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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1889. THREE CENTS

AGAINST TAMMANY.

The County Democracy of New York and Other Factions Propose to Wage

A HARD POLITICAL FIGHT.

Union of All Elements to be Brought About by the Citizens Movement.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR THE SCHEME

The Democrats Indorse the State Ticket, but Don't Propose to Flirt With Their Local Adversaries—What Tammany's Chief, Mr. Croker, Says of the Plan—John Field Accepts the Philadelphia Postmastership — Senator Sherman Makes His First Speech in the Ohio Campaign—Pension Bureau Possibilities—Wanamaker's Latest Plan.

The County Democracy of New York, while indorsing the State ticket, outlines an independent political policy. A citizens' movement is talked of to bring together all the anti-Tammany elements. Republicans are said to be interested in it. John Field accepts the Philadelphia postmastership in advance of his nomination. Steele, of Indiana, is believed to stand a chance of becoming Pension Commissioner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 10.—The County Committee of the County Democracy were too many for the seats at to-night's meeting in the small hall of Cooper Union. Colonel Murphy's report from the Executive Committee of the dates for the nominating conventions was the principal business of the evening, but the resolution indorsing the State ticket gave the opportunity for an important declaration of the spirit of the organization on the matter of union with Tammany on any nomination.

The expressions of all hands, when not on the floor, agreed with what was said on the floor, and was in effect that if there was any union Tammany would have to be the one to ask for it. After routine matters had been disposed of, Colonel John O'Byrne offered this resolution:

PLEDGING PARTY SUPPORT.

That the New York County Democracy, in county committee assembled, hereby ratifies and confirms the nominations for State officers, and approves the principles enunciated by the convention of the Democratic party in this State recently, held in Syracuse, and pledges its support thereto.

Colonel O'Byrne spoke of the opposition in convention of the County Democracy delegates to some of the nominees, but said that in party fealty the organization would bow to the potential will of the majority and come to the support of the ticket with an honest spirit and a hearty good will. He evoked enthusiastic applause, and indicated the warmth of the anti-Tammany feeling by the remark: "I trust that this is

THE LAST CONCESSION

we will be called upon to make to any party, or to any faction in the year 1889. We will wave the banner of the County Democracy in the November breezes and no longer flirt with any other faction."

The resolution was adopted with no further speech making, as was one offered and advocated by Colonel E. T. Wood, referring to the lack of accommodations in the public schools of the city, especially in the Twelfth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth wards, and calling upon the proper authorities to at once build more school houses. The talk about Tammany after the meeting was vague and guarded, but reliance was plainly placed on a citizens' movement, in support of which all elements opposed to Tammany would unite. Indeed, it was said that the arrangements for

THE CITIZENS' MEETING

were in progress and had been for several days. Its projectors rely upon the importance of the judiciary nominations to arouse public interest in the movement. As one of the County Democracy men said: "The fight will be against the grabbing proclivities of Tammany, and against the judiciary ring of those in places which they are scheming to keep possession of."

The probabilities are all in favor of the truth of the talk about such a movement. The Tammany men seem to have an inkling of it, and to be satisfied that there is something in it. Before the counties' meeting Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, said:

"The question of a union of the Democratic forces of this city, as far as Tammany is concerned, will be left to the decision of our County Convention. It is then deemed advisable a conference committee will be appointed. If it is not, the convention will proceed to the nomination of a ticket that no self-respecting citizen will be able to find any fault with. My own opinion is that there are

MANY BAD FEATURES

about these unions. The voters always suspect that they are the result of a deal. And when one side has to take candidates named by the other their records are sometimes not so carefully considered as if they were running with less strength behind them, and improper nominations are more likely to result. I have been told that the opposition to Tammany has taken the form of a combination, including Republicans and many others.

"The Republicans will concede anything else if they can gain a close district or two for the State Senate, or add to the party representation from the Assembly districts of this city. In the Sixth Assembly district, they say, the particulars of the deal are settled. The Republicans are to get the Assemblymen and the County Democracy the Aldermen if they can combine strength enough to beat Tammany."

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Governor Hill and Others Address the Clubs of the State.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 10.—The New Jersey Association of Democratic Clubs met in the Academy of Music at Newark to-day. Mayor Haynes, of Newark, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates and letters of regret were read from Grover Cleveland, Leon Abbett, Calvin S. Brice, Mayor Grant and others. Committees were appointed on finance, credentials, resolutions and new officers. The Committee on New Officers reported the following to serve for three years: President, Colonel E. A. Stevens, Hoboken; Secretary, William S. McKean, Essex; Treasurer, Solomon Reineman, Mercer. Vice Presidents were nominated from each county.

In the evening a public meeting arranged by the association was held in the Academy of Music. The throng that came to see and hear Governor Hill filled the hall to the doors. Governor Hill's speech was short and to the point. He said in part: In the last campaign questions other than sectional questions came. Then we discussed the tariff. We have made no backward step since a year ago. We don't devote ourselves to free trade, but stick to tariff reform. It is for the best interests of the party to revise the tariff. The place for the surplus should be reduced by the reduction of the tariff."

Senator McPherson, ex-Governor Abbett and others spoke.

JOHN FIELD ACCEPTS.

He Has Decided to be Postmaster at Philadelphia—Ex-Senator Hughes Chosen as His Assistant — Business Principles to Rule.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—"I have decided to accept the position of postmaster of this city," said John Field to-day, at his place of business, "and I have chosen ex-State Senator Benjamin F. Hughes as assistant postmaster. In accordance with my known civil service ideas I first offered the assistant postmastership to William B. Madara, superintendent of the city delivery department, because I regarded him as thoroughly equipped and fitted for the duties of the position, but as he declined the tender I then decided to name my own personal choice, Mr. Hughes. I want it understood that no leader or leaders influenced me in the choosing of my assistant. I have been associated with Mr. Hughes in the business of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company, of which I was acting president during Mr. Swain's absence, and I recognized his business capacity and general aptness."

"Then the question of politics did not enter into the appointment?" was asked.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Field. "He is strictly my personal choice. As to what faction of the Republican party he has been identified with I don't know, and if I did it would in no way influence me. I know that he has been out of politics for some time. Were he a politician I would not have considered him for the place."

"As Mr. Hughes is a well known Republican his appointment will no doubt give satisfaction to the party," was suggested.

"As to that," said Mr. Field, "I hope it will, but I go into the postoffice as free and as untrammeled as I enter my warehouse. I have made no pledge or promise to the administration or to any one else, nor have I been asked. The affairs of the postoffice will be conducted on the same general business principles as rule in our establishment here."

SHERMAN SPEAKS.

The Senior Ohio Senator at Last Enters Into the Ohio Campaign—Reasons Given for Republican Success—Campbell Personally All Right.

COLUMBUS, October 10.—Senator Sherman made his first speech to-day in this year's Ohio political campaign at Orrville. His points why the Republican party should succeed were:

First—It is the affirmative and aggressive party that has done more for the country than any other party in its history.

Second—That it stands upon the correct theory of the nature and powers of the general Government, while the Democratic party is restricted by a narrow rule of construction.

Third—That two Republican Legislatures have rescued the State from fraudulent elections, and, if sustained in power, will give further reforms in elections and in reduction of taxes.

The Senator paid a high compliment to Governor Foraker as a man and soldier, and his administration had been a clean and economical one, and that he was entitled to another election and the people would so vote by an immense majority. He denounced the Mill bill as sectional and said it struck at 100 Northern industries to about 20 in the South, and made a strong plea for protection which had made our country the grandest and most prosperous on the face of the earth.

He spoke of Mr. Campbell as a gentleman of merit and ability, but as a man who led a party whose triumph this fall would bring injury to Ohio and set back the cause of reform throughout the nation.

PENSION POSSIBILITIES.

A New Candidate in the Field, but Major Poole Still Leads.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The latest report concerning the appointment of a successor to Corporal Tanner as Commissioner of Pensions is that ex-Congressman Steele, of Indiana, is to be called to the front. The rumor probably arose from the fact that Steele is in the city. It can hardly be true that Harrison contemplates bestowing another office upon an Indiana man. In fact, a gentleman who talked with the President a day or two ago on the subject of the Pension Commissionership says that the successful candidate must come from a section of the country remote from Hoosierdom. The President fully realizes the fact that relatives of the family and citizens of the Presidental State have had about all that belongs to them, and that hereafter outside States must be given a chance.

Steele is a fairly good man for the place. He served throughout the war in an Indiana regiment, going up the ladder from private to Lieutenant Colonel, afterward was a Lieutenant in the regular army, and sat four terms in Congress. He was for several years a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and had he been elected to the Fifty-first Congress would have probably been made chairman of that committee. Steele and Harrison are very good friends, and no doubt the President would like to appoint him if he could consistently do so. Those who pretend to know the Presidental mind, however, say that Frank Hiscock's candidate, Major Poole, of Syracuse, is still ahead in the race and that he has the best possible show of winning.

ONE OF WANAMAKER'S PLANS.

He Will Make Some More Places for the Hungry Office Seekers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The next report of Postmaster General Wanamaker is likely to contain a recommendation that Congress will extend the free delivery system so as to embrace a larger number of towns than now. As at present established, the Postmaster General is authorized to confer free delivery upon any town having a population—ascertained by a regular census, and not merely estimated—of not less that 10,000 or where the local postage amounts to $10,000 a year. Mr. Wanamaker is considering the feasibility of reducing this minimum to 8,000 population and $8,000 local postage. This would let in a good many offices, especially after the census of 1890 is taken.

The change would benefit the Republican party. Every postmaster would probably be expected to select Republicans exclusively for his force of letter carriers, and this would add from four to ten men, with all their families and friends, to the list of the assuredly loyal in each of the favored communities.

GRANT MEANS BUSINESS.

The New York Electric Light Companies Must Render Their Lines Safe—A Threat Made That an Injunction Will be Procured.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 10.—There was a breezy time in the Board of Electrical Control this afternoon. Mayor Hewitt declared that expert Wheeler's certificate of safety should be possessed by every electric light company before they turned on their currents to-night. Mr. Wheeler protetted that it would be necessary to inspect every inch of the 1,600 miles of wires in the city to certify them, though he believed them safe. The Mayor closed by throwing the responsibility on Wheeler. The lights burned in the city just as usual. Mr. Wheeler made no attempt to compel the companies to shut off the lights. He said he had no power to do so.

The day before the Subway Commissioners notified the companies not to use circuits where the insulation was imperfect. Mr. Wheeler did not think himself authorized to take any further steps and said that the companies ran their full circuits to-night at their own risk. The companies do not consider that the Mayor has the right to order their circuits closed when the city has not provided subways sufficient for their wires. They prepared injunctions after to-day's meeting, which, by morning, will be ready to be served upon the Mayor and the city, enjoining the interfering with the aerial circuits. They will not serve the injunctions unless the Mayor takes some radical steps, as they wish to keep on as good terms with the city authorities as possible.

At 9:30 P. M. William Hart, 40 years old, of 10 Stanton street, an engineer who has charge of the electrical plant of the National Theater, received a shock which rendered him insensible. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Chambers Street Hospital, and recovered sufficiently to resume his work.

A YOUNG BRIDE'S PLAN.

She Dresses in Boy's Clothes to Earn Money to Start Housekeeping.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 10.—Mrs. Brayman, who keeps a boarding house at Newark, N. J., was thrown into a state of excitement today. About a month ago Joseph Condon and Walter Conklin went to the boarding house and upon the presentation of satisfactory reference, was given a room. After they had been there several days two other young men came to the house and asked for board. They were given a room adjoining that occupied by Condon and Conklin. The new arrivals were rather good-looking. They gave their names as Harry White and George Smith. The two boys appeared to shun female society. It was noticed that Condon and Conklin were very chummy with the two young fellows who occupied the adjoining room.

The boarders were treated to a startling revelation at dinner time to-day. The young man known as Harry White came home alone shortly before dinner. A colored girl was sent to his room to tell him to come down to dinner. The girl came down stairs screaming: "Good Lawd a' mussy, Mister White is a girl." Mrs. Brayman, followed by several boarders, hurried upstairs to "Harry's" room. She explained that she was Joseph Condon's wife and that George Smith was her sister. She married Condon six months ago, and had donned male attire in order to earn enough money to start them in housekeeping.

A DREADFUL DIG AT WHITNEY.

The Dolphin, Which He Said Was Structurally Weak, is a Marvel.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The official report of Rear Admiral Jouett, President of the board appointed to inspect the steamer Dolphin upon her recent return from a cruise around the world, has been received by Secretary Tracy. The report says:

After a careful inspection I have to report that the Dolphin is in admirable condition, clean and sweet throughout, showing much care and attention upon the part of the Captain and executive officers. In a few days she will be ready for sea, and this, after a cruise around the world. This vessel has been three years and nine months in commission. Considering the service performed, and her present admirable condition, she is very creditable to the service. I know of no vessel possessing so many qualities and comforts to officers and men.

Secretary Tracy said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

The Dolphin was the vessel which, it was claimed, was structurally weak. She comes back, after a cruise of 58,000 miles, with not a joint sprung or a sign of weakness about her any where. The Dolphin will do.

A HOT FIGHT AGAINST MAHONE.

Riddleberger and the Richmond Republican League Opposing the Ex-Senator.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, October 10.—Ex-Senator Riddleberger is to visit Richmond in a week to begin what he says will be the red-hottest campaign of his life against Mahone. He will come under the auspices of the Republican League of this city, which has taken the field against Mahone, and has begun the publication of a campaign weekly. The league will conduct its own fight in its own way. The revelations of Mahone's work in the Southwest have caused the sudden move.

McKinney, the Democratic nominee, has cancelled all his previous engagements in the State and started to devote his entire time to that section under the direction of the local management.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

After Shooting Two People and Defying Officers, an Aged Man Suicides.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SALT LAKE CITY, October 10.—Robert Branton, aged 72 years, a sheep herder, while drunk to-day shot his wife through the body. He asked her to kiss him, which she did, and then he shot her because she refused to live with him and intended to get a divorce because of his intemperance. Branton's stepson grabbed at the gun, whereupon the wretch shot him through the left hand.

The mother and son rushed into the street, while Branton hurried to the top of the stairs, where he stood off five officers for 15 minutes with his gun, and then turned the gun and shot himself dead. Mrs. Branton will die.

Bank Wrecker Jessup Indicted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCRANTON, October 10.—George A. Jessup, who wrecked the Scranton City Bank in May, was indicted to-day for embezzlement and larceny. The directors of the bank have become personally responsible for the liability, amounting to nearly $300,000.

No More Cronin Jurors.

CHICAGO, October 10.—No additional jurors were secured in the Cronin case today. Nothing of interest developed during the session.

LADIES' LOUD TALK.

The W. C. T. U. Convention the Scene of Much Wordy Warfare.

SEVERAL DELEGATES BARRED OUT

After an Acrimonious Debate on the Question of Proper Credentials.

A BABY CREATES GREAT CONFUSION.

Mrs. Forrest, of Philadelphia, Elected President on the First Ballot.

The W. C. T. U. Convention at Philadelphia was enlivened by spirited debates. The bone of contention was the admission of certain delegates. Several ladies became greatly excited. A good deal of electioneering was also done, making the proceedings decidedly interesting throughout.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The session to-day of the State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was breezy and interesting from the time President Swift rapped it to order at 10 o'clock until the adjournment at dark. "The partisan wing," as the advocates of unconditional prohibition are called, seemed to hold the balance of power, and ran the business pretty much as they pleased, concluding the day's work by electing their candidates for office by a rousing majority.

There was almost incessant whispering among the delegates, despite repeated admonitions from the Chair, and it was almost impossible to hear any but the loudest speakers. Mrs. Swift made frequent appeals for order, but as the excitement incident to electioneering increased, the confusion became more and more dense. Finally, a motion was made that no one be allowed to walk through the aisles except the pages. This started a hot debate, in consequence of which the motion was tabled and the business continued.

A VERY LIVELY SESSION.

The morning session opened with prayer by Mrs. Frances Barnes, of New York, and the consideration of committee reports was resumed. The Executive Committee reported in favor of publishing 500 copies of the President's address and Mrs. Palmer's report on legal work for distribution. The number was, on motion, increased to 5,000 copies and the report adopted.

The first real trouble of the convention arose when Mrs. H. H. Forrest, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, took the platform and commenced to read the list of delegates. When Chester was reached an objection was made to the presence of a delegate representing Schuylkill and Downingtown. The claim was made that the combined membership of the two places was not sufficient to entitle them to representation. Mrs. Forrest declared that sufficient members had been paid for to entitle those places to a delegate, but the discussion became so warm that the chair was compelled to decide the argument out of order at that time. Lebanon county proved

ANOTHER BONE OF CONTENTION.

Mrs. Forrest stated that as no dues had been paid by that county it was not entitled to a delegation. The lady representing the county hotly explained that her constituents had exhausted their funds in working for prohibition, and she was under the impression that she was entitled to admission on that ground. She was finally given the privileges of the floor, but debarred from voting. Luzerne county was insulted when its delegation was reduced from ten to six because of the amount of dues paid in. Mrs. McCool, of the delegation, explained that the fault was with one of the local unions which had neglected to pay up, and the excess delegates were given all the privileges of the floor except that of voting.

So many counties were shown to have sent more delegates than the amount of dues paid up warranted, that finally telegrams were sent to the various county treasurers for figures, and all the delegates were received, but that action was not taken until many hot words had passed and it was time for lunch.

DELEGATES BECOME EXCITED.

After recess the discussion again waxed warm, exceptions having been taken to some portions of the minutes as they were read. The delegation question was brought up again, and Chester county's positive claim to have paid up all required dues resulted in the treasurer being ordered to make a careful examination of her books. She looked hurriedly through her accounts, and announced that a mistake in regard to Chester had been discovered.

This brought the other barred-out delegates to their feet, and for a time the excitement was at fever heat. Each delegation insisted that if there was a mistake in one case there must have been in others, and the faulty accounts were severely criticised, though all the ladies insisted that nothing personal was contained in their remarks.

A BABY REPRESENTATIVE.

In the midst of the confusion, Mrs. Gibson presented a baby, 6 months old, as a delegate from Philadelphia. This action distracted the attention of the excited delegates, and while they were admiring the little one the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted, leaving many delegates uncertain as to whether or not they were entitled to sit in the convention.

The election of officers being the next order of business, there was a renewal of the excitement, and electioneering commenced in earnest. Candidates were plentiful, no less than six nominations being made for the Presidency, but Mrs. Mary H. Jones, of this city, was the most popular, and she was elected on the first ballot. Mrs. H. H. Forrest, of Philadelphia, was elected Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. P. Amier, of Scranton, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Treasurer. There were so many candidates for the Vice Presidency that it was impossible to make the selection, and another vote will be taken to-morrow morning.

While the ballots were being counted, after each vote, papers were read by Mrs. C. E. Roney, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Mrs. M. F. Lovell and Mrs. Rebecca Marble Thomas.

MEETING OF THE Y. W. C. T. U.

This evening the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union held their session. The stage was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms, while around the hall were a number of white banners. The programme opened with a song. After the reading of the Scriptures by Mrs. William Patten, of Philadelphia, Miss M. Whitechurch, Superintendent of Young Women's Work in Montgomery, led in prayer. Mrs. M. V. Brooks, of this city, and Mrs. W. B. Rhoads, of Allegheny, read reports on young woman's work. A solo, by Mrs. Cora E. Post, of Allegheny, was loudly applauded. Miss J. E. Richmond, of Chester county, spoke on Normal schools. Miss H. Frances Jones made a long address on "Loyal Temperance Legion Exercises." Miss Charlotte Stratton, of Blair county, discussed the "Kitchen Garden System."

After a song by the choir, Miss Ida Deaver, of Juniata county, gave a scientific temperance instruction. Miss Carrie Purdy, of Northumberland county, made a strong appeal to girls. Miss Ida W. Schoch, of Lycoming county, presented the convention a banner in behalf of Young Women's Christian Temperance work. Miss E. S. Beacom, of Allegheny county, State Secretary, and Miss F. J. Barnes, National Superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U. work in New York, made addresses. The session closed with a hymn by the choir.

THE NEW YORK STILL AGROUND.

The Big Steamer Fast in the Mud but Her Passengers Taken Ashore.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Inman steamship City of New York had stuck in the mud in Gedney's channel for 24 hours at high tide to-night, and was likely to stick until she should be lightened. It was an unpleasant ending of the voyage in which her White Star rival for the first time defeated her, and a fire in the coal bunkers, that lasted 12 hours, had helped make the voyage unpleasant, too. She left the channel to avoid running into a pilot boat that crossed her bows and ran not less than three feet in the mud and the tide was running ebb. A fleet of tugs went down to haul her off at the morning tide. By 7 o'clock the tugs had made fast to the big ship. The passengers thronged the decks to see the novel spectacle. At the signal the tugs all threw their throttles wide open and there was a long pull, and a pull altogether. By 8 o'clock she began to move slowly. For an hour they worked away, and then they had to stop. The tide, urged by the northwest wind, had run away to sea from under them. There was nothing for it but to send for steamboats to take off the passengers.

Among the passengers thus transferred were Wilson Barrett, Mr. George Gould and his young wife, who was Edith Kingdon, the actress. Mrs. Gould was not able to walk down the steep gang plank. A sturdy and handsome officer picked her up in his arms as if she had been a child, carried her down the plank and put her in a reclining chair in the ladies' cabin. George followed looking very anxious and ill at ease.

JEFF DAVIS' ESTATE FOR SALE.

A Company Formed to Buy a Large Tract of Land Owned by Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, MISS., October 10.—The Davis Land Company, which is a regularly chartered institution under the laws of Mississippi, to-day perfected plans for the issuance of stock at $10 per share. The object of the company is to sell about 6,000 acres of land owned by Jefferson Davis on White river, Arkansas. This land is said to be very valuable, there being an estimate already made of the value of timber per acre, the figures being placed as high as $30,000.

The State Treasurer, Hemingway, is President of the company, and books for subscriptions are now open. Two men have been selected to canvass the State in behalf of the company, and it is predicted they will soon raise the $100,000 necessary to buy the land from the ex-President of the Confederacy.

A CARPET MAKERS' TRUST.

Prominent Manufacturers Talk of Combining to Advance Their Interests.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Several of Philadelphia's largest carpet manufacturers were present at the meeting which was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, to devise a plan for the formation of an immense carpet manufacturers' trust with a view to controlling the larger part of the trade in this country.

Robert Dorna, John Dobson and others were questioned about the scheme, but had little to say. Thomas Taylor thought a trust would benefit the trade. John Bromley, who was at the meeting, said that the intention was to form a trust, but in his opinion the scheme was impracticable because there are too many individual manufacturers, and it would be impossible to control sufficient trade.

A TOUGH CITIZEN KILLED.

A New York Cowboy Fatally Shot by a Man He Insulted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 10.—Skipper John Clark, of the sand schooner Nathan Jarvis, which is owned by Alderman Gilligan, shot and killed John Carey, a tough citizen, locally known as the "Cowboy of Avenue A," in front of Casey's saloon, on the corner of Fifteenth street and Avenue C at 6 o'clock to-night. Carey was a hard-fisted, strapping fellow, and recently nearly killed Captain Monahan, of the sand schooner Laura White, in a street fight.

Clark asked to be let alone. Carey called him names and raised his arm to strike the skipper, who jumped back, drew his revolver and fired, killing him instantly.

THE CZAR IN GERMANY.

Russia's Monarch is Received With Every Mark of Attention.

KIEL, October 10.—The Czar arrived here this afternoon on the imperial yacht Derjeva. The yacht steamed through the British fleet and anchored alongside the German guardship Baden. The British and German squadrons saluted the Derjeva. Generals von Werder and von Kaltenborn-Stachau, Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, Admirals von Gotz and Norr and Court Marshal Seckendorff boarded the Derjeva to greet the Czar.

The yacht was illuminated with electric lights, and was anchored opposite the castle. The Czar remained aboard until he left, closely guarded, for the train which will convey him to Berlin.

A REGISTERED POUCH STOLEN.

Bold Mail Robbers Operate in the Center of the Cincinnati Depot.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—This evening when the mail pouches of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad were being placed upon the trucks at the Central Depot, this city, some unknown person managed to get away with a pouch of registered mail. Pursuit was made, and the pouch, cut open, was found under a bridge near the west end of the depot.

The robbers got away with four packages and the rest were all recovered. Superintendent Burt, of the railway mail service, says there was nothing of money value in the packages lost, all of which were registered.

A HORSE THIEF'S MAD ACT.

He Fatally Wounds a Man and Woman Without Any Reason.

WILKESBARRE, October 10.—At Lagrange last evening, Eugene Shippey, a notorious horse thief, drove to Miller & Dewitt's farm, jumped from the wagon, and taking up a shotgun deliberately shot and fatally wounded the driver, Charles Tannery. He then went to a house near by and fired a shot at Mrs. Bussy and her daughter Mary, the mother being mortally wounded.

No cause can be assigned for the act, but it is believed that he was out of his mind. Tannery is reported dead. Shippey was arrested.

The Juror Was Insane.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 10.—Addison Rice, the juror who was fined $50 and sent to jail for 30 days for trying to secure a bribe from the Ontario Canning Company, was to-day declared insane and was released from jail.

AN EARNEST TRIBUTE

To the Memory of the Dead Congressman, the Famous Sunset Cox.

A MEETING AT THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Cleveland and Governor Knott Pronounce Eloquent Eulogies.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN ATTENDANCE.

The Widow of the Deceased Statesman Witnesses the Proceedings.

A memorial meeting in honor of Samuel S. Cox was held at New York last evening. The principal speakers were Grover Cleveland and Proctor Knott. A number of other distinguished personages were present.

NEW YORK, October 10.—No larger assemblage ever gathered within the walls of Cooper Union than was present there this evening at the services in memory of the late Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox. There were present men and women not only from the district he represented, but from all parts of the city. Among those on the platform were ex-President Cleveland, Mayor Grant, ex-Mayors Hewitt and Cooper, General Sherman, Roger A. Pryor, Chaplain Milburn, of Washington; Senator Aldrich, George W. Curtis and John A. Cockerill. Mrs. Cox sat on the platform in front of a draped portrait of her husband.

The services opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. McSweeney, pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic Church. Julius Harburger, President of the Steckler Association, then introduced the presiding officer of the evening, ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland said:

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is peculiarly fit and proper that among the tributes paid to the worth and usefulness of Samuel S. Cox, the most hearty and sincere should flow from the hearts of his Congressional constituents. These he served faithfully and well; and they were honored by the honor of his life. It was as their chosen public servant that he gathered fame, and exhibited to the entire country the strength and the brightness of the hue of American statesmanship. It was while he still served them that he died. All his fellow citizens mourn his death and speak in praise of his character and his achievements in public life; but his constituents may well feel that the affliction of his death is nearer to them than to others, by so much as they are entitled to a greater share of pride in all that he wrought.

I should not suit the part allotted to me on this occasion if I were to speak at length of the many traits of character within my personal knowledge that made your friend and mine the wise and efficient legislator, the useful and patriotic citizen and the kind and generous man. These things constitute a theme upon which his fellow countrymen love to dwell, and they will be presented to you to-night in more eloquent terms than I can command. I shall not, however, forbear remembering the fact that your representative, in all his public career and in his relations to legislation, was never actuated by a

CORRUPT OR SELFISH

interest. His zeal was born of public spirit, and the motive of his labor was the public good. He was never found among those who cloak their efforts for personal gain and advantage beneath the disguise of disinterested activity for the welfare of the people. These are pleasant things for his friends to remember to-night; and they are without doubt the things upon which rest the greatest share of the honor and respect which his memory exacts from his fellow citizens.

But while we thus contemplate the value of unselfish public usefulness, we cannot restrain a reflection which has a somber coloring. What is the condition of the times when we justly and fairly exalt the memory of a deceased public servant because he was true and honest and faithful to his trust? Are we maintaining a safe standard of public duty when the existence of these virtues, instead of being general, are exceptional enough to cause congratulation?

All public servants should be as true and honest and faithful as the man whom we mourn to-night. I beg you to take home with you among the reflections which this occasion shall awaken an appreciation of the truth that if we are to secure for ourselves all the blessings of our free institutions we must better apprehend the interest we have at stake in their scrupulous maintenance, and must exact of those whom we trust in public office, a more rigid adherence to the demands of public duty.

It is with much satisfaction that I now introduce Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky.

A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE.

Congressman Proctor Knott delivered a eulogy upon his deceased brother Congressman. The disposition to honor the dead, Mr. Knott said, was common to humanity everywhere, and innate with every member of our species who is capable of the slightest feeling of respect for his fellowmen. Of Mr. Cox, he said:

The pomp and circumstance of war were not for him. His triumphs were the beneficent but bloodless victories of peace. The name of no man was ever more widely known or more lovingly revered among his countrymen than his. Thousands who had never looked upon his kindly face, nor listened to his friendly voice, read through the blinding mists of bitter tears the mournful tidings that his generous pulse had been stilled by the icy touch of death. Yet how few there are among all the mighty multitudes who loved him in life and who mourn for him in death, who fully realized all that was great in his marvelous character.

Mr. Knott gave a biographical sketch of Mr. Cox, paying graceful tribute to the excellent traits of character and gifted intellect upon which was reared the magnificent structure which brought their possessor fame and honor in his later years. Continuing, he said:

In Congress, Mr. Cox found his appropriate sphere. No other forum could have suited his tastes so well, or more adapted to his talents, and in that his peer in all particulars will

PROBABLY NEVER BE SEEN

again. There his remarkable character appeared like a diamond of purest water, fashioned with a thousand facts, each emitting a blaze of iridescent splendor. The one trait, however, which distinguished him pre-eminently in the estimation of a large majority of his fellowmen, was the gentle, joyous, lovable disposition which constantly displayed itself in the playful wit, the genial humor, the kindly sentiments, and tender sympathies which welled up from the serene depths of his generous nature like a perennial fountain of bright and sparkling water.

He was indeed the gentlest of men, and had he been asked to designate, among all the diversified transactions of his long and brilliant career in Congress, those which afforded him the supremest pleasure, he would probably have mentioned his repeated and earnest appeals for "Universal Amnesty," his eloquent defense of the homes and firesides of the South against a merciless and unconstitutional act of confiscation; his generous and disinterested services to a large class of ill-paid employes in the humbler grades of the public service; his repeated manifestations of an earnest and active sympathy in the sufferings of the oppressed and downtrodden kindred of the thousands of his fellow-citizens of foreign birth, and his ultimate triumph, after laborious and long-continued effort, in the establishment and successful organization of an efficient life-saving service, which has been the means of preserving multitudes of valuable lives, and of protecting myriads of happy hearthstones from the grim specters of anguish and desolation.

It may be safely said, at least, that by these and similar exhibitions of an enlightened philanthropy, he reared for himself in the grateful hearts of his countrymen a monument of affection which will survive in the memory of their posterity long after the majestic dome beneath whose shadow his beneficent labors were performed, shall have crumbled into dust.

A Girl Shot While Stealing Cabbages.

OMAHA, NEB., October 10.—A young girl named Lizzie Williams, daughter of a farmer living near South Omaha, was fatally shot last night by Samuel Peterson, a neighbor. Peterson says the girl was stealing cabbages from his garden.

STRONG OPPOSITION

Master Printers Adopt Resolutions Declaring Against the Proposed Eight-Hour Day—The Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—The National Typothetæ attacked the eight-hour law vigorously to-day. The report of the committee is subjoined:

The eight-hour question is no new thing in deliberations of this body. Indeed the notice given in September, 1887, by direction of the International Typographical Union, of a determination to inaugurate a strike in November following, was one of the causes of the establishment of this organization in September of that year. The history of that strike, or strikes, for there were several of them, attests the wisdom of instituting measures of defense in advance of the attack. This question comes up again in a difficult shape, and though no official demand has been made as yet upon any member of our constituent bodies for the adoption of an eight-hour day, the published proceedings of the Confederate Trades Assembly, of which the International Typographical Union is a member, and in which proceedings it participated, is sufficient notice that in the future our local typothetæ may again have the question thrust upon them. Therefore we unhesitatingly declare that it is the interest of every master printer in the country to resist the establishment of any rule having for its object a shorter work day, and we would recommend the adoption of the resolution proposed on this subject by the Executive Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the United Typothetæ there is nothing in the state of the printing trade of the country which justifies any reduction in the hours of labor, and we therefore recommend each local typothetæ to take such action as in its opinion may be necessary to meet the issue if it should be seriously considered.

There was a lengthy debate on this resolution. Many thought it unwise to place the typothetæ so on record, but the majority seemed to think that not to pass the resolution would be considered a back down on the part of the typothetæ and would embolden the printers to make a fight for the eight-hour system. When a vote was taken the resolution as read was carried by a good majority. It was decided to employ a lecturer and organizer to promote the anti-eight-hour movement.

The Committee on Nomination made the following report which was accepted: For President, Colonel Horace F. Rockwell, of Boston; Corresponding Secretary, Everett Wadde, of Richmond; Recording Secretary, J. S. Cushing, of Boston; Treasurer, A. O. Russell, of Cincinnati.

RANDALL NEARLY WELL.

The Ex-Speaker Departs for Washington, Expecting Soon to Begin Work Again—His Sixty-First Birthday Pleasantly Spent.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The express from the South, which had stopped at Willingford on its way up to have attached a special car containing Congressman and Mrs. Samuel J. Randall, Miss Susan Randall, Samuel J. Randall, Jr., Dr. Martin, the family physician; Dallas Sanders and Register of Wills Gratz, rolled into Broad street station at 9:45 this morning. The entire party, with the exception of Mr. Gratz, were on their way to Washington, where Mr. Randall expects shortly to be able to begin his Congressional labors. As soon as the train stopped it was boarded by Congressman O'Neill, Superintendent of the Mint Fox and other friends of Mr. Randall.

Mr. Randall, whose bright eyes still retain their luster, but whose dark skin and hair have changed somewhat, remarked: "I am feeling a great deal better, and am steadily improving. When one has been ill for a time he cannot expect to get well in a day. This is my 61st birthday, and I am passing it as pleasantly as possible. I am now on my way to Washington, and I expect to be fully able shortly to begin my work for the coming session."

The party left on the 10:30 express south. As the train pulled out, the ex-Speaker, steadying himself, with one hand grasping the railing of the car, stood and waved adieu to his friends and the large crowd of employes at the Pennsylvania Railroad station who had gathered to witness his departure.

LAND FOR THE RAILROADS.

A Decision Made Under the Late Administration Revoked.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—In the case of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, Secretary Noble to-day overruled the decision of Commissioner Sparks made May 3, 1887, which required the company to file with its lists of lands selected under its grants the usual non-mineral affidavit in use in agricultural cases generally. The practice in the case of land grant railroad companies is for the agent to make out lists of lands within the grant and submit the same to the department with an affidavit to the effect that the plats and surveyors' return show the lands to be non-mineral. Mineral lands are reserved from the grant.

The ordinary agricultural claimant must take oath that he knows from personal inspection that the land he claims is non-mineral in character. The Secretary