Dispatch

PITTSBURG. SATURDAY. FEBRUARY

8, 1890---TWELVE PAGES.

FORAKER IS FURIOUS

He Refuses to Longer Submit to the Abuse, and Will

TURN UPON HIS ENEMIES.

Letters in His Inside Pocket That Will Cause a Sensation.

ONE WITNESS DECLARED A LIAR.

Exciting Incidents in the Ohio Ballot-Box Forgery Inquiry.

LAWYER CAMPBELL UPON THE STAND

Before the ballot-box committee yesterday Representative Butterworth referred to Foraker's alleged treachery to Sherman in the Chicago Convention. Theex-Governor arose nouncing Attorney Campbell's testimony as false from beginning to end.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ! WASHINGTON, February 7 .- There seems

to be no end to the sensational features growing out of the Ohio ballot-box forgery investigation. To-day ex-Governor Foraker poured out his wrath upon his enemies in general and Congressman Butterworth in particular, and the testimony of one witness was plainly called a lie by another party in-dropped and was dead. Had no conversa-terested. The first incident occurred when Mr. Butterworth said that in justice to himself and Governor Foraker he wanted to answer a question asked him by Mr. Turner as to whether there was any friction between himself and Governor Foraker.

He did not want it to be understood that they were on terms of affectionate endearment during the campaign. They had criticised each other, and were not on such affectionate terms as to be in constant communication with each other. As to the Chicage convention, that was a matter between Senator Sherman and Governor Foraker.

PORAKER GETS EXCITED.

This remark evidently angered Governor Fornker, for, half rising in his seat, he exclaimed: "So far as the Chicago convention is concerned, I am prepared to meet what anybody may say, with the aid of a few letters I have. I do not propose to be aspersed here or anywhere else about Chicago. I have heard all I want to hear of it, here and in Ohio. By the best men in the Republican good man (an opinion in which he coin-party at the Chicago convention I can refute cided), but had finally refused to give him party at the Chicago convention I can refute any aspersions any man can make, and I have heard this thing for the last time without resenting it. I owe no applogy to any-body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged on the body except myself, in that I have not more belonged to that date, and in order to electrify france with the demonstration, aside from that of the physician, unnecessary. Dr. Martin, his old Philadelphia family physician, unnecessary. Dr. Martin, his old Philadelphia sinuations!"

Continuing his testimony Mr. Butterworth denied broadly knowing anything about the ballot-box contract or the forged paper before the Music Hall speech and the publica-

HIS FIRST INTIMATION. About October 9th or 10th last the editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post telegraphed of the celebrated gun deal. him, at Boston, that it was stated that his name was attached to the contract, and witness telegraphed an emphatic denial that he had signed any such paper. Later Mr. Halstead had written him a note, saying that he did not blame him for strongly denying the matter. To this witness replied

in a four page letter. When again witness wrote to Mr. Halstead, and wanted to know why he had not made inquiry which would have settled the character of the paper, Mr. Halstead replied that the inquiry would imply doubt, and dispuraging remarks about Hall and Wood the paper came to him in such a way that he did not doubt its genuineness. He had admitted that if the paper had not come to Governor Foraker he might have doubted and investigated; but he declared that he

assumed all responsibility. In November Mr. Halstead, in the course

amine for a few days. Witness brought it to Washington and consulted with the other persons whose names appeared on the paper as to what should be done to make it publiely known as a bald forgery.

It had been rumored in Obio that the paper was really genuine, but that it had been denied by the Commercial-Gazette, as it would bring down prominent Republicans | mover, and that he was the one who induced with Jim Campbell. There was also from time to time in the Commercial-Gazette an intimation that there was another paper somewhere. So the gentlemen determined that there should be a Congressional investigation to settle the matter.

James E. Neal, who was Chairman of the have been remiss in not finding it out. State Democratic Executive Committee, of stand. He said that after Governor Foraker's speech, and the publication of the forged paper, he had called upon Mr. Campbell, and they had resolved not to make a specific denial until they had repaper. They called up T. C. Campbell, who denied any knowledge of an original contract and advised that a reward be

offered for Wood. October 10, witness received a telegram at Columbus from Messrs. Harmon and Jordan, at Cincinnati, and, going to see them, was told how the forgery had been made. Harman procured the affidavits of Murray and the young draughtsmen Millward and Davis. Harman had given his word to the young men, that if Mr. Halstead, after seeing the affidavits, would print a retraction, they were to be returned to them.

Witness said that it would have been a violation of the young men's confidence to arrest Mr. Haistead. Then, too, it was believed that a retraction coming from the original publishers of the forgery would have a stronger effect than if made by some other editor. Witness went on to say that the search for Wood had been prosecuted. and how it had been abandoned when it was evident that his arrest would be too late to

friend would pay his fine. Of course his poverty appealed to the sympathy of Governor Campbell and himself, but that sympathy did not take the form of financial assistance, nor did he understand Wood to

appeal for such a thing.

Mr. John B. McLean was next called.
He said he was the owner of the Cincinnati
Enquiror. He never knew Wood or spoke
to him in Washington. Never had any political, social or financial relations with John Sherman, or the other persons named in the forged paper. Never before to-day saw the forged paper, and never was inter-ested in a ballot-box bill.

THE OTHER CAMPBELL'S STORY. Lawyer T. C. Campbell, being called to the stand, testified that he first made Wood's acquaintance about 15 years ago, when he was called to defend Wood from a charge in the police court. The witness told of the introduction of Wood's ballot box in Cin-

cinnain, the organization of the company in May, 1887; and the passage of the New Jersey ballot-box bill. The New Jersey boxes cost \$15 apiece. Wood had called his attention to the ballot-box bills introduced n Congress at the instance of the Boston Ballot Box Company. These bills had been introduced by Senator Hoar—not by request—in 1886 and 1888. So he drew up a bill after the same pattern.
Witness told how he had applied to his

and emphatically declared he would listen old friend, Representative Grosvenor, and to no more such talks from anybody. He said he had some letters which would put a Democratic house, and asked if witness new face upon matters. Foraker also read knew Representative Campbell. He did a telegram from Chairman Hadden, de-duced the bill. Wood had told witness what the witness did not believe—that Governor Forsker had something to do with the ballot box syndicate. He had also said that James Fornker was interested, which there seemed to be some reason to believe.

CHAIRMAN HADDEN'S INTEREST Wood also said boastfully that Hadden and Outcalt were interested, and that But-terworth would come in. Hadden speke to witness (a ter Foraker's nomination), saying: "You fellows are going to have a nice time with your box in Washington," Witness had replied that the bill had been scribed by Hadden, and never had a list of signatures of members of Congress made by himself or any one else. Never showed such a paper to Hadden.

If the paper was honorably drawn, as Hadden had admitted, he would not have been ashamed to show it and been compelled thrust it back in his pocket after waving it in the air. After the retraction, when there was need of support for Governor For-aker's statement, Hadden could have cleared up the matter by coming forward and telling his story. But he did not. His story, true, would have been of infinite value to Governor Foraker, and his refusal to tell it would have been a piece of arrant treachery to the Republican party.

A QUESTION FROM FORAKER, Governor Foraker asked witness if he doubted his statement that Hadden had told him the story of the existence of an original paper. Witness replied that the Governor's statement was enough for him. Witness, continuing, told how he had turnished information to Governor Campbell after the publication of the forgery. He told of his visit to Mrs. Wood, and how she had told him that Governor Foraker was a great and

baffled, but sought in Michigan for Wood in vaiu, and gave it up. Witness then ex-plained the "dear colouel" letter, saying that Governor Campbell, while Representative, had at his request had the records of the Ordnance Department searched to look up the claim of a Confederate soldier's widow (Mrs. Mason), and the letter had been written to him (witness) in explanation of the result. That was all there was

AN IRRESPONSIBLE PREVARICATOR. Wood had found that letter in witness' ageon holes and evolved the entire story m his vivid imagination. Wood did not lie like other people. He was given to ex-aggeration. He could not be held responsible. He could not tell the truth consecu-tively or, if he did, it would be by accident. He thought Governor Foraker knew of this peculiarity, but was now willing to say that the Governor's opportunities were not as good as his (witness) for correctly estimating Wood's character. Witness remembered that in 1885 Governor Foraker had made

Wood Carriage Company to Gainsford, who was Foraker's client. On cross-examination witness said to Mr him through a man of such character as Turner that Hadden had been interested in the Ohio ballot-box syndicates, and so had Outcalt and others. Witness had never considered whether or not they would be interested in the passage of the bill by Con-gress. Said he: "The whole of this nasty ess has been stirred up by reason of the of a chat, offered witness the paper to ex- fact that Judge Outcalt (Mr. Butterworth's partner) was trustee of the Ohio contract. It was assumed by Wood that if Judge Outcalt had a contract in Ohio, Mr. Butter-

in connection with the sale of the Hall &

worth must have had one in Washington. CHANGED HIS MIND. Witness was at first uncharitable enough to suppose that Governor Foraker was behind this whole matter, but now he had come to the conclusion that Hadden was the prime Wood to do this thing. Governor Foraker sought for some time to get the witness to say he did not believe him to be cognizant of the lorgery. The witness first said he believed the Governor did not ask Wood to commit the crime, ask and, when finally pressed for a specific answer, said: "I don't think you knew Wood committed a forgery, but I think you

Governor Foraker replied that had been the campaign of 1889, was called to the his opinion about the witness. He had believed that he procured the paper, but now saw that he had not. He did not want to reflect upon Mr. Hadden, however. Mr. Grosvenor said that he wished to go on record as admitting the corrections of Governor Foraker's statement touching his children testified to other behavior indica-

ceived absolute proof of the falsity of the interview with Hadden on June 27, as it had | tive of an unbalanced mind. not been impeached by any testimony. Smith L. Johnson, of Columbus, testified respecting a conversation he had heard on a had knowledge of a business transaction which would affect Sherman, McKinley and Butterworth. They were speaking of the rumors that these gentlemen were not prop-erly supporting the Governor in the canvass. The Governor did not speak unkindly of the

gentlemen. FALSE TESTIMONY. Governor Foraker read a telegram re-ceived from Hadden, saying: "Lawyer Campbell's testimony false from beginning to end. Cross-examine him." A question arose as to whether the witness should be kept under subposna, but he was finally dis-

charged. Representatives Breckipridge, of Ker fucky, and McAdoo, of New Jersey, testi-fied that they knew nothing about ballot-box contracts, and had not signed the pa-

per.

H. C. Magrew told how he had given \$50 to Walters to pay Wood's board here and his expenses to Cincinnati. Witness came belp the case.

WOOD'S CALL ON CAMPBELL.

He corroborated Governor Campbell's story of Wood's visit to Hamilton and the conversation between them. Wood said he converention between them. Wood said he Washington, but to keep wood in Washington, but to keep his eye on him.

He knew Wood was wanted in Cincinnati,

that he was wearing his brother-in-law's clothes. He added that he believed he could be fined \$500 and imprisoned for six months. He could take the imprisonment and a friend would pay his fine. Of course his given to the ballot-box matter before elec-

> M'KINLEY'S SWEEPING DENIAL. Representative McKinley was recalled to testify that he never signed any paper any-where touching the ballot-box matter. James R. Foraker, the ex-Governor's brother, was placed on the stand, and said that he had given Wood a letter of recommendation upon his representation that he was trying for appointment as smoke in-spector, and that Hadden had told him he had a good show. Witness did nothing be-youd this to further Wood's appointment. T. Kates, of Cincinnati, testified that he had been an applicant for the place of smoke inspector at the time Wood was after Witness was strongly indorsed and did not understand Wood's mysterious trength and partial appointment. Governor Foraker had declined to recommend witness because he had recommended another man. Wood got all of his letters of recommenda-

> > RANDALL ALL RIGHT.

tion after the 13th of September, when the charges were made against him. Wood had

place; that he and Hadden were getting up a paper to help the Republican party, and

that Mayor Moseby was in the scheme.

e witness that he was going to get the

His Physician Asserts That There is No Cause for Immediate Alarm-Frequent Consultations With Congressmen Have Fatigued Him.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, February 7 .- The sole cause of the reports of Hon. Samuel J. Raudall's alarming condition was the fatigue consequent upon the frequent visits of Cougressmen during the exciting scenes attending the disposal of the Smith-Jackson contested election case. Mr. Carliale's leadership in that crisis amounted to little. Crisp was the only Democrat who did not seem to lose his head, and Democrats generally did not recognize him as a safe captain in a parliamentary struggle in which the cunning was almost entirely with the adversary. Consequently, Democrats sought Mr. Randall, who is acknowledged to be without a peer on either side in his knowledge of par-

iamentary law. So the famous ex-Speaker was overrun with visitors, some of whom would have talked him to death if he had not been possessed of greater vitality than he has had credit for. Aside from the fatigue of visits, which would have made a strong man very tired, Mr. Randall has been really in better condition since the opening of Congress than for some time before. He has never recovered his health since his almost fatal attack nearly two years ago, but last sum-mer he felt so well that he became indiscreet and took long drives and sat up on his

verands in the evening air, which was un-usually humid all last year.

This indiscretion provoked an attack of beumatism, and it is that affliction which has kept the ex-Speaker indoors. At no time has he had to employ the services of a professional nurse. Mrs. Randall, Miss Susie Randall, Mrs. Lancaster, another daughter, and Mrs. Swann, Mrs. Randall's sister, alternate in giving Mr. Randall their companionship, and as the patient has al-most invariably slept well at night, renderamediate cause for alarm, and that Mr. Randall shows signs of improvement rather than retrogression.

NO SIGN FROM WANAMAKER.

McKeesport Delegation Endeavors

Give Captain Thompson a Boost. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, February 7 .- The delegaion from McKeesport on behalf of Captain William E. Thompson, the nominee for estmaster at that place, arrived this morn-They registered at the National Hotel. and had scarcely been shown to their rooms before Captain Thompson joined them. Shortly afterward Congressman Ray, who had also been expecting them, arrived, and under his guidance they all started for the Postoffice Department. On arriving there so perforce they put off their call until the ernoon, when they told of Thompson's good character, and assured Mr. Wanamaker that there was nothing true in the charges made against him which could in any way

Mr. Wanamaker, in replying, gave them no positive assurance that Mr. Thompson's confirmation should be unhindered, but he told the members of the delegation that he was glad to know that Mr. Thompson was so highly esteemed among them, and left them with the impression that there would be no further difficulty in the matter. Mr. Harrison, one of the defeated candidates for this office, with a friend named Stevens, arrived here to-day.

REFUSED A \$5,000 CHECK,

And Was Therespon Legally Decided to be

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BROOKLYN, February 7 .- A jury in the City Court has decided that Mrs. Ann Dinsdale, a widow, is insane, and a committee will be appointed to take charge of her person and estate. Her husband, who died about six months ago, was a member of the Legion of Honor, and had a \$5,000 insurance on his life. Secretary W. H. Riley, Chairman of the lodge to which Mr. Dinsdale belonged, testified that he called on Mrs. Dinsdale with a check for \$5,000 out that she refused to receive it. He told that she was the most remarkable

woman he had ever seen, but that he would leave the check at all events. He did not leave it, however, Mrs. Dinsdale having threatened to burn it if he did. Her thre

TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK. Iown Legislators Striving to Effect a Com-

promise Agreement. DES MOINES, February 7 .- This after noon balloting was resumed on permanent Speaker. After two ballots, resulting 41 to 41, the House adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. At caucuses the con-ference committees were increased to seven members each, and these will work to get

ready a compromise agreement for tomorrow. OUTSPOKEN AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

Charleston's Merchants', Exclinage Pro nonnees Them Wrong and Useless. CHARLESTON, S. C., February 7 .- The Merchants' Exchange to-day passed resolutions, denouncing the tonnage bounty bill now pending in Congress, and declaring it not only wrong, but useless to expend the money of the people in subsidies to ships while the cargoes are excluded from Europe and by the barriers of a high protective

LADIES will find some choice reading in the Ladies' Department of To-MORROW'S DISPATCH, "Mag" has an inter-esting letter and Mrs. Frank Lealie describes the society girl of New York.

MONARCH OF FRANCE.

The Young Duke of Orleans Appears at Paris and Raises the

STANDARD OF A ROYAL REVOLT.

His Father Has Made a Formal Abdication in His Payor.

THE PRETENDER SPEEDILY ARRESTED and Lodged in the Famons Prisen That Has Held Many of His Ancestors.

Contrary to French law the Duke of Orleans appeared in Paris. He was arrested and a royal manifesto discovered on his person. It is believed that he contemplated a revolution. The Duke claims, however, that he came to join the French army. He is now confined in the Conciergerie.

PARIS, February 7 .- By prompt action the Government to-day nipped in the bud what was apparently intended to be a Royalist coup d' etat, modeled after Louis Napoleon's mad descent upon Boulogne, and the consequence is that the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Count of Paris, is to-night in custody.

The Duke arrived in Paris to-day, bearing letter written and signed by the Count de Paris, announcing to the faithful and to all others the Count's abdication. He issued with him a manifesto addressed to the people of France. Nominally, and according to the theory of pretenders, a pretender is always a king, and therefore the Count of Paris abdicates the throne he never possessed.

CLAIMS TO BE A KING. He consequently abdicates his claims as a pretender, and, in virtue of this abdication, all his claims, rights and titles descend to his eldest son, the young gentleman now in the hands of the authorities—Philippe Louis

Robert, Duke d'Orleans: This gentleman is therefore not merely one of many vagrant princes, but the actual pretender to the throne in virtue of his claims as the heir of Louis Philippe, and also as the heir of the old Bourbon line. His coming into the country in violation of the law banishing all the heads and direct heirs of reigning families is a rash escapade if alone. The fact that he was equipped with an appeal to the nation shows his intention and may make the escapade

serious for him.

A SERIOUS MATTER. If it should be developed that this movement is made in virtue of an understanding with the partisans of the monarchy in France, it may be more than a more viola-tion of the law of expulsion. There is some reason to believe that the movement is made in concert with the more determined opponents of the Republic, as the Duke repaired immediately to the house of the Duke de Luynes, the present head of a family that Luynes, the present head of a lamily that has always adhered with uncompromising heroism to the old monarchy. In that house the young gentleman was King of France in theory—the descendant of Henry IV.

On the day before February 6 the Duke of Orleans attained the age of 21. The ab-

dication of his father, the manifesto and the movement were all apparently planned with

in a quiet corner. THE GOVERNMENT AWAKE But the Government was not caught napping. It was promptly informed of the presence of the Duke in Paris and of his whereabouts. It has not yet been decided how much more may be known to the police, but the facts on the surface were sufficient. The Duke was in France in violation of the law made purposely for excluding his father and himself as enemies of the Republic. This law had been remitted only in favor of the Duke d'Aumale. Therefore the Duke d'Orleans was at once arrested at the house of the Duke de Luynes. He was taken to the prefecture of police, where his identity was fixed beyond all doubt, and

where the proces verbal of his violation of the law of banishment was drawn up. He was then detained at the Conciercerie famous as a place of detention for royalty in distress. In the afternoon he was arraigned before the military authorities at the Centrai Bureau. In response to the inquiry as te the objects and purposes of his visit to France, he said that, having attained his majority, he had come to France to place himself at the disposal of the military au-

AN AUDACIOUS ANSWER. This dash of sudacity is regarded as who wants to take his chance for conscrip tion is a somewhat unusual and captivating figure. But this did not touch the sensibili ties of the hard-hearted authorities, and Constans, the Minister of the Interior, rdered that the Duke be held in custody. Further disposition of the ease will, o

course, depend upon whether it is discovered that there is any plot for a gen eral Royalist movement. Everybody in Paris remembers that the Royalists of France were, at a given moment, resdy to rise, but that Henry V. obstinately would not face the peril of placing himself at their head. People are now asking themselves the question whether the young Prince has not come into the land of his fathers in response to a similar invitation.

This is the only view in which the case has a serious face. Aside from this it seems

The Duke of Orleans has lately resided at Laussane, in Switzerland. He left there in company with the Duke de Luynes, who is only one year his senior. It is said that none of his family were aware of his intengnorant of any plans he may have made with any other.

MANY BUMORS AFLOAT. It is also reported that he did endeavor to enlist as a private soldier, but was refused | Mexico will issue orders without delay disat the recruiting office for some informality in his application; that he went to the Maire to endeavor to overcome this diffi-culty and was there referred to the Ministry; and that finally, as he could not get a satisfactory response to his request to be permitted to perform his three years' military service as an enlisted man, he wrote a politic letter to M. De Freycinet, which was carried by the Duke De Luynes.

This letter was to the first think he was carried by the Duke De Luynes.

This letter was to the effect that he had n ntention to remain in Paris, nor to create any difficulty; that he was legally precluded from holding any rank in the army, but that he was ambitious of serving France as a private soldier. Shortly after this he was arrested. Contradictory stories are affont as to all the details of the case, and particu-

to all the details of the case, and particularly as to the report of the abdication of
the Count de Paris.

One of the first things made public was
the report that the Duke had with him the
document of abdication. As the Count de
Paris has been at sea some days on his way
to America, this gave the appearance of
long considered preparation to the movement. It is now positively denied that the ment. It is now positively denied that the Duke has any such document, or that Count de Paris has signed any act of abdication.

LONDON, February 7-Twenty battalions of infantry and 13 batteries of artillery of the volunteers in Ireland are to be called out for training in field operations. DIFFICULTY AND DANGER.

The Path Chosen by the German Emperor Not a Safe One.

BERLIN, February 7 .- The Post, of this city, while recognizing the humane sentiment and the absence of prejudice that actuated the issue of the imperial decrees, says it is unable to shut its eyes to the fact that the nath upon which the Government has that the path upon which the Government has entered is one of great difficulty and not devoid of danger. It recalls the failure of Napoleon III., who in 1863 announced a European Congress before he had obtained the consent of even one other power.

The Post compares the optimistic critics who have handled the subject with encouraging would to present advising a couraging words to persons advising a friend to jump into an abyss of unknown

PRAISE FOR THE KAISER. His Plans to Help the Workingmen Are Ap-

proved in Russin. St. Petersburg, February 7 .- The Journal de St. Petersbourg says the project of Emperor William for the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen will arouse sympathy everywhere. No government but one conscious of its own power could attempt such a task, because, in the event of failure, none but such a govern-ment would possess the necessary means to

element of the country. MELANCHOLY MILAN.

He Has to be Watched to Keep Him From Salciding. VIENNA, February 7 .- It is reported here that King Milan is a victim of melancholia, His gambling debts trouble him, and he

threatens suicide. He has to be closely watched at all times. Victoria Makes a Concession. BRUSSELS, February 7 .- In to-day's sesion of the anti-slavery conference it was intimated that Great Britain, while maintaining the principle involved in the right of search, is willing out of deference to France to renounce the exercise of that right

on the high seas. Cuba's New Commander. MADRID, February 7 .- General J. Chinchilla, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed to succeed Salamanca as Captain

More Arrests for Conspiracy. SOFIA, February 7 .- Three more officers have been arrested upon the accusation of complicity with Major Panitza's conspiracy.

General of Cuba.

One of the Montezumas Dead. MADRID, February 7 .- The Duke of Montezuma, descended from the kingly house of Mexico of that name, is dead.

ANOTHER RACE FIGHT.

Two White Men and Others Wounded by Negroes in Ambush.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 7 .-Ihree white men, from the scene of the trouble brought to this city to-day news of the killing of two white men and the built through that country, and several thousand men, mostly negroes, are employed. The story is that Dennis Carney, a

white foreman, had some trouble about the work with a gang of negroes.

Yesterday afternoon the negroes laid in ambush and fired on Carney and a party of his friends as they were returning from work. Dennis Carney and Anthony Bracken. white, were killed instantly, and John Bolton, Pat Lawlor and William Cunningham were badly wounded. The white men were unarmed and the negroes escaped unhurt. The contractors for the work where the fight occurred left this city for the scene of trouble as soon as they learned of it. If the report is true there will undoubtedly be

TO BUILD A NEW TOWN,

Leather Business Heavily. PROPERTY. TRUEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR O PHILADELPHIA, February 7 .- The latest scheme of English capitalists who wish to invest their money in America is to become the landlords of a town composed exclusively of morocco factories and the dwellings of the operators. An English syndicate has very happy stroke and is sure to make just subscribed, through F. W. Sutterlee, of this city, \$3,500,000 for the new town of Leathertou, which is to be located near Torresdale. Mr. Sutterlee undertook the work some time ago at the solicitation of a number of large morocco manufacturers. A tract of land, comprising 250 acres, has been bought on Poquessing creek and the Delaware river and on the line of the Penn-sylvania Railroad. The new company will be called the Leatherton Land and Im provement Company, and upon the land At the present time 11 of the largest firms in the city have signed agreements to ren factories that the company will build and nine more have signified their intention of

so doing. THE AMERICAN HOG WINS. Mexico Decides to Remove the Obnexious

Quarantine Regulations. WASHINGTON, February 7 .- Secretary Rusk recently made an urgent remonstrance through Secretary Blaine against the imposition by the Mexican Government of quartion to enter France, and that the family is antine regulations in regard to American hogs, and was to-day informed by the Department of State that a telegram from Misister Ryan had been received imparting

the information that the Government of continuing the obnoxious rules. Secretary Rusk is much gratified at the removal of this restriction, and regards it as being possibly a forerunner of a more lib-eral policy in regard to American meat prod-

THE BOODLERS ARE FREE.

No Further Proceedings Against the Noterious New York Aldermen. :RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) NEW YORK, February 7. - Recorder Smythe granted to-day the motion to dismiss the 20 indictments for bribing Aldermen of the Boodle Board of 1884, pend ing against Thomas Kerr, and the 21 similar indictments pending against James A. Richmond, on the ground of the

Colonel Fellows was asked later whether he intended to take any further steps in the premises, and he said: "No, there is nothing more to be done. The indictments against Kerr and Richmond are dismissed." the cuts did not result in death. CASTLE GARDEN, its history and its ject of an interesting and instructive New Tork letter which will appear in To-Moznow's in the idle bouse for some time, and was despondent. He is white and 22 years old.

ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE.

The New York Bank Wreckers Are Pulling Every String in an

ENDEAVOR TO EVADE THE LAW. More Indictments Expected on the Charge

of Conspiracy. THE LENOX HILL RESUMES BUSINESS

It Will Take Several Days to Determine Whether I is Solvent. The men who conspired to wreck the New York banks are engaged in a desperate effort

to escape prosecution by making restitution.

It is probable, however, that more indict-

ments will be returned. The Lenox Hill institution resumed business for half an hour yesterday. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, February 7 .- The Lenox Hill Bank was open for business for a short time this afternoon and will be open at 9 A. prevent those wrongly understanding its intentions or seeking to turn them to their own purposes from disturbing the public peace and causing disquiet among the labor M. to-morrow, and the rehabilitation of the three institutions, which at first appeared

to be hopelessly wrecked, seems to be accomplished. There now remains to be watched the process of the criminal law. All who took part in looting the three banks, except Wallack, have been active in making at least partial restitution. While it is not likely that pledges of immunity have been given there is no doubt an expectation on the part of those who have disgorged that all prosecutions will be abundoned. In the case of the Sixth Na-tional Bank the power and the responsibility involved in securing the punishment of the wreckers are in the hands of Bank Exam-

iner Hepburn and the United States District Attorney. THE REXT IMPORTANT STEP. Mr. Hepburn is already the complainant against Pell and Classen, the present charge against them being embezzlement. If an additional charge of conspiracy be brought it may be made to include everybody in the combine. In fact this is the next important step in the case which may properly be looked for. The United States Grand Jury will meet next Tuesday, and Cyrus Butler, of the Union League Club, will be the

The Lenox Hill Bank was open for about half an hour. It took in about \$1,000 in deposits and paid checks for about \$100. As soon as the bank closed for the day Mr. Jordan invited a number of reporters to hear a statement which he wished to make.

"The bank was turned over to me to-day, A temporary board of directors was elected this alternoon. I must decline to mention their names. I think the bank is solvent, and on Monday next I expect to be able to say positively that it is,

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS, "Any one can now come in and make a deposit. The old depositors can get certifi-cates for all ascertained debts to them. These certificates are payable within 30 days.
This does not apply to those holding any
part of the \$22,786 69 of certified checks,
which were drawn against this bank, sent wounding of three others in a fight with negroes which occurred yesterday in Bibb county, 50 miles south of here. The scene of the fight is remote from any telegraph office, and later developments could graph office, and later developments could Curry, and the check for \$3,500 held by Clerk Vreeland, of the fire department. None of them is what are known as the

"The trusteeship ceased to-day so far as new business is concerned. I think that the necessity for a trustee will cease within a week and that will remove the 30-day restriction against the old depositors. I turned over to the Lenox Hill Bank to-day cancelled checks amounting to \$398,000 and \$30,000 in cash. The bank has now about \$50,000 in cash.*

ALL HAVE RESIGNED. Mr. Jordan said that the resignations of all the old directors had been accepted, but that the resignation of Cashier Van Zandt was still under consideration. "I received the signed resignation of President Wallack to-day," he added. "Is it the intention to prosecute Wallack

or any of those associated with him?" was "Neither Mr. Wallack nor anyone else will be attended to until I shall make a complete investigation of the affairs bank, I want to say in bank, I want to say in regard to this bugaboo about my trying to shelter certain people by holding back important evidence which might be used against them that it is absurd. The checks upon which the certification has been canceled cannot be destroyed. They will be ready to be used as evidence whenever they are called for. There have been no attempts to shelter anybody. You should have some tion for these men who got the banks and

THEY ARE ALL REPENTANT. "These men, without an exception, are all very repentant, and are trying carnestly to redeem the situation. The worst parties I have had to deal with have been those who had these men by the throats by reason of loans made to them."

"Have you been in personal communica-tion with Wallack, Killduff, Simmons and the rest within the last few days?" "With all except Wallack. Mr. Wallack is keeping out of the way, but he is no more criminally liable than you or I. I received some correspondence from him to-day. of his horses, except when riding with his

"Where is he?" "I must decline to say." Mr. Jordan said that one of the "repentants" had returned the bank \$60,000 of the

capital stock. A PECULIAR BALE. This stock Mr. Jordan has resold at par pon the condition that it is not to be paid for until he can make a good report of the condition of the bank. Mr. Jordan has bought \$5,000 worth of this stock himself, The temporary directors of the Lenox Hill Bank are said to be: Conrad N. Jordan, H. A. Smith, assistant cashier of the Western National; Anderson Fowler, one of the old board of directors; Charles Leibthat the committee be divided so that it will man, brewer; Jacob Beekman, real estate; Charles F. Yuengling, brewer, and Lee

A CONVICT SEEKS DEATH.

His Wrist All Slashed Up, and a Noose Ready for a Flaish.

PRPEULAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, February 7 .- James O'Neal a Cuyahoga county convict at the penitentiary, received June 26, 1889, for three years To American Cattle Being Passed Over for grand larceny, was discovered at 11 P. M. in the act of trying to take his life failure of the District Attorney to press the in his cell. He had a caseknife, and had council has adopted a resolution urging the made about 20 gashes in his wrists and arms, Government not to permit the exportation

GORMAN MUST FIGHT.

Independent Democrats and Mugwamp Will Oppose the Senator's Re-Election-Maryland is to be Gerrymandered to Isjare the Republicana.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BALTIMORE, February 7 .- The mugwumps and kickers who fought the regular Democratic party at the last election are again airing their independence by an attack on Senator Gorman and his policy with reference to the Australian ballot law Even the police are not spared. They are charged with assisting at bribery and repeating, and S. Davis Warfield, the Chairman of the late Independent Committee, submits a report in which he claims to have collected all the necessary evidence to prove his assertions. He says he employed New York detectives, who made great discoveries and implicated ward managers and

election judges. Senator Gorman was a shining mark for the reformers because of his speech against the secret ballot. Said Mr. Warfield in his

You have a fight now before you, to my mind, more serious than any yet undertaken, more important to you than the election of your Mayor, than the election of your Gov-ernor. I refer to the election of a successor to A. P. Gorman to the Senate of the United States two years hence. Mr. Gorman is an enemy of every cardinal principle of Democracy as laid down by Grover Cleveland; an enemy of tariff reform and of civil service reform. He has only recentlysplaced himself on record as opposing the final recommendation of Grover Cleveland-ballot reform."

The sensation of the day is the proposed Congress redistricting bill, which will, if passed, make the two districts in the city solidly Democratic, and will also help the Democrats in the Fifth district, now represented by Mr. Compton, and which is very close. Two Republican wards in the Fourth district, which Mr. Stockbridge, Republican, represents, are thrown into the Third; and two wards from the Third, strongly Democratic, are placed in the Fourth. Five Democrats and one Republican will be sent by Maryland next time.

HALF A MILLION INVOLVED. Suit in Which Mr. Robert Garrett is De-

cidedly Interested. BALTIMORE, February 7 .- An attachment under the act of 1888 against nonresidents was issued from the Court of Common Pleas to-day at the suit of the Mineral Range Railroad Company, of Michigan, vs. Henry S. Ives, George H. Staynor, and Thomas C. Doremus, who compose the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., of New York, The claim of the Mineral Range Company against Ives & Co., is for \$456,968. The bject of bringing the attachment in this udicial jurisdiction is to summon Mr. Robert Garrett as garnishee to the amount of \$200,000. This was paid to them by Ives nearly three years ago as a part of the consideration for the purchase of the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad stock, held and costrolled by Mr. Garrett and as guarantee

of good faith in the transaction.

The railroad company claims that Mr. Garrett is not entitled to retain the money paid him by Ives, and that it is subject to attachment in his hands by the creditors of Ives & Co. Mr. Garrett holds that the money was forfeited to him by Ivest failure to carry out his part of the contract and

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION. in the Crime. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 7 .- Dick Hawes, the noted murderer of his wife and children, who is to hang on the 28th, makes a partial confession to-day to a magistrate and other officers. The written confession will not be made until several parties implicated, by it have been arrested. In this confession or statement Hawes still insists that he did not murder his wife and children, but knows who did. He says John Wylie, of Atlanta,

ensed. To-day he was again arrested in Atlanta on a telegram from the Sheriff of this county. Hawes implicates several other parties, who will probably be caught to-morrow. Hawes alleges that Wylie was intimate with his wife, and committed the murder to prevent discovery. While his story is not believed it will be fully investigated and all the parties he names as accomplices taken into custody pending the nvestigation.

FOUR DOLLARS A MONTH.

Small Sum for a Society Lady - Good Rensons for a Divorce. NEWARK, N. J., February 7 .- Mrs. Iona Murray, of South Orange, has brought a suit for divorce against her husband, Thomas Murray. The couple were married in 1881. They are wealthy and move in the best society in Orange. Mr. Murray is a member of the Essex Hunt Club. In the bitl Mrs Murray alleges cruel and inhuman treatmont, and cites numerous instances since 1882. On one occasion he struck her a violent blow on the mouth. Numerous similar instances of bad treatment are cited. Since December she has received only \$4.

son. She says her husband is worth \$70, 000, and makes \$10,000 a year. He was a widower with eight children when she mar-ried him. Mr. Murray is the head of a calcium light company in New York.

OPPOSED TO PARTIES.

Her husband refused to allow her the us

Mayor Grant Objects to the Lutest World's Fair Proposition. NEW YORK, February 7 .- Mayor Grant, in speaking of the World's Fair to-day, made in reference to the bill at Albany is that the committee be divided so that it will consist of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. Such a suggestion as Wolf, provisions.

Classen secured \$30,000 ball late this this is something I can never agree to. If afternoon, and was released. His wife, Ella
S. Claassen, and Bernbard Cohn were his
bondsmen. Mr. Cohn does not know Claasunder no conditions will it receive my sancness is \$200,000, and \$50,000 of that profit, sen personally, but went on the bond at the request of Philip Meyer, a stockholder in the Lenon Hill Bank.

If \$10,009,000 is to be spent it shall not be spent to benefit any political organimake a division of the \$50,000, and make a division of the balance.

mation or party.

"Should this money be taken from the City Treasury I, as Mayor of New York, must insist that it be expended for the benefit of the city itself and our business men, and I will agree to nothing else."

CANADIANS OBJECT

Canadian Lands. TORONTO, February 7 .- The York county of American cattle to Europe over Canadian lands, on the ground that it would be injuri-

REVISION is the uppermost topic of dis-transfer of the religious world. To-morrow The Disparch will publish the opinious of the leaders of the Presbyterian

THREE CENTS RT OF THE PROFITS.

o m \$10,000 to \$12,000, Given

e H. K. Porter Employes. A YP PORTION OF PROSPERITY

f a Few Firms in the World at Divide With Labor.

LETTER OF GREETING TO 300 WORKERS.

Telling Them of Faith in the Project, Eren With Yery Small Profits,

An event, not very startling in itself, but certainly of exceeding import to the wage worker, in its example and possible outcome, was the annual profit-sharing of a Pittsburg locomotive firm with its employes, last evening. This method of solving all labor troubles is being looked upon seriously by many another firm in the country-and was adopted, only two weeks since, by New York State's greatest felt

Last evening at 5:30 o'clock the employes of H. K. Porter & Co., locomotive builders, were called to the office to receive their annual share of the firm's profits. The employes did not expect it so early in the year; but, of course, there was no hesitancy about accepting it. The first notice of the distribution the men had was carried by one of the clerks, who called out in one of the departments that all hands were to report to the office. A shout by the workmen louder than is usually given on pavday when it is appounced that the pay is ready to be given out, was the answer. The office was quickly filled by the machinists. The paymaster called out the name of each employe, and when answered he was handed a sealed envelope containing a check for the amount due him out of the profits, accompanied by the following letter:

4 H. K. PORTER & Co., LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES, PITTSBURG, February 7, 1890. DEAR SIR-We are pleased to again make a voluntary distribution of money to our men. Inclosed we hand you check for \$--, the

amount falling to you.

The number of locomotives built by us in 1889 is greater than that of any previous year; but it was possible to secure these orders by selling at prices that were very unsatisfactory. On this account we have been strongly tempted to largely reduce the amount distributed. But, after careful thought on this matter, we have decided not to do this. A COMMON INTEREST.

The thing which influences us most in this decision is the fact that we have had a clearer ndication this last year than at any time be fore, that nearly all our men are positively in-terested in the success of the business. At two or three different times, when special energy and push were of great importance, the output clearly showed that any reasonable demand on the force would be cheerfully met and the de-sired result achieved. Better results are shown in almost every department, and we have known indirectly, as well as directly, that the spirit in the whole shope has been a rebuke to any workman whose careleseness or indiffer-ence proved him to be unworthy of the ence proved him to be unworthy of the confidence reposed in him, or who showed in any way that he was only selfish in his actions, and indifferent to the interests of the firm and of his fellow workmen. We regret that there has been any one who has not heartly responded to our earnest endeavors to oring about perfect harmony. But we have from the first responded the distribution. who has not heartery responded to decrease endeavors to bring about perfect hardony. But we have from the first regarded this distribution as a matter of education and growth for us all. Unless we can plainly see that a large part of the money thus distributed is really earned by better work and greater results than would come without it, we shall undoubtedly give up the experiment. But we do not intend to be thwarted until we have taken time to convince ourselves on this point; and we are thoroughly assured that perhaps one-third to one-half of the amount distributed to-day has been earned or saved by our men. We are glad to say this to you, and hope to have this conviction strengthened in the future. Your appreciation of our efforts for mutual advantage is very gratifying to us. We corduily reciprocate.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Ga., was the principal, and had several accomplices. Wylie was a warm personal friend of Hawes, and was arrested on suspicion when Hawes was, but afterward reaccident has not befallen you or your families, we hope you have no debts, for men in debt are we hope you have no debts, for men in debt are generally poor men to have in a shop. If not in debt, let this money, in whole or in part, go into a home, or into a bank for savings (for a rainy day), or into a life policy in some insurance company so good that you need have no fear; and so make provision for those whom, we doubt not many of you hold dearer than life, and who might suffer sorely if you were to be suddenly taken from them. None of you, we are sure, will take this word of advice amigs. We are led to give it from the kindness of feelings toward you, and partly because, in a very few instances in the past, we have known of the money being misused. It this were at all general, we certainly would never make another such distribution.

with our best wishes for your prosperity in every respect, we remain your friends,
H. K. POETER & CO. As each man received his envelope he was cautioned not to have it cashed in a saloon. This is really the fourth year that H. K. Porter & Co. have been dividing their profits among employes. The share due the workmen is arrived at

by percentage. For instance, a man works say 313 days in the year at \$2 50 per day. EIGHT PER CENT MORE WAGES. In that time his regular wages are \$782 50, and the firms adds say 8 per cent to the year's wages, making \$62 60, which is given him as his share of the profits, or as a voluntary distribution. Or, suppose a man loses 113 days' work on account of sickness or some other excuse, his share, at the same per cent and same wages, would be \$45. H. N. Sprague, the superintendent, and the two foremen received the largest amounts, followed in order by the gang bosses and

machinists.
About 300 people altogether each received a check this year. The first year the experiment was tried by the company the gang bosses received \$25, the machinists \$15, laborers \$10, and the press boys \$5 each. There were 360 emploves at that time. The two succeeding years the distributions were made in the same manner as yesterday. This year none of the employes received less than \$5, and the two foremen received over \$100 each, and in all there was between \$10,000 and

\$12,000 given ont. A VERY GENEROUS SLICE. The company does not, of course, divide

There has not been a strike at the works since the experiment has been in operation. The only trouble that the firm has had since it commenced this work was when the Black Diamond steelworkers were on strike in 1888. A number of the employes did not want the firm to buy material of the Black Diamond Steel Works. In answer to this complaint the firm sent to each man a circular, stating that they would not be governed by their (the employes') wishes, and all who were in favor of allowing the company to buy of whom it pleased, were requested to sign the circular. Those who did not, it was stated, would not re-ceive the regular yearly share of the firm's profits. All but a very few signed. Those who did not did not receive the extra sum at the end of the year; but they were not dis-

charged.
Only one other firm in this city shares its profits with its employes to any extent whatever, and it does so on a smaller scale.