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QUAY'S MAILED HAND

Casts Chairman Conger, of Ohio, Deep Into the Tureen of Despondency.

LANGSTON NOT TO LINGER,

But to Proceed at Once to Help Mahone Out of the Mud.

OHIO REPUBLICANS CLAIM EVERYTHING.

Foraker Figures Out a Majority for Himself of From 12,000 to 15,000—He Sends His Respects to Admirers in Pennsylvania—Last Appeal of His Party in His Behalf—The Governor Talks in Polysyllables—Chairman Neal, of the Democratic Committee, Not Afraid of Big Words—He Says Campbell Has the Republicans on the Run—A Rich Candidate for Senator Would be an Acquisition.

Interesting and roseate interviews with Republican politicians in Ohio are gleaned by a DISPATCH staff correspondent. Foraker thinks he'll have from 12,000 to 15,000 plurality. Chairman Neal, of the Democratic Committee, gives no figures, but says he's as hopeful as ever. Springfield Republicans aren't as sanguine. They think the fight a very close one.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 30.—Colonel A. L. Conger was deeply immersed in the tureen of despondency when a visit was paid to the State Republican headquarters this afternoon. Prof. John M. Langston, the magnetic colored orator, has been swaying vast crowds with his eloquent fulminations against mossbacked doctrines, during the past week, but Senator Quay telegraphed Colonel Conger recalling Langston to Virginia.

Conger kicked by telegraph, and sent an urgent telegram also to Langston, who is at Ironton, begging him (Langston) to telegraph to Quay the Ohio mission was a noble one, worthy of even Old Dominion forensicalities. Langston couldn't see it in that light. He left Virginia against his will, and only upon Senator Quay's imperative assignment of him to Ohio, officially made as Chairman of the National Committee. So Langston was only too glad to get back to Virginia, and returned a telegraphic answer to Colonel Conger, stating that the wishes of Senator Quay would be paramount with him.

QUAY STICKS IN HIS OAR.

Meanwhile, Colonel Conger received a telegram from Senator Quay which must have been loaded. The National Chairman said imperatively the situation in Virginia had become desperate, owing to the attitude of the Republicans malcontents and the widely believed stories that Langston had been turned down by Senator Mahone on account of his color—these latter having had a disastrous effect upon the colored vote in Virginia. It was a Macedonian cry, with a sting in its tail, and Senator Quay wound up with a gentle reminder that the National Republican Committee was boss of the situation.

There was nothing for it but compliance, and so Langston was notified to leave for Washington on the first train after his speech at Ironton to-night. He sent word back that he would love to set his foot on his political heath once more. His reentrance into Virginia will be celebrated by sundry hullabalioos. So another speaker was assigned to the broken engagements, and Colonel Conger

SLIPPED OUT OF TOWN

mysteriously—some say to go to Ironton, to renew the battle. Before he went he was seen for a few moments and talked equably of the State situation, despite his evident annoyance at the Langston episode.

Colonel Conger does not claim the whole of Ohio, but says serenely that the battle is fairly well won. Said he:

"I can fully admit that the Halstead matter was a facer to our campaigners. It gave the Republicans a chill which was not easily dissipated, but everybody has pulled themselves together, and are working with redoubled energy. Mr. Halstead's manliness has recoiled upon the Democratic orators who so eagerly seized upon the affair, and I think we have really gained ground since the truth became known. I can say that never in the history of Ohio politics has the Republican organization been as perfect and thorough as at present, and that is what counts. We really have as good an organization as in any Presidental campaign in past years. I have had within the last 24 hours detailed reports of the registration of voters, which show it to be but slightly smaller than last year, and much larger than the last Gubernatorial fight. There are large numbers of war boys who will cast their first vote, and cast it for Governor Foraker."

THE EFFECTS OF ILLNESS.

"Will Governor Foraker's illness detract from his vote?"

"It is claimed that his inability to speak during the past week will lose him 5,000 votes, but I think that all moonshine. He has been the recipient of much more sympathy than would offset the other claim. The talk of third-termism has melted away in the last week, precisely as might have been expected. We are sure of the Legislative ticket, and positive of Governor Foraker's triumphant election. With such a superb organization, and such able presentation of the issues of the campaign, the plurality should reach between 18,000 and 20,000. It may go higher, but we are moderate, and don't want, or claim, the impossible things expected by the opposition."

It is learned that under to-day's date confidential communications to the trusty henchmen of the Republican party have gone from here all over the State. After sundry admonitions to the effect there is importance in watching the count and guarding tally-sheets; that a full vote is of vast importance; that no attention should be paid to slanderous attacks upon Governor Foraker, no matter how startling or terrific; that nothing could be surprising at such a stage of such a canvass, the communications says:

A LAST APPEAL.

Defeat now would vindicate those who perpetrated the notorious election frauds of 1884 and 1885, and give them control of the State Government and State institutions. It would enable them to destroy the laws securing honest elections, as well as much of the other legislation enacted for the protection and advancement of the interest of the citizens of Ohio. It would destroy the credit of the State, and increase taxation. It would give the Democracy another United States Senator from Ohio. It would give a Democratic Legislature the desired opportunity, under the new census, to gerrymander the State for Congressional purposes, so that instead of 16 Republican Congressmen from Ohio, as we now have, we would probably elect but four or five. This gain would undoubtedly give the Democrats a majority in the next Congress, allowing them to destroy the American system of protection, thus crippling the manufacturing industries of our State or reducing the wages of the workingmen of Ohio. WALES.

FORAKER'S FIGURES.

He Calculates on Having a Majority of 12,000 to 15,000—Not a Candidate for the Senate, Though He Once Had Such Aspirations—His Hopes.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 30.—Governor Foraker to-day descended the broad stairs of his handsome mansion on Broad street, with a springiness of step and a sprightliness of bearing which conveyed anything but the impression that he was or has been ill. The afternoon was beautiful, and the Governor sighed as he shook hands with THE DISPATCH correspondent and gazed out through a bay window.

"Too bad to have to be cooped up in such weather, is it not?" said Ohio's Executive, with his old-time geniality.

"Then you cannot meet the Americus Club at Warren to-morrow?" asked the correspondent.

"No, and I am extremely sorry. The Americus Club are gallant fellows, and I should have enjoyed keenly their companionship, but I have been forced to give up the plan. My physician has just left, leaving positive orders that I should remain quiet. Though my bowel disorder is entirely gone, I still suffer slight pains, and he says that the effort of speaking might be attended with disastrous consequences. I have just sent telegrams to Pittsburg, indicating my regrets at not being able to go to Warren. The committee, however, will give the Americus gentlemen some capital oratory. Major McKinley and General Jones, of Youngstown, will supplement the efforts of General Hastings and Senator Delamater, and that

OUGHT TO PROVE SUFFICIENT

for the most exacting. I have made 60 speeches in the campaign, but will make no more except to positively keep my Cincinnati engagement. I have not yet outlined my remarks for the close of the campaign."

The Governor was told a joke related at the State headquarters, half an hour before. It seems that there was a meeting at a small place a few miles from Columbus, last night, and a Republican speaker thundered: "They say we can't elect Foraker. Fellow citizens! We must elect him." A Pittsburg traveling man got up in the rear of the hall and said: "S-s-s-say, you f-f-fellows, if you c-c-c-c-an't elect him, just s-s-s-shove him over to P-P-P-Pennsylvania, and we'll v-v-v-vote him out of s-s-s-sight."

Governor Foraker laughed heartily. "I believe that," he said. "I have received a bushel of letters from Pennsylvania, all of them couched in the warmest terms, and I value them very highly, indeed. Since my enforced retirement I have received a multitude of kindly communications, but I shall be all right again in a few days."

"How do you estimate the vote of next Tuesday?"

THE GOVERNOR'S FIGURES.

"I have had some little experience in Ohio politics, and I never felt more thoroughly at ease as to the result than I do at present. It is hard to be accurate in estimating the vote of a great State like Ohio, when it is remembered that 800,000 ballots might be cast next Tuesday, but I think I am conservative in estimating my plurality at between 12,000 and 15,000, and this, mind you, is not based on hopes, but on reasonable deductions. There are many elements in this campaign which are calculated to puzzle even the most expert politicians. In my last Gubernatorial canvass a Labor ticket was very actively pushed, and some strength thereby drawn from the Democrats. In the present campaign, although there is a Labor ticket, I have not encountered any evidence of its activity. As regards Hamilton county, the Democracy have attempted to place the Republican party on the defensive, simply because the State administration has done its sworn duty in securing an enforcement of the Dow law. The recent Sunday closing of saloons in Cincinnati, for the first time in 30 years, has been saddled on the Republican party as an exemplification of inimicality to the liquor people, when, as a matter of fact, the Republican State administration has been

PERFORMING A DUTY

which, if not adhered to by a Democratic administration, would be a subject for the gravest censure. It remains to be seen whether the superserviceable adroitness of the Democracy, in provoking such an issue, will fail of its purpose or not. As for the personalities in which this campaign has abounded, they were not of my seeking. The Democrats indulged in vituperation and abuse and were met by the record of their candidate, quoted calmly from unimpeachable authorities. I used no abuse, I called no names, I simply presented facts against allegations, and I think that they would be very glad to-day if they had not invited the issue.

"The present campaign is an instance, and a notable one, of the cohesiveness of the Republican party in this State. Those stories of coolnesses between Senator Sherman, Major McKinley and myself, which originated at the Chicago convention, have been seized upon and magnified a thousand-fold, and pointed to as proof of the allegations that I would be sacrificed by Senatorial candidates, or either sacrifice them for my interests. With but one exception, in the case of a prominent Republican, there was

NO COOLNESS OF FEELING

engendered by the Chicago convention, and that exception had its origin in a personal matter, and not in political pursuits. But here is the triumphant refutation of the reports in the fact that Senator Sherman and Messrs. McKinley and Butterworth are heart and soul in the lists fighting for Ohio Republicanism."

"Then there is no avowal of candidacy for the United States Senate among the Republican leaders, Governor?"

"Certainly not. Several gentlemen want to be Senator, and any one of those who desire the honor is admirably qualified. No, emphatically, this is not a contest for the Governorship, with ulterior designs on the Senatorship. Before I was nominated for the Governorship I did have a well-defined intention to become Ohio's junior Senator, but my party wanted me once more as their standard-bearer, and I put the other thought aside. I am confident that I shall be elected Governor, and I intend to serve every day of my term. Nor does modesty forbid the reflection that I can but take my renomination as an indorsement of my conduct of affairs during two terms

FRAUGHT WITH EFFECT

upon the weal of the State. I believe that we shall carry Hamilton county, and I am not afraid of any disaffections. It is useless for the opposition to attempt to magnify the feelings of individuals—the isolated instances of the natural disaffections resultant upon Federal appointments—into a tide of opposition within our ranks. Like the poor, the kickers are always with us. It's an old story. I can only repeat, that with such experience as I have acquired in previous contests, I am led to believe that the result of the campaign will be a crushing defeat to our traducers."

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Democratic Chairman Neal Says His Chief Has the Republicans on the Run—He Would Like a Rich Candidate for Senator, Though.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 30.—The State Democratic headquarters are small, but bubbling over with enthusiasm, due to the fact that at the chairman's desk sits a tall, spry-looking man who has made himself somewhat of a terror to Republican managers. James E. Neal has put up a stiff fight from first to last, and has hustled to a degree heretofore unknown in the short end of Ohio politics. He is a great optimist, and has managed to infuse an amount of hope into his party which, if backed by votes, may make next Tuesday's election uncomfortably close.

The evening rays of the sun fell slantwise upon Mr. Neal's hair as THE DISPATCH correspondent entered. It was for a moment puzzling to decide where the rays ended and the hair began. Mr. Neal's conversation was as hopeful as Hon. Tom Cooper's. "We see nothing to cause discouragement, and many things to predicate victory," said Mr. Neal. "While I do not assume that Governor Foraker's illness

HAS DIMINISHED HIS VOTE,

I do believe that Mr. Campbell has had the Republican party on the run since the Halstead faux pas."

"It is claimed that you have abandoned the Legislative fight?"

"We have not. It is absolutely false. The Republicans have abandoned the Foraker fight. I put one claim against the other. They concede his defeat. Why, all the leading Republican papers are setting up a howl about the Legislature being in danger. Read between the lines. This means that Calico Foster, Butterworth and all the rest of the gentlemen with United States Senatorial bees in their bonnets are ready to save their bacon at Foraker's expense."

"Are not there Democratic United States Senatorial candidates who might be willing to sacrifice Campbell?"

"No, there is no well-defined candidate of that nature. Frankly (sotto voce), I wish we had some distinct candidate with a few dollars to spend. It would be an added element of strength. By common consent the Senatorial fight is waiting until the Legislature meets, so far as we are concerned."

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

"The Republicans claim that the lapse of a few days and Halstead's frank acknowledgment of an imposition has eliminated the ballot-box episode from the campaign."

"That cannot be true. The people are clamoring for all the changes on the topic our orators can ring. It is still, and will be until Tuesday night, a potent factor in the campaign. The use of Campbell's name in such a connection, and with no shadow of justification, is our strongest card, and we shall play it with persistence. We will carry Hamilton county, dead sure. The Music Hall meeting Saturday night will enlist as speakers Senator Voorhees, Governor I. P. Gray and Congressman Lamb, of Indiana, and Candidate Campbell. On Saturday afternoon there will be a great meeting at Middletown, O., Campbell's birthplace, over which Judge Thurman will preside. On Friday evening Judge Thurman will speak in this city, aided by Dan Voorhees and Governor Gray. We are making it lively, and expect to carry the State and snuff out 'Little Breeches' Foraker at one fell swoop."

LUKEWARM FRIENDS.

Generals Keifer and Kennedy Think the Contest is a Close One—Why the Latter Never Mentioned Foraker's Name in a Four Weeks.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SPRINGFIELD, O., October 30.—General R. E. Kennedy, "King Bob," Congressman from this district, was in the city to-day. General Kennedy has been stumping the State for four weeks, and in that time has not mentioned Foraker's name once in public. To be succinct he is working for the Republican party, nor for Foraker. A few nights ago he delivered an address here, appearing on the platform with General George Sheridan. "King Bob" spoke about half an hour, half of that time on national issues. Then he darted off into State issues. He spoke about the extravagance of General Hoadly's administration, and then about the economy of the following administration comparatively. Here he had an excellent opportunity to mention Foraker's name, but he studiously avoided doing so.

Foraker assured Kennedy (who was and is ambitious to try the Gubernatorial chair) some months ago that he would not be a candidate for election to a third term. With this understanding, Kennedy started out to secure the nomination. Then came the announcement,

LIKE A THUNDERCLAP,

that Foraker was again a candidate. Foraker got the nomination, and he and Kennedy since have been bitter enemies.

"How goes the fight, General?" was asked of him to-day.

"Oh; all right, I guess."

"And the prospects?"

"Well, they're pretty good."

"We generally understand that you are not very enthusiastic in the campaign?"

The General smiled and answered: "Well, I have been on the stump four weeks."

"But in that time you have not once mentioned Foraker's name?"

"Oh, well—" But he left and did not finish his sentence. General Kennedy's manner in speaking showed that he had no heart in his work.

Republicans here to a great extent are discouraged with the campaign, and are not straining their nerves for Foraker. It is estimated that Foraker's plurality in this county will be 1,000 less than two years ago.

General Keifer to-day, in conversation with Judge Smith at the Court House over the situation, said: "The result promises to be close," but in a languid tone of voice. The General is known not only to believe that

FORAKER WILL GO UNDER,

but to hope that it will be so. He has no use for the Governor, and only pretends to favor his election for prudential considerations. His political future may depend upon it. Judge Smith fully coincides with General Keifer as to the prospects of "closeness," and gave reasons for the danger of the fight going against them, especially in Hamilton county. General Keifer, too, dwelt on the subject, saying that long continuation in office by one party, and the personal strikes at, and jealousies incident to, a new administration, would account for much of the disaffection now existing in the party. Keifer, Foster and Sherman are also opposed to Foraker, and conservative Republicans admit the gloominess of the situation.

Scalded by a Bursting Boiler.

HAMLET, IND., October 30.—A portable boiler on a farm near this place exploded this afternoon, killing Adam Mann and scalding seriously five others. Pieces of the boiler were found 2,000 yards away.

A GLITTER OF GOLD

And Sparkle of Diamonds Catches the Eye of a Pretty Soubrette.

SHE ELOPES WITH AN OLD BROKER,

Breaking Off Suddenly Her Engagement With the Casino Company.

HER FAREWELL ON BOARD A STEAMER

The First Intimation to Her Best Friends of Her Intentions.

The glitter of a diamond broker's jewels and other wealth has caught the fancy of a New York opera company soubrette, Marie Halton, and yesterday she eloped with him. Her skipping out was an original one. She went down to see her lover off on a European steamer and bade her friends goodby all of a sudden.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, October 30.—Marie Halton, the vivacious soubrette of the Casino Opera Company, sailed on the City of Paris this morning without going through the preliminary formalities of securing a stateroom, registering on the passenger list, or letting her manager know of her intention. Joseph Lewis, with whom she left, is a diamond broker, and has been in town for about months, and the first intimation that Manager Rudolph Aronson received that he was acquainted with the soubrette was on the second night of "The Drum Major," in which Miss Halton appeared as *Claudine*, a vivandiere.

Lewis bought one of the front seats, and after the performance sent a note around to Miss Halton, at the stage door, by one of the stage attaches. He was at the theater every performance after that, and sent more notes around to the stage door, with great frequency. These were appointments to take her out to supper after the performance.

WHO THE LOVER IS.

Lewis is a short, thick-set man, of sandy complexion, and apparently about 40 years old. It was said to-day that, in addition to being in the diamond brokerage business, he is also interested in diamond mines in Africa, and that he has a son there now looking after his interests. Lewis had known the actress before this, slightly, and he soon became a visitor at the flat at 239 West Forty-third street.

Miss Halton gradually filled up the flat with expensive bric-a-brac, and it was noticed that after Lewis had visited her for some time she gave up walking to and from the theater at night, and rode in a carriage instead. She began to wear very handsome diamonds, too, both on and off the stage. At the last her neck and hair and fingers became radiant with sparkling jewels. Whenever she appeared in her role she made more of a show of gems than Pauline Hall, the beauty of the company.

THE SOUBRETTE HERSELF.

Miss Halton is plump and has an abundance of auburn air. She is about 38 years old, and is said to be a New Yorker by birth. To-day Miss Halton asked to be excused from appearing to-night in the opera. She had received a bad fall, a few weeks before, from slipping on some roses that had been thrown on the stage, and had to give up acting for a week. Manager Aronson was amazed when Miss Halton finally sent him an answer to his request to play to-night. It was written on a sheet of the actress' note paper, and ran:

DEAR MR. ARONSON—I regret exceedingly not to be able to comply with your request (implied) to appear to-night. As I told Mr. Albert Aronson, it will not be necessary to make a similar request during the remainder of the season. Very truly yours,

M. E. HALTON.

This was all Greek to the manager, apparently, and Business Manager Charles Barton started out from the theater to find Miss Halton and get her to unravel its meaning. Mr. Barton found that all of the actress' belongings had been removed from the flat. Her 14-year-old brother, Samuel Halton, was still there, packing up his own effects.

HE STAGGERED MR. BARTON

by telling him that his sister had caught the City of Paris at the last moment. He said in a frightened way that she had sailed with Mr. Lewis. He added that his sister told him last night she wanted him to go to the steamer with her in the morning. They got there just in time to have his sister's trunk dropped aboard.

"She gave me $20," he said, "and told me to go back to Philadelphia, where I had lived before I came here to live with her, and told me to live there till she got back. She did not take the trouble to say when that would be."

Actress Sylvia Gerrish was able to tell a good deal more than the boy. She has lived next door to Miss Halton for many months. Miss Gerrish said that the elopement was as complete a surprise to her as to the managers. Miss Halton and herself and two friends had gone out to luncheon after the theater, at a nearby hotel, and had there met Mr. Lewis and another man and woman who were friends of Mr. Lewis, and were to accompany him on the City of Paris in the morning. Miss Halton, Miss Gerrish and the two others in the party agreed to go down to the steamer to see the others off.

AFRAID SHE WAS LATE.

The actresses and their friends met this morning and rode downtown on the elevated railroad. Mr. Lewis and his companions were there awaiting them, and apparently annoyed by their tardy arrival. When the bell sounded for visitors to go ashore, Miss Halton startled Miss Gerrish by saying abruptly, but with apparent nonchalance: "Well, I'm going too. I guess the trip will do me good." Before the party could recover from their astonishment they were pushed ashore with the crowd. Miss Halton stood on the deck and waved her handkerchief to them as the steamer's moorings were loosened. She was smiling, and in the best of spirits. The man with whom she sailed was down on the passenger list as "Mr. J. Lewis."

Georgie Dennin assumed Miss Halton's part at the Casino to-night.

LOVE AND A CHALLENGE.

Probability of a Missouri Duel Over a Conflict as to a Widow.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Mrs. January is the relict of one St. Louis' most eminent citizens, and she is not only charming, but wealthy. Some two years ago General Oliver P. Gooding, a bachelor of 50 and very eccentric, proceeded to make violent love to Mrs. January. She protested, grew annoyed and finally had Manager Lewis, of the Southern Hotel, send for a policeman, who deposited the General on the sidewalk.

To-night the General, it is reported, has challenged Manager Lewis, of the Southern Hotel, to mortal combat, and appointed Congressman John M. Glover his second.

A YOUNG GIRL'S MAD LOVE.

She Elopes With a Married Man Who is Head Over Heels in Debt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, October 30.—Alexander Harris and Miss May Ellis, of Milford, Del., are under arrest here as elopers. Miss Ellis is the daughter of the principal of the High School of her native town. Last Sunday the couple fled to Chicago. They registered at the Tremont House as man and wife, and to-day moved into rooms on the Northside, where they were arrested. Harris abandoned a wife and four children, who are said to be left in destitute circumstances. He also left unpaid bills amounting to $4,000. When arrested he had money and negotiable securities to the value of $9,500.

Telegrams have been sent to the Milford authorities, to Harris' creditors and to Miss Ellis' parents, asking for instructions as to the disposition of the prisoners, who are still held at the Central station. Miss Ellis says she will not desert her companion, who is several years her senior.

LYNCHERS IN LIMBO.

Thirty Men Arrested for Taking the Law Into Their Own Hands—Ten of Them Already in the Toils—A Practice to be Stopped.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 30.—No case of late years has attracted so much attention here as that of the 30 men now under arrest at Lexington, charged with lynching young Robert Berrier, a white man, who three weeks ago shot and killed his mother-in-law.

Berrier was the fifth victim of Judge Lynch in this State in as many months, and public sentiment has been thoroughly aroused on the subject. A month ago a white man and a negro were taken from the jail at Morgantown and lynched. Governor Fowle issued a proclamation in regard to the lynching. The proclamation had hardly been read before a mob of unmasked men took Robert Berrier from the Lexington jail almost before darkness settled upon the town, carried him to the outskirts of the village, and hanged him to the limb of a large oak tree.

Of course the Governor was fully aroused by such utter contempt for his proclamation. The Governor determined to do all in his power to uphold the majesty of the law. He ordered B. F. Long, State Solicitor of the Eighth district, to ferret out the lynchers and punish them according to law. After working on the case several days Mr. Long, on last Sunday, placed bench warrants in the hands of Sheriff Leonard, of Davidson county, for 32 men, charged with lynching Berrier.

These warrants were made returnable before Judge Fred Phillips, who had also been ordered to Lexington to try the cases at once. The sheriff arrested 30 men, but two others had become alarmed and fled. The preliminary hearing began in Lexington on Monday, and will likely consume this week. So far ten of the men have been identified as being in the lynching party.

Berrier was a brutal man, treated his wife inhumanly, and shot his mother-in-law to death. The Governor has ordered the military company of Concord, 40 miles from Lexington, to be ready at a moment's warning to go to Lexington. The company sleep on their arms at night. The Governor declares that the law shall be enforced, if it is necessary to call out all the militia in the State.

MAKING A HANDSOME PROFIT.

Considerable Money in Smuggling Opium Into the United States.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—For some weeks past papers have published indirect charges against Deputy Surveyor Fogarty, hinting at his connection with the opium ring. While these have been mostly cleared away, it is very apparent that the gang of smugglers has, during the past six months, been making a very handsome profit out of the opium trade, and an investigation has brought to light some astonishing figures, which place the loss to the Government through fraud at $400,000. It has been an open secret that the smugglers are constantly working this port to avoid duty on the drug, which amounts to $410 per box. The extent of loss to the Government has never before been ascertained.

The largest and most extensive firm in the Chinese Empire, dealing in and exporting opium, is the house of Sing Wo & Co., of Hong Kong. Sing Wo & Co. have a monopoly of the opium business, just as the Standard Oil Company monopolizes the petroleum trade. The figures on their shipments demonstrate that scarcely any opium has been received here through the Custom House since July, as compared with the receipts during the year and a half previous. The net loss to the United States Government, in custom duties alone, during the last half of 1888, will approximate $400,000.

STILL HANGING IN THE BALANCE.

Raum and Noble Discuss Re-Rated Pensions, but Make No Decision.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—This afternoon Commissioner Raum went to the Interior Department and had a long conference with Secretary Noble relative to the re-rated Pension Office employes. At the close of the conference General Raum said that he had discussed with the Secretary the affairs of the Pension Office. "It is the first time I have had a chance to talk with him since my appointment," he added. He said that the subject of the re-rated employes' cases was discussed. "That matter is new to me," said General Raum, but the Secretary had gone over it all and is familiar with it.

He stated that no definite action was reached in regard to any of the subjects touched upon. He thought that there would be another talk with the Secretary before final action was reached in the cases of the re-rated employes.

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Why Removals in Office Are Sometimes Not More Speedily Made.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, October 30.—Internal Revenue Collector Fridy, of this district, was in this city to-day, and indicated that he would make very few changes in the personnel of his subordinates for the present. It is understood that the main reason for such a course is a desire to help Speaker Boyer in his contest for the office of State Treasurer as much as possible.

There are a large number of applicants for the various positions under Collector Fridy, and by deferring the decapitation of Democratic officials until after the election the active support of Boyer by the Republican aspirants will not only be secured, but the incumbents are not likely to be perniciously active in pushing the claims of Candidate Bigler.

MOLDS FOR MAKING DOLLARS

Found in Possession of a Dock Laborer Arrested at Ashtabula.

CLEVELAND, October 30.—Jack Holmes alias "Texas Jack," who has worked on the iron ore docks at Ashtabula, O., was arrested late last night by the police at that place. In his possession was found a full set of molds for making counterfeit silver dollars, and it is thought he has turned out considerable counterfeit coin by working nights.

Holmes has been held in $2,500 bail for a hearing.

Result of the Burrows War.

BIRMINGHAM, October 30.—The net result of the chase after Rube Burrows and his partner in Blunt county is two dead deputies and two dead bloodhounds. The outlaws have escaped, the chase has been abandoned and all hands have returned home.

TURMOIL IN CAMP 20.

An Exciting Episode in a Secret Meeting Described by a Witness.

CLAN RUN BY A GANG OF ROGUES

Who Squandered Its Funds, and Employed the Infamous Spy Le Caron.

EVENTS PRECEDING CRONIN'S DEATH

Told by Those Familiar With the Doings of the Mysterious Triangle.

In the Cronin trial yesterday Captain O'Connor told of an exciting scene in Camp 20 on the night of February 8. At that time he charged that the organization was run by rogues, and that the spy Le Caron was in its pay. Interesting disclosures were made by other witnesses.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The story of a row in a Clan-Na-Gael camp was told in court to-day, and incidentally a good many secrets of the order were brought to light. Dennis O'Connor, a member of Camp 20, was the first witness sworn. At a meeting of the camp, on February 8 last, the witness said he heard Thomas O'Connor state that he had read in Dr. Cronin's camp the minority report of the committee to try the executive body of the order. The names of the members of the executive body were not mentioned, and the witness said he never knew who composed the triangle. Then it was voted to appoint a committee to go up to Dr. Cronin's camp and investigate the matter of the minority report which Dr. Cronin had read.

O'Connor was then cross-examined, after which Stephen Calloran was recalled. He said he could not remember having heard Captain O'Connor say that the funds had been embezzled by the ex-executive, and that the matter ought to be investigated.

THE RECORD BOOK OF CAMP 20.

Patrick Nolan, financial secretary of Camp 20, produced his record book, and from it testified as to the numbers borne by Coughlin, Cooney, O'Sullivan, Beggs and Burke, all of whom, except Cooney, are now on trial. The witness further testified that he was present at a meeting of the camp on the night of May 3, the day preceding Dr. Cronin's death; that Beggs presided; that there was a call for the report of the secret committee appointed on February 8, and that Beggs replied that the committee was to report to him alone. The witness said that on the Sunday following Dr. Cronin's disappearance he met Burke and Cooney about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in a saloon. This was before the witness knew of Cronin's disappearance. They went to another saloon and played cards for a couple of hours.

The next witness was Captain Thomas F. O'Connor, the man who created the excitement in Camp 20 on the night of February 8 by saying that he had heard read in Dr. Cronin's camp a report of the committee that tried the triangle. Captain O'Connor said that Andrew Foy was the first man to speak that night. Foy arose in his place in the camp and addressed the senior guardian and stated that he arose under a terrible strain; that after the

DISCLOSURES OF LE CARON

in London that the organization, as an organization, was no more; that there were four British spies in the organization, and that it should be reorganized, and every one that was in the organization who had the slightest taint or suspicion attached to him should be expelled. The witness continued:

When he got through, I arose to my feet and stated that I was not at all surprised at hearing the gentleman talk as he had done; that I knew by positive information that the organization was run by a parcel of rogues, known as our executive body; that they had squandered our funds, even to the extent of $100,000, and not alone that, but they sent our best men across to England to have them put behind the bars; "and now," said I, "I state positively that Le Caron was an agent of our executive body, and received pay from them."

At that moment I was interrupted by two or three brothers with a demand to tell where I got my information. I did not like the first brother who spoke to me, and I said: "You demand nothing." Then there were two or three other brothers that demanded to know where I got my information. And then was a general uproar at the time. So I turned around to the Senior Guardian and said to him: "If the Senior Guardian demands of me where I got my information I will tell him." He did not say anything. There was some more uproar. I turned a second time and a third time, and said if the Senior Guardian would demand of me where I got my information I would tell him.

A SCENE OF GREAT TURMOIL.

Then I stated I had heard a terrible report of the entire trial committee in Buffalo, and that I had also seen a written report, 300 pages of close written longhand, about the trial, and that I was positive of my statement. At that instant Daniel Coughlin, a member of the camp, arose to his feet and said: "Mr. Guardian, I move you a secret committee of three be appointed to find out the source of Captain O'Connor's information." Those were his words. Then there was someone else on his feet, and the Senior Guardian rapped the camp to order, as it was such a tumultuous time, such a turmoil, and somebody spoke, and he said: "I will hear no more of this subject, and I will appoint a committee."

"Who was the Senior Guardian at this time?"

"John F. Beggs."

On cross-examination Captain O'Connor said that he did not say in his speech on February 8 that Dr. Cronin read the report of the trial of the triangle, nor did he say in what camp it was read. He said that after he was subpœnaed to appear before the Coroner's jury he met Beggs and asked him if he should disclose the

SECRETS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Beggs told him to go ahead, as they were already public property. The witness said that he had heard of the "inner circle" as applied to the executive body, but never in connection with individual camps. Captain O'Connor said he had been at work on the Cronin case without pay up to September 26, when he was appointed as a policeman.

On redirect examination the fact was brought out that there were five or six members of Camp 20 present when the witness made his speech of February 8 who were in the other camp when the report in regard to the triangle trial was given, and were therefore cognizant of the facts as to the camp in which it was given and who gave it. He explained that it was a verbal, not a written report. There were 18 or 20 members of Camp 20 in the other camp when the report was made. That report, he said was made by the late Dr. Cronin in his (Cronin's) camp. Subsequently Dr. Cronin showed the witness the written report.

CRONIN LOCKED UP AS A SPY.

The next witness was Henry Owen O'Connor, a member of Camp 20. He described the proceedings at the meetings of February 8 and 22 without bringing out any new points. At a subsequent meeting, however, he said, Dan Coughlin came up to him and said that information had been received in Chicago to the effect that a confederate of Le Caron was in the organization and that indications pointed to Dr. Cronin as the man. The witness stopped him at that point.

Police Officer John M. Collins was then called to the witness chair. He testified that he had been a member of Camp 20. He said that at the reunion meeting on February 22, Dick Powers and Pat McGarry made speeches denouncing the triangle. Then Beggs said that this

TIRADE AGAINST THE TRIANGLE

and Alexander Sullivan must cease or there would be war; that Sullivan had many friends there. Collins' description of the meeting of February 8 failed to elicit anything new. Patrick McGarry, Guardian of the Clan-na-Gael Camp, Lakeview, instituted by Dr. Cronin, and which Dr. Cronin was a member, was the next witness. He told the story of the reunion meeting of February 22 without adding any material information, and then told of a visit he made to the house of O'Sullivan on the Sunday following Dr. Cronin's death. He then requestioned O'Sullivan very closely about his contract with Dr. Cronin, to treat his men in case of accident, and described the twitching of O'Sullivan's mouth.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

THINKS THE PRISONERS ARE LYING.

Attorney Baker Satisfied Burke's Friends Are Not Telling the Truth.

WINNIPEG, October 30.—Deputy State's Attorney Baker will leave for Chicago to-morrow morning, having sized up the situation here. He says he is satisfied that Burke's fellow prisoners are faking to a great extent, and expresses the opinion that the jury would probably not take much stock in their stories.

A Witness Who Can't be Found.

PEORIA, ILL., October 30.—Edward Spellman, the prominent distiller here, who is a district delegate of the Clan-na-Gael, and was wanted to-day in Chicago as a witness in the Cronin trial, has not been found by the local authorities. Spellman has not been in Peoria for two weeks past.

RAUM'S PENSION RULES.

Large Claims to Receive His Personal Attention Before Being Passed Upon—Excessive Fee Claims to Be Debarred.

WASHINGTON, October 30. — General Raum has issued instructions to heads of divisions in the Pension Office directing that all claims involving large sums of money, after they have been prepared for special adjudication, are not to be passed upon. They are to be brought to his department, and he proposes to give them his personal consideration before the pension certificate will be issued. This change will not delay the final adjudication of the claim, as the Commissioner intends to give the preference to business of this character and examine the cases as soon as brought before him. He does not intend to make a re-examination of the cases, but in connection with the official familiar with the cases he will go over them so as to know what they are and the principle upon which they have been decided.

The Commissioner, in an order issued today to chiefs of divisions, calls attention to numerous fee agreements filed in the office which are not in proper form, inasmuch as they do not contain the provisions of law which show that agreements for fees in excess of $10 are merely permissible and not compulsory. The Commissioner orders that attorneys be advised of this formality, and that the said fee agreements must not be recognized for certification of a fee in excess of $10 after November 18 next.

PEARING AN INVISIBLE SHADOW.

The Bone of Contention in a Church Convention Has a Word to Say.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 30.—The Rev. I. H. Pollard, rector of St. Mark's P. E. Church, who is one of the bones of contention discussed at the recent triennial convention, was asked to say what the negro churches in this diocese intended to do about it. "As to the clause which prevents the general convention from interfering in the work of the diocese," he said, "I think the convention's action was the only course that could have been taken. I certainly do not regard it as a victory for our opponents. The white church men of South Carolina fear an invisible shadow. They imagine that it all barriers should be broken down, and all distinctions removed, that colored people would crowd them out or to the wall. They cannot trust their own superiority.

"Did not our Reformed Episcopal friends fill themselves with this same delusion? And what is the result? Why, to-day they have not a respectable congregation in the whole State. Suppose in any diocese, North or South, the colored churchmen outnumbered the whites, and would be so injudicious as to elect a colored man bishop of the diocese, is it not certain that many who now think themselves Christians would immediately leave the Divine for some human institution."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PROGRESS.

The State Membership Now Reported to be Upward of 25,000.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, October 30.—At the morning session of the Christian Endeavors of Pennsylvania, a report was submitted showing that 266 societies had reported to the State Secretary, comprising a membership of 14,038. Denominationally they are divided as follows: Presbyterian, 121; Methodist, 46; Baptist, 42; Lutheran, 11; United Presbyterian, 9; Congregational, 7; Reformed, 3; Christian, 3; Reformed Episcopal, 3; Evangelical, 3; Moravian,