Awaited.**

General Boulanger has revised his estimates on to-day's French elections. He now only expects to get 30 seats instead of 60 or more. A number of serious strikes are threatened in England. The other European news is interesting.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—[Copyright.]—General Boulanger, after commencing preparations for transferring his headquarters to Jersey, decided to remain in London, chiefly because telegraphic and postal facilities in the channel islands were found, at the last moment, to be unequal to the strain which would be put upon them. The strain may be estimated by the fact that even now, before the French elections have commenced, about 150 telegrams and 700 letters are delivered at the General's lodgings every day.

To-day Boulanger is on view at Portland Place, and receives visitors freely. He knows

THE CRISIS OF HIS LIFE

is at hand, and he is striving desperately to be calm. He tells visitors that the success of the Revisionists is so assured that he really does not give the matter much thought, and to prove how little he worries about it he invites casual journalistic callers to feel his pulse and note its equable beating.

But Boulanger overdoes the thing. It is impossible not to notice the subdued excitement which pervades the Boulangist headquarters and the nervous haste with which various telegraphic dispatches are torn open. Boulanger's pulse

MAY BE NORMAL,

for no one has been so impolite as to accept an invitation to feel it, and he may preserve an exterior calm sufficient to deceive those who saw him for the first time to-day; but to those who have met him frequently since his arrival in this country, it is evident that the man is a prey to nervous agitation, which physically it must be distressing to conceal.

THE DISPATCH correspondent saw the General this day week at the Savoy Hotel, dining with Sir Morell Mackenzie and enjoying himself thoroughly. To-day he looks more like the General Boulanger, wearied and distraught, whom I saw earlier in the year land at Doren, just recovering from the agonies of seasickness.

WHAT THE GENERAL EXPECTS.

Boulanger said to-day that he expects to-morrow's elections will result in a Revisionist majority of 30, 15 from Paris and 15 from the provinces. The estimate is a comparatively modest one, coming from a man who has been boasting for months past that he would sweep the country. Some of the Boulangist rank and file here are pained at their leader's modesty, and prefer to put his majority at 50 or 60. In Paris one may choose from a dozen different estimates, varying in color and numerical strength according to the political complexion of the prophets.

One thing is clear enough, and that is that Boulangist and Conservative newspapers are everywhere

BOASTFUL AND CONFIDENT.

where the tone of Republican press organs is often querimonious and despondent. The fierce Radicals, whose strength lies in the towns, are certainly to be pitied. They hate Boulanger cordially enough, but they abhor Jules Ferry and the Opportunists even more thoroughly. They would like to have their cake and eat it as well, but the defeat of the Boulangists would almost certainly be accompanied by the increased numerical strength of the Opportunists.

The Radicals are therefore in a painful plight, and the contemplation thereof makes them rave of revolution. The immediate danger is that they may abstain from the polls, in which event the Revisionists would certainly triumph. Clemenceau sees this danger

WITH HIS USUAL CLEARNESS

And has not unwisely sought to avert it by reminding the Radicals that after all an Opportunist Republican is better than a Boulangist dictator. But the Radicals would, if anything, prefer Boulanger, whom they believe to be a weak sort of creature, to Jules Ferry, whom in their hearts they know to be strong, and they refuse to be mollified.

To the careful observer, therefore, the issue of to-morrow's elections depends largely upon the course which the Radicals will follow, and at this moment it is impossible to forecast what that course will be.

Counting Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort there are 1,933 candidates for 576 seats, of which the new chamber is to consist. In Paris and the suburbs the discrepancy is

EVEN MORE MARKED,

for there are no fewer than 317 competitors for 42 seats. One hundred and twenty-seven members of the late chamber, chiefly carpet baggers, have retired from political life, the return to the old system of scrutin de liste having ruined their chances of reelection. Four hundred and fifty-seven ex-deputies again demand 1,000 universal suffrage, and a good many of them will be ignominiously beaten. A majority of the new chamber will, it is believed, be formed of men without legislative experience, a prospect which thoughtful Frenchmen regard with vague uneasiness.

There is little electoral excitement in Paris, except in Montmartre, where, however, the amount of ferment is so great that, fairly distributed, it should leaven every constituency in France. Boulanger is opposed by Socialist Jaffrin and ex-Boulangist Thiebaud. Each party makes it

A POINT OF HONOR

to attend the other's meeting, whenever admittance is to be gained by storming or strategy. Montmartre, therefore, is just now no place for sober-minded politicians. On Thursday, after Thiebaud undertook to address a public meeting at the Cirque Fernando, the proceedings were as good as a circus and better than a beer garden. The Boulangists stormed the platform, and the disputants threw abuse and chairs at each other with comical zeal and vigor. One of the fervid Anarchists was shouting that he preferred Boulanger because he would destroy all the other would-be tyrants, when he was cleverly lassoed and dragged from the platform. A loud-lunged, lean-looking Socialist who was denouncing Boulanger for living on the fat of the land in London, was kicked, cuffed, and effectually silenced.

TWO HOURS OF UPROAR

and pantomime followed, and the fun did not cease until the place had been cleared by the police.

The Boulangist newspapers say Thiebaud's audience was made up of paupers hired from the casual wards early in the morning at 3 francs a head. Thiebaud professes to know that the disturbers were poor wretches who had been given a free lunch and unlimited drink to fit them for their unholy work. As a matter of fact the men present were an average lot of Montmartre politicians, everyone of them a voter. To-night they are disturbing each other's meetings and breaking each other's heads in the promiscuous, joyous manner of boys who want the fullest share of any fun that may happen to be on hand.

In the provinces the interest in the election is almost everywhere keen, and in many constituencies the electoral atmosphere is as torrid as Montmartre. The Revisionist candidates in the rural districts are receiving powerful

SUPPORT FROM THE CLERGY,

who are treating with courageous contempt the Government's recent admonition to keep aloof from the political struggle.

Boulanger judiciously and ostentatiously went to mass in London last Sunday, and the fact was duly chronicled and placarded wherever it was likely to prove of service. The fact that when in Paris he always made a daily call on his mother, no matter what the claims upon his time were, and that in London he writes to her every day and reads her letters before any others of whatever importance, is also put where it is likely to do the most good. A life of the brave General, written by his private secretary, has just been published, and Boulanger's deeds and accomplishments do not lose anything in telling.

The general opinion is that the elections will go off quietly to-morrow, but the Government has made some elaborate preparations, in view of emergencies. With Paris crowded as it now is, and so many foreigners in the city, it will be remarkable if the day passes without some startling incident.

### CAUGHT BY A CORNER.

**Three Shrewd Liverpool Men Who Discounted the Cotton Crop.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—A movement in opposition to the Liverpool cotton corner is assuming formidable dimensions throughout Lancashire, the employers and operatives in most cases acting cordially together, with the mutual object of beating down prices by working short time. The general opinion seems to be, however, that they will not succeed to any appreciable extent, owing to the competition of continental buyers and users of cotton. The whole trouble is due to the lack of foresight or the mistaken judgment of the spinners, who refused until too late to believe the American crop would be so small as 7,000,000 bales.

The so-called corner against which the spinners are now shrieking is composed of three shrewd Liverpool men who estimated the crop with greater accuracy, and having the courage of their opinions, bought during the winter and spring pretty well what was offered them at low prices. The continental spinners were also deceived for a time, but saw their error long before the Lancashire men, and acted accordingly. When the squeeze came the surplus stock in mills were found to be less that half what they were at the corresponding period of last year. Hence these tears.

### A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

**Princess Margaret, of Prussia, Likely to Wed Christian, of Denmark.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—It is semi-officially stated that the Princess Margaret, of Prussia, is soon to be betrothed to Prince Christian, of Denmark. Both have been staying during the week at Fredensborg Castle, where the royal family of Denmark is being visited by the families of the Czar of Russia, the Empress Frederick, the King of Greece, and a host of minor royalties; in all one emperor, one empress, one empress dowager, three kings, one queen, four heirs apparent, and 35 imperial and royal princes and princesses. At the State dinner Thursday evening the Empress sat between the King of Denmark and the Czar, and the King proposed the health of the Empress and her daughters, which was considered significant, though it is not related whether or not the royal gentleman leered pleasantly upon his son and the Princess Margaret as he spoke.

It is said the Czar is bitterly opposed to this marriage, and the Emperor of Germany desires a higher alliance for his sister.

### REFORM FOR MONACO.

**The New Prince Willing to Forego Gaming if Well Paid for It.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21,—The Young Men's Christian Association will be glad to know that the *XIX. Siecle*, of Paris, publishes the statement that the British Government has taken the opportunity of the death of the Prince of Monaco to reopen the question of the suppression of the big gambling establishment there.

According to that journal, the present Prince is a man of high principle, who is willing to give up the business provided he is assured of an annual income of 2,000,000 francs, and if a great power will guarantee the neutrality of his principality.

### MORE SOLDIERS ALL AROUND.

**The Increase in the French Army to be Followed by Germany.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—The increase in the French army under the last army act has naturally roused the interest of the military authorities in Berlin, who consider that Germany must take corresponding steps. The chief obstacle is financial, as the personnel is so plentiful in Germany that many thousands of men in every way fit for service have to be rejected every year.

The example of France will probably be followed, and these men called out in the future for this purpose. The Reichstag, it is expected, will be asked to vote the means.

### SEVERAL STRIKES

**Threaten to Follow the Success of the Dock Laborers—The Tailors Still Out—Railway Employes May Also Strike.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—The dock laborers are all working quietly enough now, but it took them a few days to settle into their places again. Naturally they were irritated against the men who worked while their comrades were fighting for their rights, and frequent scrimmages were the result. On the other hand, the directors unduly favored the men who had stuck to them in their hour of need, and gave them preference on all occasions, and sometimes by means not entirely straightforward. Burns was equal even to this emergency, and with a degree of tact rarely equaled in a struggle of this kind, he has succeeded in smoothing things over.

The strikes in England, however, are not ended with the laborers resuming work. The London tailors are still out, and the bakers of the metropolis meet to-morrow to air their grievances in Hyde Park, and as Burns is to address them, a strike is not improbable. The fear among the capitalists, however, is that the success on this occasion will cause the strike leaders to organize a universal railway strike in England. It would be by far the greatest labor trouble that England has ever seen.

The cab drivers of London are also talking of striking, and Burns has informed them that his services are at their disposal whenever they determine to set about improving their lot.

### EDISON WANTED IN ENGLAND.

**He Finds It Impossible to Leave Paris for a Few Days.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—Senator William Maxwell Evarts has been visiting Sir William Vernon Harcourt this week, at his country house in the New Forest, Hampshire. Edison, whom he left in Paris, has since visited Berlin and Brussels, and is expected to arrive in London to-morrow. Edison was expected here earlier in the week, and the Lord Mayor issued him an invitation in Brussels to meet 50 scientific persons at luncheon on Wednesday. Edison telegraphed that it would be impossible, and he has since written to his agent here that he will accept no invitations to public entertainments while in London.

The agent and the attorneys of other American electric lighting companies who are interested in the incandescent filament suit in Canada are awaiting Edison's arrival here with interest.

### BEATEN OUT OF A SNAP.

**A New York Pilot Fails to See London and Paris After All.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—As a result of the cyclone on the Atlantic coast several Sandy Hook pilots were brought over here by steamships that could not put them off on account of the storm. The pilot who took out the Arizona was very much pleased at the prospect of a visit to Europe, as he had never crossed the ocean, and particularly as his pay of $5 per day went on until his return. "I knew I was likely to be carried away," he said to the passengers, "and I told the old woman so, and brought some money with me. I'll just have time to run over to the Paris Exposition and spend a day or two in London before the return trip."

The passengers say that when the City of Rome was sighted, one day out from Queenstown, and the Arizona hailed her in order to put the pilot on board, the nautical gentlemen's remarks were not of a nature to be repeated, but he went back to wait another cyclone for a European tour.

### TIGHT STAYS DEFENDED.

**A Woman Found Who Knows When They Were of Some Use.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—Narrow-waisted ladies will be glad to hear that a good word was said for the corset at Newcastle Convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It came out in the discussion of Mrs. Carmichael Stopess' article on "Errors in Woman's Dress." Mrs. Stopess, who believes in bifurcated skirts and such things, made unkind remarks about the corset, whereupon two eminent medical men defended that article, and three strong-minded ladies—Miss Findley, Miss Lydia Becker and Mrs. Barstop—told of the manifold benefits derived from it.

Mrs. Barstop told wonderful stories of a walking feat in South America with tight-fitting stays, and though much was said against it the corset got the best of it.

### A NEW SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.

**Tests of It in Austria Claimed to be Very Satisfactory.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—From Austria comes the report of the invention of another new smokeless gunpowder. A correspondent telegraphs that it has greater carrying power than ordinary gunpowder, and creates a very thin, transparent smoke, which is so slight that immediately after firing one shot aim can be taken again. It has no smell whatever.

During the maneuvers at Bruck, experiments with this powder were made in the presence of the Archduke Albrecht and many officers of high rank, who all declared themselves satisfied with it.

### COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

**The Gladstonians Hopeful of Showing Considerable Gains This Time.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—Five elections are pending in England. The Gladstonians fervently believe these will show something good, so far as their prospects are concerned. The first will come off next week, when Mr. Henry Chaplin seeks re-election on his appointment as Minister of Agriculture. Chaplin's majority at the last election was over 1,100.

Another interesting election is that at Bucks, where a good fight is expected. Writs for this and the other elections are out, and the results will be known in about a fortnight.

### DIED IN A HOSPITAL.

**A Pension Examiner Insane and Under a Cloud, Freed From Trouble.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—William Mackay Porter, Special Examiner in the Pension Department at Washington, who was arrested four weeks ago in Belfast on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, died to-day.

Papers from the State Department proved him to be insane, and he was liberated from prison only to be taken to a hospital, where he died.

**Patti Kills a Canard.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—Madame Patti denies the report that she has signed a contract to sing at the Royal Italian Opera during the seasons of 1890 and 1891, and that in the latter year she will bid a final farewell to the stage.

## MAHONE NO SOLDIER.

### Charged by Political Enemies With Having Been a Sorry Skulker.

### PROPOSED TRIAL OF HIS COURAGE.

### The Democrats Want to Know Just Who Was the Hero of the Crater.

### A CONFEDERATE CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

**Stories Told of Him to Detract the Soldier Vote on Both Sides.**

A proposition is made by Virginia Democrats to try General Mahone on the subject of his bravery during the war. It is charged that he was a humbug and no soldier at all, but a skulker. General Mahone has started on his campaign tour.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

RICHMOND, VA., September 21.—New fire and fury have been added to the excitement of the campaign by a proposition made by Mr. William L. Royall with the idea of upsetting Mahone's claim on the Confederate soldiers. Royall is one of the most conspicuous and enthusiastic ex-Confederates in the State, and is counsel for the English creditors of Virginia. He made his scheme public this evening. Royall says:

Mahone's talk about his Confederate record may fool some good old Confederate soldiers. Many people, of whom I am one, believe that Mahone was no soldier, but a humbug. Now if the Democrats want to show Mahone to the people in his true colors, let them get up a meeting at the Richmond Theater for a trial of the question whether Mahone was a soldier or not. Let the prosecutors be General Jubal A. Early, General Harvey Heath, General C. M. Wilcox and General D. H. Weisiger, with General William S. Payne to conduct the prosecution.

HIS HISTORY OF HIMSELF.

Twelve or 15 years ago a biography of General Mahone was printed in a historical magazine published in New York. It was written by General J. Watt De Peyster, and appeared on its face to have been revised by General Mahone, and I am informed that Mahone afterward admitted that it had been revised by him. In this biography it is stated that Mahone was unquestionably the hero of the fight at the crater. Who was the hero and who was not the hero of the fight, is, of course, a matter of opinion. In my opinion Mahone had nothing to do with it. General D. A. Weisiger, who commanded the Virginia brigade that made that fight, and who was shot through the body in it, has published a card in which he says that he retook the crater in disregard and defiance of General Mahone's orders, while he (Mahone) was ensconced in "the covered way."

THE PROPOSED TRIAL.

"Let inquiries be made," said Mr. Royall, "upon the stage of the Richmond Theater, under the auspices named, into the truth of this charge, and judgment be given accordingly. If General Mahone, after being notified of the meeting fails to appear, try him then, as the French do, contumax. It is an every-day occurrence in France. If the defendant fails to appear when summoned the evidence is heard and judgment given against him, just as though he were in court.

"Don't let any soldier that Mahone ever commanded suppose that any reflection would be intended by such a proceeding upon those commands. Upon all hands it is conceded that a more heroic body of men than this never fixed bayonets. The charge is that when they did their great deeds of heroism Mahone was not in command."

TWO GOOD WITNESSES.

General Weisiger, suggested by Mr. Royall as one of the witnesses in this proposed trial, is a resident of Manchester, near this city. General Weisiger says that when search was made for Mahone at the battle of the crater he was found in a covered way, safe from shell and bullet. General Harry Heath, another witness, is said to be in possession of a charge which was about to be preferred by Confederate officers during the war against Mahone, but it was considered that it was so damaging that, for the credit of the army, it was withheld.

General Rosser has brought out a new bit of war history which the Democrats are using with effect against Mahone, and which is said to have set every ex-Union soldier in Virginia who has heard it, against Mahone. General Rosser says:

In the latter days of the war a group of Confederate Generals were around General Robert E. Lee's headquarters. The situation was terrible. The Union army having cut off the sources of supply, the Confederate army was

SUFFERING FOR FOOD.

At that time Lee's army had a large number of Union prisoners and Mahone hastened from the group up to General Lee and suggested as a means of getting food that all food be cut off from these Union prisoners until the Union army opened the way for the Confederates to get supplies, and he suggested that the Union be so notified. Robert E. Lee drew himself up to his full height, and, fixing his eye contemptuously upon Mahone, said: "No, sir; no, sir. As long as we have a crust of bread we will divide it with our prisoners." Mahone quailed beneath the old General's glance and slunk away.

What makes this statement especially damaging to Mahone is the fact that at that time, while Lee refused to have any delicacies his men did not have, and lived on cornbread with an occasional bit of bacon, Mahone had a fine cook, and on the line of march always traveled lying down in an ambulance, to the rear of which was tied a fine milch cow. The Democrats are using the ambulance and milch cow with fine effect.

### MAHONE ON HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR.

**He Will Make His Maiden Speech at Abingdon To-Morrow.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

PETERSBURG, VA., September 21.—General Mahone, the Republican candidate for Governor, left to-night for Abingdon, Va., where he will on next Monday make his maiden speech of the campaign. He was accompanied by his son, R. Butler Mahone. There was a band of music and an immense crowd at the depot to see him off. Loud calls were made for the General to speak, but he declined to say anything. It is understood that Mahone will, in his speech on next Monday, dwell particularly on the State debt question, and explain how he believes it can be settled creditably to the State and satisfactorily to the bondholders. During General Mahone's absence on his campaign tour, Hon. George E. Bowden, of Norfolk, will have the management of the campaign in Virginia. Mr. Bowden will, on next Monday night, address the Republican Central Campaign Club of this city.

There were several prominent leaders of the Republican party in Virginia in conference with General Mahone last night. Among them were Hon. Campbell Slemp, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, W. L. Lurty, candidate for Attorney General, and ex-Congressman W. E. Gaines, of Barkeville, Va. The political situation in the State was discussed and matters of interest considered. Next Tuesday morning the Republican campaign paper to be published here will make its first appearance. It is to be called the *School and Tariff Advocate*, and will be ably edited.

**An Earthquake in California.**

HEALDSBURG, CAL., September 21.—The heaviest shock of earthquake experienced here for several years occurred to-day. No damage is reported.

## A MIXED-UP MESS.

**Efforts of a Widow to Get Even With a Man Who Opened Her Letters—She Is Arrested Twice at His Instigation.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

LEWISTON, ME., September 21.—Mrs. Katharine Day, of this city, who has been renowned as the plaintiff in a lawsuit now pending in the United States Court against one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity in New England, F. I. Day, also of this city, was arrested again this morning. "Kate Day" is a widow who was confined for liquor selling in a dingy, damp cell in Auburn jail, which completely ruined her health. After her release she instituted proceedings against F. I. Day, who is a prominent temperance worker and a man of wealth, on the charge of maliciously opening her mail left at his place by carelessness of letter carriers.

It seems that the letter in question contained a bill for wet goods, which Day turned over to a special constable. This resulted in an indictment, and she was again arrested, arraigned and fined. It is now believed that inasmuch as Mrs. Day has been taking vigorous measures to bring her suits against Day and Special Constable Hinckley to a hearing, that this last arrest was made to weaken her defense. To-night Mrs. Day's daughter, Barbara, was seen by THE DISPATCH correspondent, and the following letter, which has not been made public before, was shown:

OFFICE OF POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR,
BOSTON, MASS., July 27, 1889.

To Mrs. Thomas Day, No. 101 Main street, Lewiston, Me.:

DEAR MADAM—Your letter of the 24th instant, in reference to a letter addressed to you opened by F. I. Day, has been duly received. The evidence in the case was submitted to Judge Webb, of Portland, and he gave as his opinion that the United States had no case against the said F. I. Day, of Lewiston, Me.

Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE S. EVANS,
Postoffice Inspector in Charge.

Upon receipt of the foregoing, Mrs. Day went to Portland and interviewed Judge Webb and Attorney Bird. Judge Webb was very indignant when he read the letter from the Inspector, and he said: "I never expressed my opinion in the case, for the reason that it would be beyond my duty. If I ever express any opinion in this affair, it will be when acting in my judicial capacity, and then only." Attorney Bird, who was present during the conversation between Mrs. Day and Judge Webb, added: "And tell the Postoffice Inspector that such an opinion was never expressed by Judge Webb." And there the matter stands.

### SOON TIRED OF HIS BRIDE.

**A Young Giant Wants a Divorce From a Woman Who Fooled Him.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, September 21.—William L. Edwards, the young giant who held up a Third avenue elevated train several weeks ago, and afterward explained his conduct by saying he had been hilarious because it was his wedding night, has begun suit to annul his marriage. Edwards was an engineer on the New York Central Railroad. He boarded a Third avenue train one night with two women. He was fighting drunk, and had driven out all the passengers before he got to Seventy-fourth street. There the train men tried to get him off, but their united efforts were not sufficient, and the police had to be called in. Edwards was finally landed in a cell in the Thirty-fifth street police station. His bride was heartbroken and spent the night in searching for a bondsman. Edwards was fined $10 the next day. He was also discharged from the employ of the Central because of his conduct.

Now it appears that Edwards left his wife several days after his release. He says he found she had eight children and a husband in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum. She was not formally married to this husband, but had lived with him as his wife for many years. Her name was Rebecca Kurr and her husband's name was James Kurr. They had run away from Ireland and came to New York, where they lived together. Edwards says Mrs. Kurr drugged him before she married him. No defense has as yet been put in.

### PREPARING FOR A REUNION.

**The Members of the Army of the Tennessee Will Meet Once More.**

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Arrangements are about completed for the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to be held here September 25 and 26. Business meetings will be held on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. A reception in honor of General Sherman will be given at the residence of General Hickenlooper Wednesday afternoon. Music Hall will present a brilliant appearance on Wednesday night, with elaborate decorations, the presence of the society, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the First Regiment O. N. G., and an array of ladies and gentlemen.

General How, of St. Louis, will make the oration, General Sherman will preside, Governor Foraker will make the welcoming address. A reception will be given on Thursday at the rooms of the Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, and on Thursday night the reunion closes with a banquet at the Burnett House, at which 300 guests are expected.

### STRIKES DISCOUNTENANCED.

**The Cigarmakers' Convention Thinks They Should be Frowned Down.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, September 21.—The Committee on Strikes of the Cigarmakers' Convention to-day made this report:

When we examine the reports and cost of strikes, and the almost reckless manner in which they are sometimes conducted, especially in large centers of our trade, we cannot but recommend that strikes be discouraged as much as can be consistently with our aims and objects. We therefore indorse the changes proposed by the Constitutional Committee, and recommend the following addition to article 6, section 3: "All matters relating to such strikes (those in large centers) must be acted upon jointly, and no union in such locality shall have the right to declare a strike off without the concurrence of a majority of unions in such locality. Failing to comply with the above section, they may be suspended by the International President."

This was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

### LUNATICS LEAVE FOR CANADA.

**Two Women Make a Key of a Comb and Effect Their Escape.**

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Two inmates of the Northern Ohio Asylum eluded the vigilance of their attendants Saturday evening, and escaped from the institution. Both are from Warren, O., one being the young wife of Probate Judge Gilbert, and the other Mrs. Mikesell, the wife of a prominent business man. They are friends and escaped together.

Mrs. Gilbert is a very attractive woman, and highly educated. Escape from the building was made by means of a key made of a comb. It is thought the women are in Canada.

**Contracting for Big Steamers.**

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, September 21.—T. G. Shaughnessy, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, arrived in London this week, to contract for the building of six steamships for the trans-Pacific line of that road between British Columbia and China.

## A CRIME REVEALED.

### Chalkley Le Coney Arrested for the Murder of His Niece.

### A COLORED MAN'S TERRIBLE TALE.

### He Overhears the Quarrel Which Ended in Murder and

### LISTENS TO THE UNCLE'S CONFESSION.

**The Murderer Jailed Upon His Return From His Victim's Funeral.**

Annie Le Coney's murderer has been discovered. He is none other than the uncle of the poor victim, Chalkley LeConey, who was continually quarreling with the deceased about the possession of the farm on which they lived. The man to whom he confessed and who helped him to wash his clothes after the awful crime has told the story.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The story of the murder of Annie E. LeConey, on the Colestown road near Merchantville, N. J., two weeks ago, and the detection of the murderer, is one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the world. The true and complete story is now told for the first time. The criminal has been run down and is safely locked in Camden jail, whence in all human probability he will only emerge to go to his doom on the scaffold. The man is Chalkley LeConey, the uncle, with whom the murdered girl lived as housekeeper, and who has proved himself a criminal of phenomenal coolness and iron nerve.

The task of ferreting out the murderer and fastening the crime on him, was managed with consummate ability, and reflects credit upon Public Prosecutor Wilson H. Jenkins, of Camden county, and the shrewd and tireless men who have been assisting him. The case was originally managed by Richard Ridgeway, Assistant Prosecutor of Camden, Mr. Jenkins, the prosecutor, having been storm-stayed at Atlantic City during the cyclone till the Thursday succeeding the murder.

ONE GUILTY MAN.

Mr. Ridgeway adjourned the case Wednesday for two weeks. When Mr. Jenkins arrived in Camden he at once agreed with the junior in the office that there was one guilty man in the case, and that was Chalkley LeConey, the uncle of the murdered girl. To this theory Prosecutor Jenkins has adhered without variableness or shadow of turning. In vain have the neighbors and friends of LeConey, the alleged murderer, rallied to his support and made war on Detectives Warner and Gallagher. The prosecutor of the place simply replied: "The evidence in the case points to one person alone, and that person is the uncle of the murdered girl."

From the first Chalkley exhibited a strange, restless and uncomfortable desire to keep Garret W. Murray, now in jail as an accessory after the fact, within hailing distance of him. In vain did Detective Warner lure the apparently unsuspicious Murray away from LeConey and begin a cross-examination of the colored man. Chalkley in an instant was at his side, and in at least two instances ran from the house and joined the inquisitive Detective Warner and interrupted the conversation between the officer of the law and his trusted henchman, Murray.

HOW THE SCHEME WORKED.

It was Detective Warner's own idea to separate the negro and his master, Chalkley. Murray lived in the same house with the LeConeys, and Detective Warner reasoned that if master and man could be separated the interests of justice would be thereby advanced. Chalkley was in a rage because the Coroner's inquest could not be completed on the Wednesday following the murder, alleging his anxiety to go out with the dead body of Annie LeConey to Waverly, O. Mr. Ridgeway courteously replied: "Mr. LeConey, it need make no difference to you as to the conclusion of the inquest. Your friends declare that Frank Lingo is the guilty man. You can go West and assist at the funeral rites of your niece—an eminently proper thing to do—and with your assistance we will run out the chase against the negro Lingo."

Chalkley LeConey replied, with evident pleasure: "You have spotted the right man, and you can count upon my aid in bringing to justice the villain who murdered my niece."

A reporter visited the scene of the murder and vainly endeavored to secure a statement from Chalkley. He

DECLINED TO TALK

about the case, calling up Mr. Vance, who knew nothing about the facts of the case, and urged him to tell the story of the crime to the listening newspaper men. Chalkley gave as his reason for his reticence that the sad and sudden blow had broken up his home and so disturbed his mind that he was incapable of giving a correct account of anything.

When LeConey found the time had come to go to Waverly he was more restless than ever, and told Prosecutor Jenkins that he did not want to go alone, and did not care to go unless he could take Garrett W. Murray with him. But Detective Warner came to the front and assured LeConey that the permit had been given purposely so that he (LeConey) could go west with the body of his murdered niece, and it would be impossible to trace Lingo without Murray, who had gone, as he was ordered to, with the request that Lingo would come to work at the LeConey farm on the fatal Monday.

THE NET SPREAD.

The train bearing Chalkley LeConey westward was hardly on its way before Detective Patrick Gallagher had spread his net around the negro, Murray, who was, since the Wednesday succeeding the murder, suspected of holding the key which would unlock the mystery of the murder of Chalkley LeConey's niece. Murray was at first cool and collected, but he afterward grew restless, but still stuck to the story that he and LeConey were in the citron patch when the murder was done. He kept his nerve and his tongue through Saturday and Sunday, but on Monday he weakened. He told his story in words practically as follows, to Patrick Gallagher:

"There had been more than one quarrel between Annie LeConey and Chalkley LeConey. She gave him to understand that by Richard LeConey's will she had a better right to control the farm than LeConey had. On Monday morning the old quarrel was picked up again, and there were bad words on both sides. I went out of the kitchen, where they were both at breakfast. After I got out of the door I went to the barn. I did not know where to go, and in 15 minutes I came back. Chalkley LeConey put his head out of the door. He quickly shut the door. I walked in. There lay Annie,

WITH HER THROAT CUT,

and the bloody knife in his hand. He said: 'Murray, Oh, what have I done? I've killed Annie.'

"He had on a light pair of pantaloons, the ones he wore on the farm every day, a cotton shirt and a pair of slippers. Blood was on all of these things. Le Coney said to me: 'We quarreled, and she took the knife off the table. I snatched it away from her. I didn't mean to do it, and as she came at me I ran the knife into her. I did not know what I did. Oh, God, what will I do?' He went up to the trunk, brought some of the bills and the gold, $198, which was taken from the chest, and gave it to me, and when he asked me I promised not to tell, and I didn't mean to tell, for Mr. Chalkley was always kind to me. He went out to the pump and washed his hands, and there got the mud on his slippers. I walked to the pond and washed his shirt and his pantaloons. Miss Annie's blood. He killed her with the carving knife, and he was sorry he did it. The tracks to the pond are mine. I don't deny it. We then went to the citron field, and you know all that I know."

Murray's confession is corroborated by LeConey's bloody clothes, and much other strong evidence.

### CONDEMNED TO DIE.

**A Femicide Who Tried to Save His Life by Claiming to be a Democrat—He Wasn't Believed, and Was Found Guilty.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 21.—The remarkable murder by Ben Lenard of his wife in Laurens county has been reported. The trial has just been concluded, and Lenard has been condemned to death. The story of the brutal murder and remarkable testimony of the negro are perhaps without a parallel. Lenard had been living with a woman as his wife for a number of years. They were generally considered as man and wife, but they had not been legally married, for the woman had another living husband.

Three months ago there was a big revival in the part of Laurens county where Lenard lived, and Lenard and his wife were constant attendants. Finally Lenard "found the Lord" and immediately determined to join the church. His wife strongly opposed this, as she said he could not be a member of the church and live with her. Lenard tried to change her mind, but she would not come to his terms, and he thereupon deliberately cut her throat. When put upon the stand to testify in his own behalf Lenard stated that his wife had gone to a fortune teller, who informed her that her husband was a Democrat and that she could not live with a Democrat, and she came home and that night poured melted lead in his ear. He killed her for this.

There was nothing to substantiate the man's testimony. He made a kind of speech on the stand in favor of Democracy and in support of its principles. As he had never been recognized as a Democrat before, it appeared that this was only a poorly arranged plan to get into the favor of the Court. The jury was mixed, of both races and parties. They found a verdict of guilty, in 15 minutes.

### NOW RUN BY THE SHERIFF.

**The Hatch Lithographic Company in Financial Difficulties.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, September 21.—The big establishment of the Hatch Lithographic Company, at 49, 51 and 53 Lafayette place, is in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald, judgments having been entered against it in favor of Peter Adams & Company for $16,077, and in favor of Fuchs & Lang for $26,609. The company's embarrassment is due, it is said, to its attempt to do too much business for the capital employed. The business has been established many years, the company having succeeded the firm of Hatch & Co., in 1872. In its early days the late Christopher Meyer was the president. He was succeeded by George H. Stayner, who is now in Ludlow street jail, the partner of the notorious Ives.

The company passed through various hands until Warner D. Hatch got control of it again, about ten years ago. He continued as President until his death, in July, 1884. Warner Hatch Nostrand then became President and Treasurer, and has since continued at the head of the concern.

### QUAY FAVORS CHICAGO.

**He Astonishes Mayor Grant by the Brusqueness of His Reply.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, September 21.—Many letters were received at the Mayor's office to-day from Governors, Congressmen and Mayors, accepting the Mayor's invitation to participate in helping on the Exposition of 1892. Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, wrote this letter in answer to the Mayor's invitation:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 12th instant requesting my aid and co-operation for the holding of an international exhibition in New York City in 1892, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and to say that I favor the location of the Exposition in the city of Chicago.

### BELIEVES REED'S THE MAN.

**Congressman Milliken Thinks His Colleague Will be the Next Speaker.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, September, 21.—"Tom Reed will be the next Speaker of the House," said Representative Milliken, of Maine, this evening. He had just arrived in the city. "He will be Speaker because the Republicans of the House will want the biggest man in every way that they can get, on account of their slender majority. Reed is not only the ablest orator, but he is the ablest in conversation, the best parliamentarian, the most learned man in all departments of knowledge that bear upon statemanship. I can't give you his numerical strength in the caucus, but I think he will be elected beyond a doubt."

### HARRY LACY SUED FOR $3,500.

**Elsie Lombard Claims He Engaged Her and Cancelled the Contract.**

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Miss Elsie Lombard, an actress of some reputation in soubrette parts, has begun suit for $3,500 against Harry Lacy, the actor and manager, for breach of contract. In her complaint she alleges that he engaged her to play the part of *Elinore Fordham*, in "The Still Alarm," during the coming season, at a salary first of $40 and afterward $50 a week.

She purchased dresses for the part, and appeared at rehearsals, but when "The Still Alarm" opened its season, Miss Marion Booth appeared as *Elinore*.

### BAYONETS STOP AN ELECTION.

**The Regular Army Interferes With the Franchise in Oklahoma.**

OKLAHOMA CITY, September 21.—The opposition to the regular city government attempted to hold an election to-day, but those who tried to vote were dispersed by the United States troops at the point of the bayonet. Several efforts were made to hold the election, but