Joshua, a Biblical Romance,
By Prof. Georg Ebers, the eminent novelist and Egyptologist, will commence in next Sunday's DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Wilkie Collins' Last Story,
"One August Night in '61," will be published complete in next Sunday's DISPATCH.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889. THREE CENTS

BOILERS BURST.

Thirty-Six People Lose Their Lives in a Southern Steamboat Explosion.

CALLED WITHOUT WARNING

No Cause Can be Assigned for the Accident That Carried Off Many.

SOME TERRIBLE SCENES

Which Were Soon Buried Beneath the Bosom of the Mississippi River.

LISTS OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

A Passing Steamer Fortunately Rescues Many of the Passengers From a Horrible Fate.

ANOTHER DISASTER ADDED TO 1889.

The Ouchita Line steamer Corona, built at Wheeling seven years ago, exploded her boilers at noon yesterday, near Baton Rouge, and immediately sank. Thirty-six people were lost, most of them the boat's crew. A passing steamer rescued many of the passengers, some of them injured, but none, it is thought, fatally. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, as the boat had just been overhauled.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—The Ouchita steamer Corona exploded her boilers about noon to-day, opposite False River settlement, ten miles above Baton Rouge, and sank in a few minutes, with the loss of 36 lives. It was the first trip of the Corona this season, she having just been repaired at a cost of $12,000, and put, it was supposed, in complete order. She left New Orleans at 7:30 last evening with a fair cargo, and reached Baton Rouge at about 10:30 o'clock this morning, taking on a number of passengers.

Unaccountable Explosion.

While opposite False River settlement, one of the boilers exploded suddenly and in a most unaccountable manner, no one who witnessed the explosion directly surviving to tell exactly how the accident did occur. The explosion was one of the most violent ever known on a steamboat. It knocked down the roof of the cabin and sent splinters flying in every direction, wounding a number of persons and splitting the vessel so that she sank almost like lead.

Although it was in the middle of the day and everyone was on the alert, both passengers and crew found it

Difficult to Escape.

It is probable that the explosion killed immediately the fireman and a number of the deck hands. Others were seriously hurt by the splinters and escaping steam. There was no time to get out the boats, and some of the passengers, with the greatest difficulty, secured life preservers. Within a few seconds the Corona had sunk in deep water, and nothing was left of her but portions of the wreck drifting down stream and the passengers and crew struggling in the middle of the river and clinging to life preservers and pieces of wreckage.

Fortunately, the City of St. Louis happened to be descending the river at almost the same time. She came to the relief of those

Struggling in the Water,

and landing, took on board those who had already been rescued by the people of the neighborhood, bringing all of them to Baton Rouge. Here those who wished to remain were landed, while others were taken to New Orleans. The City of St. Louis remained at Baton Rouge for some time, so as to allow the wounded passengers to receive the medical treatment they needed. Some of them were badly burnt by the steam, but it is not thought any are fatally hurt.

Many of the crew of the Corona were on the ill-fated steamer John H. Hana, a sister boat of the same line, the Ouchita River Line, which was lost last Christmas with 45, and among the victims to-day were some of the few survivors of that disaster.

The Entire Interior Wrecked.

The explosions of the boiler wrecked the entire interior of the steamer. Mrs. Robertson, who was in the ladies' cabin at the time, said that the entire roof seemed to fall suddenly in and she was wedged in by the falling timbers and debris, so that she could not move a limb. It was some time before she could release herself from these timbers, and then the boat seemed to suddenly go down, and she found herself struggling in the water. She could not swim and had sunk twice, when someone rescued her. She is suffering from a few bruises from the timbers which felled her.

Hon. L. T. Mason, Secretary of State, who was in the cabin, said that he was in the ladies' boat at the time of the explosion. There was no time for any preparations.

The Boat Went Down Like Lead

in a few minutes. He managed with difficulty to get life preservers for himself and two ladies, and the next moment they were struggling in the water. Fortunately, the City of St. Louis passed a few minutes afterward. She was hailed and took on board the passengers and crew not lost, otherwise it is probable that more lives would have been lost.

Mr. L. C. Rawlins, the pilot of the Corona, was asleep in the Texas at the time of the explosion. He was awakened by the noise and painfully burned on both hands by the escaping steam. There was just enough time for him to spring from the boat when she went down. None of the bodies have been recovered except that of one of the barkeepers. The body shows that he was killed by the explosion, and not drowned, and the probabilities are that most of the other members of the crew met death in a similar way.

Not the slightest idea prevails as to the cause of the explosion. The Corona was thoroughly overhauled a few days ago, at New Orleans, and the vessel's boilers, etc., were supposed to be in perfect order. The following is a list of those who were lost:

List of the Lost.

CAPTAIN BANKS.
MRS. TOM HOUGH, of Opelousa, sister of Captain Banks.
MR. WILSON, of Red River Landing.
J. V. JORDAN, first clerk.
CHARLES CELLERS, second clerk.
SWIMP HANNA, third clerk.
FRED DINKLE, barkeeper.
FRED YERMAN, barkeeper.
PAT RYAN, steward.
DICK CURTIS, fireman.
TOM SHOOK, engineer.
HENRY DOYLE, porter.
JAMES SWIPE, porter.
MR. TATE, barber.
HENRY DAVIS, deckhand.
TOM COOK, sailor.
BILLY YOUNG, second mate.
SAM STEEL, Texas boy.
BOTH CAPTAINS of deck watch.
FIFTEEN ROUSTERS.

All of the crew. The following passengers were lost:

DR. ATWELL, corn doctor.
FOUR negro musicians.
MR. SCOTT, Smithland.
MR. DAVIS, stockman, Texas.
MR. KOENCH.
MRS. HUFF, of Opeleuse.
MRS. KAUFMAN'S NURSE and oldest child.

A number of persons rescued from the wreck were injured more or less seriously by the steam or the splinters from the vessel. Among them are:

Those Who Were Saved.

Crew saved—H. H. Jolle, pilot; T. I. Rawlins, pilot; Charles Pierce, steersman; J. W. Handly, engineer; Jack Miller, mate; Billy Higgins, bill clerk; Robert Carns, carpenter; William Fleming, second steward; Sam Gree, watchman; Tom Burns, deckhand; Milt Glover, fireman; Dan Sliemeck, pantryman; Frank Reeves, cook; Joseph Steel, baker; Charity Lambart, chambermaid; Miss Reilly, second maid; Joe Rayman, greaser; several cabin boys.

Passengers saved—Mrs. Henry Banks and two children, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Robert Robertson, Mrs. Kaufman and children, Captain B. G. Cornwell, Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mrs. J. J. Meredith, Mr. L. F. Mason, Mr. Baughman, Mr. Comstock, Donaldsonville; Mr. John Carr, Harrisonburg; Mrs. Kaufman and infant, of Smithland; Hon. L. F. Mason, Baton Rogue.

List of the Wounded.

The following are the wounded: Captain B. Cornwell, slightly; —— Baughman, residing on Blackey river, hurt internally, not dangerous; Mr. Comstock, Donaldsonville, slightly; J. J. Meredith, Columbia, La., slightly; Wayne, a little son of Henry Banks, slightly hurt about face; Charles A. Pearce, New Orleans, scalded; Pilot Rollings, badly scalded on the hands; Captain T. Sweeney, slightly hurt by flying timbers; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, slightly hurt. None are expected to die.

THE STEAM ALL RIGHT.

Captain Sweeney is Positive That the Pressure Was Not Excessive.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Captain T. C. Sweeney, one of the owners of the line, who assumed command on the death of Captain Banks, says the explosion was not due to too high pressure of steam. He had just had occasion to examine the gauge and is positive there was not a pressure of more than 135 pounds. The boat had a moderate cargo. She was in midstream just below the landing at Arbroth and had just whistled to pass the City of St. Louis, fortunately coming down at the time.

The explosion had a downward tendency and blew out the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately. The cabin was torn in two, the rear portion floating down stream and bearing a number of the saved. Captain Sweeney happened to be forward, and started at once to put out the flames, which began to burn at several places. He says the boat would undoubtedly have burned had she not gone down immediately. None of the books, papers or other valuables were saved.

HISTORY OF THE BOAT.

The Corona Was Built at Wheeling About Ten Years Ago.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, October 3.—Captain Campbell Sweeney, of this city, was a half owner in the Corona, which exploded her boilers near Baton Rouge, Miss., this morning. The boat was built here in 1878 at a cost of about $30,000. She was owned by Captain Banks and Captain Sweeney, and was a part of the fleet of the Ouachita Transportation Company.

Captain Sweeney was her commander, but Captain Banks was in charge, while Captain Sweeney was at his home here on a visit. The latter left to join the boat last Saturday. The boat had a carrying capacity of about 2,700 bales of cotton. At the time of the accident she was valued at $20,000.

FIFTEEN CERTAINLY DROWNED.

Another Vessel Goes Down With All on Board, and a Boat Missing.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON, October 3.—The trans-Atlantic steamer Geographic, of the Bossiere Line, Captain Pausset commanding, bound from Montreal to Southampton with cattle, sheep and a cargo of general merchandise, which left Sydney, C. B., on Tuesday, collided with the Nova Scotian sailing vessel, Minnie Swift 40 miles off St. Pierre at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Minnie Swift sunk within two minutes, drowning, as nearly as can be ascertained, 2 women, 3 children and 10 men. The others, with part of the crew of a Norwegian vessel who had previously been picked up, got on board the steamer, which, despite all efforts, also sunk at 11 o'clock A. M.

Two boats, containing about 35 persons, which put off from the steamer early in the morning, are still missing. The third boat with the captain and 15 others was picked up by the schooner Sister Bell and brought to St. Pierre.

GETTING PERSONAL.

The Ohio Campaign Waxeth Warm—Candidate Campbell's Hot Drive at a Forraker Board Raises Quite a Large Rumpus.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 3.—Hon. James E. Campbell, Democratic candidate for Governor, in his speech at Cincinnati last night, charged that the Republican Board of Public Affairs of that city was rotten to the core, and in support of his assertion produced a letter from George R. Topp, chairman of the board, which he wrote June 9 to one George Campbell, asking him to charge $1 a load for gravel which was being furnished the city, and to give Topp 25 cents on each load, which was that much above the contract price. The letter was published to-day in fac simile.

Governor Foraker arrived in this city to-night, and has given out for publication a telegram which he sent to-day from Gallipolis to Hon. Kufus King, J. W. Warrington and Judge Worthington, of Cincinnati, asking them to act as members of an investigating committee to look into the charges made by Mr. Campbell against the board. At 11 o'clock to-night he had received telegrams from the two former declining to act on the committee. No definite word has been received from Judge Worthington.

The Gopp letter has created a great sensation in political circles, and the campaign is rapidly developing into a personal one.

APPEALING TO BLAINE.

A Quartet of Americans Subjected to a Gross Outrage in Europe—Arrested Without Cause and Confined for Days in Filthy Cells.

BALTIMORE, October 3.—Mr. Charles E. Coates, Jr., of this city, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, will go to Washington in a day or two to lay before Secretary Blaine a complaint of outrages inflicted upon him while traveling in Switzerland last summer. Mr. Coates has been completing his studies in Germany, and last August, in company with Mr. George D. Mumford, of New York, was making a tour of Switzerland. They journeyed to Berne, and on the train they met a couple of Americans who did not speak German. When Berne was reached all four took a carriage drive about the city, and returned to the depot, took dinner in the restaurant and went out on the platform to wait for the train for Interlaken.

While standing quietly Mr. Coates heard his name called, and looking up, saw his acquaintances of the morning being escorted down the platform by an officer. As they passed him, one of them said: "Mr. Coates, what is the matter with the fellow? He must be drunk." Knowing they spoke no German, he asked the officer what he wanted, but was simply told "to come along too." Mr. Mumford was arrested at the same time, and the four were taken into a small room with a glass door opening upon the platform. There they were kept for two hours for the traveling public to look at. The detective who made the arrest would not give any reason for his action. They were taken to police headquarters and separated. Mr. Coates was taken before the Justice, searched, questioned and sent to prison. No charges were laid against him, he had been given no opportunity to clear himself, and would not let him make a statement. He had with him a letter of credit, a passport, private letters and bills of lading on goods shipped to London and considerable money.

The cell he was given was very filthy and dark and swarming with vermin. He was kept three days on prison fare, gruel and black bread, in solitary confinement, all the while ignorant of the charge against him, or when he should be examined. At the end of the fifth day he was released with an apology, and was told it was all a mistake. Mr. Coates and Mr. Mumford then went to see the Judge who was to have tried them. He agreed it was a mistake and an outrage, and that they were entitled to damages, which, however, would have to be awarded by the Federal courts. The two then went to the American Consul and told him their story, but he said he could do nothing. Mr. Coates wrote to Minister Washburn, and the latter stated he would get an official apology from the Swiss Government. Mr. Blaine will be requested to take action in the matter.

POWDERLY WORRIED.

He is Annoyed Greatly by the Fight Now Being Made on Him—A Little Light on Chicago's Late Campaign—Red Pepper Next.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—The sessions of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor were devoted to-day to the consideration of the Musicians' Assembly of Pittsburg. A petition had been received asking that the charter of the assembly be taken away, on the grounds that a majority of its members were expelled because of the Knights of Labor. No action had been taken up to a late hour this evening.

Mr. Powderly is greatly worried over the fight now being made on him. He comes out to-day in a pronouncement against Editor Detwiler, of Chicago. He charged him with being an Anarchist who was expelled for gross violations of the rules of the order. "During the last campaign in Chicago," said Mr. Powderly, "the Republicans were anxious to have a labor ticket in the field to draw votes from the Democrats. Detwiler undertook to engineer this, and nearly succeeded. He had almost induced the labor men to place a ticket in the field, when it was discovered that he was simply an employe of the Republican Committee, and the men nominated refused to make the race. Detwiler got hold of a fellow named Ling, and the moment that he learned the labor men had withdrawn, ran over to the Republican headquarters before they received the news, and told them Ling would head the ticket, and it is said that he received a handsome sum for his services, but Ling did not get 100 votes.

There will be an open mass meeting of the Knights to-morrow night, and Powderly is preparing some red pepper. The other side charge that Powderly was afraid to come West until the damage suits against the Missouri Pacific and other roads were dismissed, as the company wanted to examine him. The suits were dismissed last Monday.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY FEAR.

A Bridegroom Who Committed Suicide Rather Than Face the Music.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 3.—The suicide of Augustus Stevens Van de Linde, the young bridegroom, at the office of his uncle, A. P. Stevens, on Wednesday, is regarded as one of the strangest that has ever taken place in this city. The facts all point to the conclusion that the reading of the unexpected announcement of his courtship and secret marriage to Miss Annie Williams, who won the prize in the beauty contest at the St. Augustine's Church fair in May, was the immediate provoking cause of the act. The relations between him and his pretty young bride appear to have been of the most tender description, and both were joyfully looking forward to the speedy restoration of harmony between him and his mother and uncle, and to the subsequent housekeeping on their own account.

It is said that the boy would have informed both his mother and uncle of his marriage just as soon as they returned from the country, had he not feared that they would have been especially indignant that he had chosen a Catholic girl as his wife, and married her according to the rites of her own church. The widow of the young man is inconsolable over his death. That she is a most worthy and accomplished young woman, as well as beautiful, is the verdict of all her acquaintances.

ROBERT SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Hamilton Has Not Yet Seen the End of Her Trouble.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Robert Ray Hamilton has finally begun his action to relieve himself of his disreputable wife. To-day a complaint in a suit brought by him to annul his marriage with Evangeline E. Steele, as she called herself, found its way into the Supreme Court. The papers were presented to Judge Patterson upon an application for an order for the service of the summons by publication, and the order was granted. In the complaint the story of the marriage is told again substantially as it has been published, and the plaintiff claims that his consent to the ceremony was gained on his wife's misrepresentations.

It is also stated "that at the time of the marriage the defendant had a husband living, and that on January 7, 1889, (the date of Hamilton's marriage,) the former marriage was still in force." Judge Patterson directed the summons to be published, and a copy of papers containing it to be mailed to the defendant at the county jail at Mays Landing, N. J., and to the State prison, Newark, N. J.

A PROTEST ALREADY.

Some Delegates to the American Congress Kicking Against

BLAINE ACTING AS PRESIDENT.

Representatives of Two of the Countries Refuse to Attend.

THE LONG TOUR NOW FAIRLY STARTED.

West Point Extends a Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Guests.

A portion of the delegates to the International American Congress object to the selection of Mr. Blaine as the presiding officer on the ground that he is not a member of the body. Those from Chili and the Argentine Republic have refused to attend the session. The Congress was entertained last evening at West Point.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 2.—It transpires to-day that the International American Congress, whose surface has appeared so tranquil, really started off with a storm which at one time threatened to wreck the hopes of its projectors. The trouble began when it became apparent that Secretary of State Blaine would be chosen to preside over the deliberations of the congress. The Central and South American delegates went into secret session.

No sooner had the doors been closed than the storm broke. In vigorous Spanish the proposition to make Mr. Blaine president of the congress was denounced as unfair, illegal and unprecedented. "We do not deny the right of the American delegates to elect the president," said one of the delegates from Chili. "There are precedents for the selection of a president by the members from the country which issued the invitations to the congress and in which the congress is held, but

THERE ARE NO PRECEDENTS

for the election as president of a man who is not a member of the congress. Secretary Blaine is not a member of this congress. The law under which the congress was called provides that the United States shall be represented by ten delegates, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. These ten delegates have been so appointed and Mr. Blaine is not one of them."

The Chilian delegate was followed by other delegates in the same strain. Roque Laenz Pena and Manuel Quintana, delegates from the Argentine Republic, and Minister Varos and Jose Alfonso, of Chili, led the onslaught against Blaine, in which they had the support and sympathy of the other delegates.

It was contended that to elect an outsider president would be to invite the ridicule of the nations of the earth, and that, moreover, Mr. Blaine would not be able to preside continuously, and the congress would thus be left without a responsible head. A proposition was made that the delegates join in a resolution indorsing Mr. Blaine for honorary president, leaving the inference that they would not be satisfied with his selection for president, which feeling was shown in the debate, and at one time there was danger that the anti-Blaine element would

SECEDE AND REFUSE

to take part in the deliberations of the congress. The discussion became so spirited and bitter that the session continued all the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock adjourned for dinner, to meet again at 8. It was nearly midnight before the conference finally adjourned, and the Blaine matter was under consideration during nearly all of the session.

On adjournment several of the delegates declared they would not attend the meeting of the congress the next day at which Mr. Blaine was to be elected president. The delegates from two nations, Chili and the Argentine Republic, kept their word. President Harrison is responsible for Mr. Blaine's selection. The Secretary himself was in favor W. H. Trescott, but the President objected.

The delegates to the congress were astir at an early hour this morning to prepare for the long trip arranged for them by the Department of State. They awoke to enjoy one of the most charming of Washington's autumnal mornings. The sky was clear, and the sun shone with just enough intensity to temper the cool breezes that prevailed.

OFF ON THEIR TOUR.

The delegates partook of an early breakfast, and then made their way to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where for fully three-quarters of an hour before the scheduled time for starting the train, an unusual stir and activity were noticeable. The vestibule train was early an object of admiration by a great crowd of sightseers.

Before 8 o'clock the delegates began to arrive and were received at the station by Mr. William E. Curtis, the special agent of the State Department in charge of the excursion. There was no formal leave-taking between the Government officials and the delegates. Many friends of the delegates accompanied them to the station, and for half an hour before the train started the scene was an animated one. At 8:15 the warning, "All aboard," was given, and promptly on schedule time the train started on its long journey.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

The Delegates to the International Congress Visit West Point on an Interesting Occasion—Speeches by Generals Sherman and Porter.

WEST POINT, N. Y., October 3.—West Point to-day was the scene of some imposing ceremonies which are destined to become memorable in its annals, and to mark the occasion as a red-letter day in its history. The visit of the International American Congress and the unveiling of the portraits of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman were the principal features.

The special train containing the delegates to the International American Congress did not arrive until about 5 o'clock, an hour later than the time scheduled. The gathering was probably the most notable that has assembled in many years at the historic academy. Among the noteworthy citizens of the United States present were General Horace Porter, General Fitz John Porter, Collector Erhardt, of New York; General Hastings, the Secretary of War; General Sherman, General Van Vliet, Judge Horace Russell, Senator Pierce and Wayne McVeagh. These were supplemented by the distinguished foreign representatives.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the chaplain of the post, Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite. The superintendent then said that the next step was the unveiling of the portraits presented to the academy by Mr. Childs. He raised his hands, a tap of the drum followed, the flags fell from the pictures and they stood revealed in all their beauty. The batallion presented arms, the band played "Hail Columbia" and the audience sprang to their feet and cheered. General Horace Porter was then introduced and made the presentation address. The address was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" played by the band, the audience standing. Superintendent Wilson, in a short address, accepted the portraits. The Secretary of War then made a few remarks.

General Sherman, who, during all these ceremonies, had sat on the platform with folded hands and tear-dimmed and downcast eyes, in response to many calls, was next introduced. As the General arose the assemblage broke forth into wild cheering. The remarks of the old soldier were appropriate to the occasion and loudly applauded.

BRILLIANTLY WED.

The Endicott-Thoron Nuptials at Lenox—Mrs. Cleveland's Striking Figure—Other Prominent People Witness the Ceremony.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LENOX, MASS., October 3.—The Endicott-Thoron wedding has long been looked forward to as the greatest event of what has been a very brilliant season here, and the fondest anticipations were fully realized. The wedding was celebrated at the home of Samuel G. Ward, the bride's grandfather, two miles west of the village, on an eminence overlooking Stockbridge Bowl, one of Berkshire's prettiest sheets of water. The house is large and handsome, and commands a view of the finest scenery in the country. The day was pleasant.

The first event of the day was a luncheon given in honor of ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, by General Barlow, who is entertaining them. Mrs. Cleveland was one of the guests. The luncheon over, everybody turned toward Mr. Ward's house. The groom, William C. Endicott, Jr., of Salem, and the best man, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., of Boston, drove over soon after noon, and by 1 o'clock some 400 carriages had left guests at the door. Flowers and autumn leaves were used profusely for decorations, and some charming effects were secured in the parlors by massing the materials used.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor, an orchestra playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March. Miss Thoron wore a dress of heavy white satin, pearl ornaments, a bridal veil and orange blossoms. Her bridemaid, Miss Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of New York, wore a pink silk dress and diamond ornaments. They took their places in front of the mantel, surrounded by the ushers, who were, Ward Thoron, brother of the bride; Sigourney Butler, Dr. H. F. Sears and H. B. Cabot, of Boston; George R. Peabody, of Salem, and Thomas Lee, of Washington. The service of the Catholic Church was used in the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Prendergast, of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Father Smith, of Lee. After receiving the congratulations of the guests, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott drove to Pittsfield, and proceeded thence by rail on their wedding journey. After their departure the guests sat down to a wedding breakfast, and the reception was continued until 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a delicate fawn-tinted dress, with point lace trimming, and was a striking figure in the throng of richly attired women. Among the guests were the Whitneys, the Fairchilds, Baron and Madam Schombe, Mavroyini Bey, the Turkish Minister; A. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Herr Echardstein, the Servian Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. Kennicut, and Mr. and Mrs. Burden.

AN UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION

Kills Three Miners and More or Less Injures Twenty Others.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HOUGHTON, MICH., October 3.—Two men were instantly killed to-day, another was fatally injured, and about 20 were more or less hurt at the bottom of the Calumet and Hecla perpendicular shaft. The usual blasts of dynamite were fired last evening, but one failed to explode. At noon one of the miners at work there accidentally struck the charge with his pick. A deafening crash followed, the dynamite exploding, and sending masses of shattered rock in deadly showers all around the spot. Otto Flink and Alfred Erickson were killed instantly, their bodies being frightfully torn and scarred by the flying pieces of rock. Nelson Boone, who stood a short distance off, was hurled against a rock and sustained a fracture of the spine, beside other injuries. He cannot live. Captain John Cameron had his right arm broken in two places by pieces of stone, both his legs being also cut in many places.

These were the only men who stood close to the place where the charge exploded, but 26 miners who were at work in the vicinity were all more or less injured. The accident took place 1,000 feet underground.

ROBBED AND MURDERED.

A Hackman Gets Drunk and Pays for It With His Life.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SING SING, N. Y., October 3.—Peter Davis, a hackman employed by Liveryman Dolan, of Tarrytown, was found in a doorway on Cortlandt street, in that village, at about 1 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious. He had a deep wound on the left side of his head, back of the ear, and his pocketbook was found lying empty on his chest. His vest pockets were turned inside out. He died at 3 o'clock. He had driven several fares to the picnic of the Tarrytown and North Tarrytown firemen in Beekman's Grove last evening. He got drunk, and a man took the hack to the stable. Davis was known to have sold several tickets to the picnic, besides receiving the fares he carried there.

The wound looked as if it had been done with a club. Coroner Sutton and jury failed to elicit any further evidence. The jury rendered a verdict that he died from compression of the brain, caused in an unknown manner. Davis was 24 years old. He leaves a widow and three children.

A SOCIETY LADY UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Charles H. Moore Charged With Contempt of Court at Columbus.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, October 3.—Mrs. Fannie B. Moore, widow of the late Colonel Charles H. Moore, State Superintendent of Insurance, who is now a resident of New York City, but has been visiting friends in Columbus for the past few days, was arrested this morning and taken before the Probate Judge, charged with contempt of Court in refusing to make an accounting of her husband's estate as administratrix. Mrs. Moore received an insurance on her husband's life of some $15,000, and creditors who hold claims amounting to about $5,000 have brought the proceedings.

Mrs. Moore was unable to give bond, and is still in custody of the Sheriff to-night. She expects to secure her release to-morrow. When Colonel Moore was living she was among the prominent society leaders of Columbus.

A DESPERATE STREET DUEL.

Two Texas Ex-Sheriffs Meet on the Street and Shoot to Kill.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LLONO, TEX., October 3.—The most desperate street duel ever fought in Texas took place to-day between W. L. Beeson and Harry Roberts, ex-Sheriffs of this county. The trouble originated in the last campaign. Roberts' first shot broke Beeson's right wrist. The latter brought up his left arm and fired four shots, one of which struck Roberts on the side of the face.

Roberts fell, but raised himself and emptied his revolver. Two bullets struck Beeson in the body and one in the head, killing him instantly. Roberts cannot recover.

M'KINLEY ON THE TUG

Of War That Promises to Make the Coming Congress Lively.

A POSSIBLE SPEAKER ON RULES,

The Modification of Which the Majority Will Insist Upon.

THE RACE PROBLEM TO BE SETTLED.

Tanner and Dalzell Can't Affect Ohio's Foraker Boom, He Thinks.

Congressman McKinley, interviewed at Findlay, confirms what THE DISPATCH has printed from Congressmen of the opposing party, saying the opening of the coming Congress promised to be very stormy. He says the majority must "modify the rules." He likewise says the Southern vote and the race problem may as well be settled now as later on. He talks of 50,000 majority for Foraker in spite of Tanner and Dalzell.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FINDLAY, O., October 3.—Major William McKinley opened the political campaign for the Republicans of this Congressional district in a great meeting here to-night. Delegations from all the surrounding cities and towns were present, and when the Major was introduced he faced not less than 6,000 people, who were crowded so closely in and around the wigwam, that standing room was at a premium. The meeting was a success in point of numbers and enthusiasm, and was an occasion of much interest to the party in this part of the State.

Previous to the meeting Major McKinley granted THE DISPATCH correspondent a very pleasant interview, during which he spoke freely on nearly all the topics now interesting the public and politicians.

As Major McKinley is a candidate for, and may become, the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as that position would enable him chiefly to shape and guide the national legislation of the next two years, the following utterance from him, on what Congress is likely to do at the outset, is significant:

THEN COMES THE TUG.

"The first question that will confront the new Congress will be the adoption of rules to govern the body. As you know, each Congress makes its own specific rules for the consideration of the public business. When we meet there will be no rules, except those of a general parliamentary character, and the first great fight between the two parties will be on this subject.

"The Democrats, being slightly in the minority, will doubtless contest any effort that may be made to adopt rules which will enable the majority to handle the questions they may be called upon to consider. I apprehend the Democrats will oppose any change in the rules, and the Republicans will insist on a modification at least; otherwise their majority in the House would be no value to them."

"What legislation will be considered at this session of importance to the country?"

"The revision of the tariff will, of course, receive the consideration promised in the Republican national platform," said the Major, "after which will come financial questions, and lastly, but not least in importance, the passage of a law

TO GOVERN FEDERAL ELECTIONS,

in order that when a man casts his vote, it matters not in what State, it will be counted. This will, of course, bring up the race question, and we might just as well fight it out this year as any other, because it must inevitably be settled on the side of right, if the Republican party is to retain its influence, and the confidence of the country."

"What effect upon the Republican vote of Ohio will the resignation of Tanner have?" inquired THE DISPATCH correspondent.

"None whatever," was the short and sharp reply.

"Don't the soldiers look upon the seemingly forced resignation of Tanner as a backdown of the administration from its ante-election promises of liberal construction of pension laws, and the consideration of the demands of the veterans before everything else in the way of legislation?"

"I don't think they feel that way," said the Major. "Tanner, while a good soldier, and a popular man with the rank and file, is, after all, but an incident in the life of the administration, and the fact that it became necessary to relieve him from office will not affect the vote of one soldier in Ohio."

"Private Dalzell thinks otherwise, and he certainly represents a constituency, doesn't he, Major?"

"Dalzell's constituency?" interrogated Mr. McKinley; and then added: "Dalzell has no constituency; he is alone in all he says and does?"

CONFIDENT OF FORAKER'S VICTORY.

Regarding the campaign in Ohio, the Major expressed himself freely to the effect that his three weeks' campaign work in the State convinced him that Foraker would be elected by the largest plurality he had ever received as a candidate for the Governorship.

"Do you hear anything of the third term opposition, such as General Beatty says will affect not less than 50,000 Republicans in the State?"

"It is a nightmare; there's nothing in it," was the reply.

"How about the Legislature? Will the Republicans control it?"

"Yes, I think so. Of course, it is not so sure as the election of Foraker; but my impression is that we will have a good, comfortable majority on joint ballot."

"When do you return to Washington?"

"Immediately after the election. I will then go into active training, as the pugilists say, for the Speakership, and trust that my friends will consider that my ambition in this direction will always be judged by what may be regarded as best for the interests of the party to which I owe allegiance.

"I don't know any more about what my chances for securing the Speakership are than as if I were not a candidate. I have written no letters to my fellow-members asking their support, nor have I opened

HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON,

into which to lead such members of the House as may stray into the city during the vacation. It is true I am not indifferent to the warm expressions which come to me voluntarily from all over the country, pledging me support in my candidacy for the Speakership, and I am hopeful I will win the prize; but as to what strength I will have on the first ballot in caucus, or the subsequent ones, should this become necessary, I really cannot say, because I don't know. Several very worthy gentlemen besides myself are candidates for the place, and, when the break comes in the voting, my friends assure me I will be the beneficiary. Beyond this, I am not any better informed on the Speakership question than yourself."

Mr. McKinley refused to express any opinion as to who would be chosen United States Senator from Ohio, in the event the next General Assembly should be Republican, but it is understood his preference is for Foraker.

Chalkley LeConey Held Without Bail.

CAMDEN, N. J., October 3.—Judge Garrison, of the Supreme Court, to-day remanded Chalkley LeConey without bail for trial on the charge of murdering his niece, Annie LeConey.

HE HOLDS THE F[illegible]

A Chicago Citizen Refuses to be [illegible] From His Little Shanty—With His Wife and a Supply of Guns He Defeats All Assailants.

CHICAGO, October 3.—There was quite a bit of excitement this morning in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Grove streets, when Deputy Sheriff Leibrant and a half dozen assistants attempted to evict William O'Donnell and his family from their shanty. The house is not worth more than $25, but the lot is very valuable, and has been condemned for the use of the Santa Fe Railway Company. The price to be paid is $2,000, but owing to litigation as to the ownership the money is now tied up in court. An order for the possession of the property has been issued, however. When the Sheriff's posse got to the house this morning they found the head of the family waiting for them with a 44-caliber revolver in each hand.

"Don't you come in, or I'll blow your brains out," shouted William, as the deputies attempted to enter. "The first man that crosses my threshold will get a ball in his body."

"And if that is not enough I'll send in another," cried Mrs. O'Donnell, who stood near the window surrounded by half a dozen guns of about the same size.

Various tricks were resorted to, but without success. Not even with the help of the police could an entrance be effected, and after an hour's parley the officers drew off their forces to go to dinner. One shot was fired by O'Donnell as a deputy tried to sneak in the back way. The bullet whizzed past his ear, and he rapidly made himself scarce.

"Give us our money for our home, and we'll get out—not before," says William.

"Yes, we'll do that same, though God knows I'll never forget my old home," said Mrs. O'Donnell. "Twenty years ago I was married in that shanty, and I had lived there ten years before then. It's money or fight. Look to the gun, William, for the dirty spalpeens will be here again soon."

William still holds the fort.

THE BOGUS DIPLOMA MAN

Is Quietly Captured in Maine, to Go Back to New Hampshire.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NORWAY, ME., October 3.—Dr. H. F. Bradbury, the notorious dispenser of sheepskins, whose career was exposed in THE DISPATCH last Monday, was arrested here to-day. He has been hiding in this vicinity since Tuesday. Just how he got wind of the fact that the police were after him is not known, but he disappeared from Nashua, N. H., just as the police thought to lay hands upon him. He went to Boston and stayed until Monday night; then he came here.

This is one of his old stamping grounds, for his "annual announcements" were made with the Town Clerk of this remote hamlet, and in his annual pilgrimage to perform that duty he saw that the town would be a good place of refuge.

He was stopping at the hotel, and had just returned from a visit to a neighboring town, when the police arrested him. He was dumbfounded, but made no resistance and consented to return to New Hampshire without requisition papers. He was taken to Portsmouth to-night and will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL.

Programme Prepared for the Celebration at Baltimore.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, October 3.—Cardinal Gibbons makes public the following programme of the Catholic Centennial:

Sunday, November 10—Pontifical mass in the Cathedral here, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, celebrant, and a sermon by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. Pontifical vespers, Archbishop Heiss, celebrant. Sermon by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

Monday, November 11.—Meeting of Congress in Concordia Hall, two sessions. Reception to visiting prelates at the Concordia; in the evening, addresses by Hon. Charles B. Roberts, of Westminster, Md., and Martin F. Morris, of Washington, D. C.; response by Most Rev. W. H. Elder, of Cincinnati. Grand illumination.

Tuesday, November 12.—Meeting of Congress; all day session. Torchlight procession at night.

Wednesday, November 13—Dedication of Catholic University at Washington by Cardinal Gibbons, in the morning, followed by pontifical mass. Sermon by Right Rev. R. Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland. Opening of university course. 4 P. M., oration by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria. Latin poem by Prof. Schroeder.

HEWITT AND MORTON IN IT.

West Virginia Incorporates One of the Largest of Coal Companies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 3.—Articles incorporating one of the largest coal mining organizations in this country were issued by the Secretary of State to-day. The incorporators include Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; Levi P. Morton and his partner, Mr. Bliss, the New York banker. Another large capitalist interested is W. N. Page, of Ansted, Fayette county, this State. The latter will be general manager of the company.

They have leased the property of the Hawk's Nest Coal Company, in Fayette county, on the line of the C. & O. R. R., and will at once construct a broad-gauge railroad to take the place of a narrow-gauge line