

MIGHTY MEN OF IRON

A Distinguished Assemblage Gathers at America's Metropolis.

MAYOR HEWITT PRESIDES

While a Number of the Other Members Read Papers of an Interesting Character.

CARNEGIE TAKES NOTHING BACK.

He Defends His Attack Upon the Royalty of Great Britain, and States That If He Wished It He

COULD BE ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

A Number of the Wealthy Tin Plate Manufacturers Are Preparing to Cross the Atlantic and Operate on This Side.

HIS VIEWS UPON THE NEW TARIFF SCHEDULES

The leading iron and steel men of the two continents met at New York yesterday. Abram S. Hewitt welcomed the distinguished foreign delegation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Scidmore has so distinguished and aristocratic a gathering been found in Chickering Hall as was seen there to-day when the Convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was opened.

Of the 200 men who faced the stage everyone bore upon his face the impress of keen intelligence and hard thinking. There were very few young men, but the few were sharp-eyed, alert and active.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The delegates from Great Britain. The Britons were of two kinds also, the aristocratic and experienced heads of the Iron and Steel Institute, who moved and talked with an air of deliberation which made their every action impressive, and the younger men, that is, of about 35, who formed the bulk of the remaining Englishmen.

The evening session was devoted to the reading of other scientific papers. An informal reception was tendered to the ladies accompanying guests at the Park Avenue Hotel, by the ladies on the local committee.

A REPUBLICAN ABROAD.

CARNEGIE TALKS OF HIS ATTACK UPON ROYALTY.

He Could Easily Be Elected to the British Parliament if He So Desired—His Address Greeted With Many Demonstrations of Approval.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 29.—THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day Mr. Carnegie talked freely of his address in Aberdeen attacking the prerogatives of royalty, which excited so much unfavorable comment in England. He said:

I am an example of that rather rare species, a Republican abroad as well as at home, and merely gave expression to the views which I hold firmly everywhere. The motto of the speech is "Death to Privilege," and "Death to privilege" was naturally my subject. The method in which I treated it was well received, and such enthusiasm as was manifested in the press, as I say, was substantially this: "Queen Victoria is a good woman, and I hope that she may live so long that she may see the day when the crown is to be taken from her, and the crown is to be taken from her, and the crown is to be taken from her."

Work of the Convention Outlined. He mapped out verbally the programme for the convention. The only additional information that he had to impart was a list of newly arranged entertainments, most of which resulted from outside invitations received at the last moment. These included a visit to the School of Mines at Columbia College, a visit to the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, a visit to the Consolidated Gas Company, and a visit to the electrical works of this city, at the invitation of Mr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, the city's electrical expert.

Mr. Lewis expressed the gratification of New York's engineers at finding so many celebrated men among the guests, and hoped they would find the entertainment provided for them satisfactory. Mr. Lewis gave way to Mr. Hewitt, who rose with great deliberation, folded his eyeglasses and stared steadily into the faces of his auditors. Mr. Hewitt was also pleased with the goodly number and the quality of the institute's guests. He was also pleased with the fact that engineers from all parts of this country had come to the convention. He was convinced that all the citizens of New York, including the millionaires, the professional men, the business men and the laborers were united in welcoming the engineers.

The Benefactors of Mankind. All classes of society, he said, recognized the engineers as the benefactors of mankind. It was they who unveiled the riches of the earth and made labor easier for all. New York was especially interested in them. It was the clearing houses of the country, and nothing that a mining engineer could do,

even in the remotest part of the country, could be without interest to its citizens.

Mr. Hewitt, after some unimportant announcements of details, sat down, and the next half hour was taken up with the reading of the names of the members. The actual work of the convention began with the reading of a paper on "Explosions From Unexploded Bombs" by J. C. Bayles, ex-President of the Board of Health.

Mr. Bayles' paper demonstrated the ease with which the scientist could be puzzled by apparently simple occurrences. He detailed three different occasions on which explosions occurred in some air pipes when, according to all scientific theories, those pipes were perfectly safe.

No Cause for the Explosions.

On each of those occasions loss of life and considerable damage to property was only escaped by fortunate direction of the flying missiles. Mr. Bayles described in detail all the arrangements of the pipes and all the precautions that had been taken to prevent explosions. After the latter had occurred thorough investigations had been made by all the available experts.

The majority of them were unable to find any explanation, and the explosion, and the main body was in conflict on theories. The speaker confessed that for his own part he was entirely at a loss to explain the explosions, because the conditions both before and after were entirely opposed to such occurrences.

After Mr. Bayles had concluded President Hewitt, who had been shaking his head doubtfully during the reading of the paper, arose and suggested that perhaps some of the engineers present were not so ready to accept Mr. Bayles' conclusions but were prepared to offer some explanation of the explosions from their own experiences with like occurrences under conditions similar to those set forth by Mr. Bayles. No one, however, volunteered any explanation.

A Speaker From Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clemens Jones' paper on "The Magnetization of Iron Ore" was taken up. Mr. Jones hailed from Hokendauqua, Pa., and is a very likable and gentlemanly man. Mr. Jones had brought along some specimens of magnetized ore to aid in presenting the ideas in his paper more forcibly, and these he exhibited to the convention.

He reviewed the peculiar properties of the lodestone, which he said had been known for years. Magnetic ore is found all over the world, sometimes very rich and pure and sometimes mixed with foreign elements.

It is valuable for many purposes. Mr. Jones' paper dealt with the purifying of the ore and the magnetizing of iron ore. He had examined the experiments with the lodestone, the latter object in mind and these he detailed. His explanations were scientific, but not exactly clear to the layman.

An important subject was presented by Mr. John O'Brien, who presented a paper on "Magnetic Concentration at the Michigan Iron Mine, Lake Superior." Mr. O'Brien explained that the great expense and difficulty attending the concentration of deposits of fine ore had induced him to start some experiments looking to the concentration of the small ore from large, rich lumps. He was entirely successful, and his theories had not been well received when he began.

The Use of Electricity.

Mr. E. H. McDowell, of New York, presented a paper on "The Use of Electricity at the Tilly Foster Mine." This mine is a very large one and contains a vast quantity of iron ore. According to a statement made by one of the best known engineers present, it is estimated that one ore has been uncovered at this mine, the rock covering having been removed to a depth of 1,000 feet.

Great difficulties, Mr. Fowle explained, had been found in the use of the electro-magnetic separator at this mine. Large quantities of iron ore, worth \$1,000,000, and the expense is much above what it ordinarily is. During the present an average of 1,000 tons of loose ore have been treated and the results have produced an average of 3,000 tons of good metal.

The evening session was devoted to the reading of other scientific papers. An informal reception was tendered to the ladies accompanying guests at the Park Avenue Hotel, by the ladies on the local committee.

Another session of the Institute begins at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

coming here from Wales, and I am satisfied that the next few years will see the development of many new concerns as the result of the McKinley bill, do not believe in the decline of the parent country. Let us have a generous rivalry which will be beneficial to both from the competition. Intercourse is now so ready and friendship so close that it must be of great benefit to both.

A good illustration of this is shown in connection with the visit of the British Iron and Steel Institute here for 20 years always been ready to take the public the advantage of any important discovery made by its members, and we have freely availed ourselves of such benefit. Now, with the McKinley bill, we have an opportunity to show that they are equally broad and generous. We shall also show every point in the public the advantage of any important discovery made by its members, and we have freely availed ourselves of such benefit.

Belief asked how far we could benefit our visitors by the advance made in the science of iron and manufacture here, Mr. Carnegie said:

Modesty forbids me to answer. I leave it to my friends to say before they leave our shores. We are not in advance in anything. In many points we have yet to follow them. The best steel country are close together, though. One effect of the tariff is to be of great good to our country. More than one rich man of the public has sent his sons to this side to begin life here.

THE TIPPERARY TROUBLE.

JOHN MORLEY'S STORY OF THE UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

A Peaceful Gathering Attacked and Beaten by Government Officers Without a Shadow of Cause—Police Clubbing Mr. P. and his friends.

LONDON, September 29.—Mr. John Morley, in a speech at a public meeting at St. Helen's to-night, said that the Tipperary prosecutions had blighted the hopes of the Unionists and given the lie to the rose-colored pictures. The proceedings of the last fortnight in the Tipperary would have the inevitable effect of rallying every Nationalist, lay and clerical, and of once more closing the ranks of the Unionists. It was no wonder that the coercion party had been thrown into a state of consternation.

He (Morley) went to Tipperary because he felt that the proceedings there marked the turning point in the great battle, and because he felt that the Government was going to drive a good, strong nail into its own coffin and he wanted to see the first blow of the hammer. The gathering people at Tipperary were very few in number and no kind of obstruction was offered, the nearest approach to a riot being a shrill Tipperary cheer raised on the occasion.

He saw such an act of folly as the attitude of authorities. The two members of the House of Commons under arrest were taken to a square of constables, who had the right of guarding the prisoners from reason, but throughout the day the government officers put the constables in an attitude that was calculated to provoke a riot. The amount of money received by the commission from the tipperary, who in their charity contributed to relieve the sufferers, does not appear on the books of the court. The amount of \$2,300,000 was given to the Tipperary.

AN AUTHENTIC LIST.

The general plan upon which the distribution was made is set forth, but no discussion is indulged as to the manner of the distribution, the author saying that the names were given by an authentic list of those who received a benefit from the fund.

The book has been compiled from facts and figures in the hands of the local Board of Inquiry, regarding which the following statement is contained in the report: "The amount of money received by the commission from the tipperary, who in their charity contributed to relieve the sufferers, does not appear on the books of the court. The amount of \$2,300,000 was given to the Tipperary."

A somewhat hastily made footing of these amounts show that of the vast fund of over \$4,000,000 reported by Secretary Kremen for the public account, only \$2,300,000 was given to the Tipperary.

THE PUBLIC FEELING.

It had been pointed out for some days that this publication was about to be made, but it was so late this evening before the book was given to the public that but little time was left for the public to read it. The impression was general and freely stated by many prominent citizens, however, that if the above proposition was anything near the exact facts, the occasion for the publication was a very serious one, or his committee, of an amended statement of expenses.

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A LITTLE CONTRAST.

In contrast John D. Roberts swore to a loss of \$18,800, and received \$5,130, or nearly as much as Mr. Penn. Mr. Roberts is a banker, and had much property not destroyed by the fire, and his loss was \$10,000, of which he was to receive \$5,130, or nearly as much as Mr. Penn. Mr. Roberts is a banker, and had much property not destroyed by the fire, and his loss was \$10,000, of which he was to receive \$5,130, or nearly as much as Mr. Penn.

THE OPERATOR'S FAULT.

Three More Employees Lose Their Lives in a Railway Wreck. WILKESBARRE, September 29.—An accident occurred on the Jersey Central Railroad near Lehighton and Packerton, near Mauch Chunk, this evening. The day operator, whose name is Heffler, was ordered to hold a coal train at that place so that passenger train No. 9 could pass it. The message was received just a few minutes before he gave place to the night operator, and he forgot to do so. The result was a collision between the coal train and a passenger train, going at a high rate of speed.

Both engines came together with such force that they were thrown over the bank on either the Lehigh Valley tracks below. The passengers were panic-stricken, but none of them were injured beyond a few bruises. The killed are: Engineer, Blower, the coal train; Fireman Dunlap, of the coal train; and Fireman Mitchell, of the passenger train. The injured are Taylor Bedford, engineer of the passenger train, and two brakemen of the coal train.

A CONVERT OF PARNELL.

An Irishman Relates His Experience During a Visit to Erie. CHICAGO, September 29.—At the Palmer House to-night a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. W. J. Hynes, the well-known Chicago lawyer, who has for a long time past taken a conspicuous part in Irish affairs in this country, and who has just returned from a visit to Ireland.

In the course of an after-dinner speech, Mr. Hynes gave a review of his observations on Ireland, and said that he met no man of "national sentiments" in Ireland who had not implicit faith in Parnell and confidence in the ultimate success of his movement to secure home rule. Mr. Hynes said that up to the advent of Mr. Parnell's home rule movement, he believed in the efficacy only of "organized force honorably employed" for the attainment of the end.

NO GAIN IN CHICAGO.

Work on the National Gas Works Suspended for Lack of Right of Way. VALPARAISO, Ind., September 29.—Orders have been received here to suspend work on the Chicago natural gas line.

The cause is believed to be on account of difficulties encountered by the company in getting rights to lay their lines in the city of Chicago.

A Royal Betrothal.

BUDAPEST, September 29.—It is stated here that the Crown Prince of Roumania will shortly be betrothed to Princess Victoria of Wales.

THE VOLUME ISSUED

In Direct Defiance of the Protest of the Flood Commission.

PLACED ON SALE IN JOHNSTOWN

At 6 O'clock Last Evening, Causing a Rush of Eager Purchasers.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE VALLEY

Seems to be in Favor of Securing All of the Information Possible.

The book containing the amounts received by the Coneyaugh flood sufferers was issued at Johnstown last evening. Hundreds were immediately striving to secure a copy. It is announced that the information contained came from the records of the Board of Inquiry. Crowds were excitedly discussing the publication at a late hour in the night.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

JOHNSTOWN, September 29.—"The World's Charity to the Coneyaugh Valley Sufferers—Who Received It," is the title of a book of 200 pages which was placed on sale in the bookstores here at 6 o'clock this evening. As soon as it became known that the book could be had hundreds crowded the stores, and the demand could scarcely be met by the booksellers.

The book bears the imprint of Harry M. Benshoff, a job printer here, and is copyrighted. In the preface Mr. Benshoff says: "The author has had free access of the books of the Board of Inquiry, and can assure readers that it is a correct and true copy of all the sworn statements, together with the amount of relief (including cash, houses and furniture) received out of the fund by each individual."

The general plan upon which the distribution was made is set forth, but no discussion is indulged as to the manner of the distribution, the author saying that the names were given by an authentic list of those who received a benefit from the fund.

The book has been compiled from facts and figures in the hands of the local Board of Inquiry, regarding which the following statement is contained in the report: "The amount of money received by the commission from the tipperary, who in their charity contributed to relieve the sufferers, does not appear on the books of the court. The amount of \$2,300,000 was given to the Tipperary."

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A COSTLY RAILROAD.

Germans to Build a Line in India to Cost \$1,300,000. RANGOON, September 29.—Owing to the influence of the German Consul here, a German engineer named Bestige has been entrusted with the construction of a railway from Bangkok to Koral, a distance of 105 miles.

The road will cost \$1,300,000. German rails and machinery will be used and all the engineers will be Germans.

New Connections for the Wabash. CHICAGO, September 29.—A special meeting of Wabash stockholders has been called to be held in St. Louis, November 25, to consider the question of building a line from Montpelier, O., to Hammond, Ind., to connect with the Chicago and Western. It is purely a question of issuing \$5,500,000 bonds for that purpose.

Next Meeting at Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—The Prison Congress made some amendments to its constitution to-day. It also decided to meet at Pittsburg next year on the 10th day of October.

STORIES CUT SHORT.

The Gist of Important News in Shape for the World's Fair are visiting expositions throughout the country for pointers.

The trial of Dr. McLaughlin, in New York, for the murder of Annie Goodwin, begins to-day.

The Louisville and Nashville yesterday paid off its \$100,000 bond mortgage held by Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Judge Greenham yesterday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the anarchist, Schwab.

Cuban tobacco is being rushed into the United States through the port of Key West in large quantities.

Yesterday was the first day of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the introduction into this country of cotton spinning by power.

An exposition train, exhibiting Kentucky products, started from Middleburg, yesterday, en route to the leading cities of the country.

The World's Fair directors are considering the scheme of F. F. Brown, of California, for a subterranean mining exhibit to cost about \$600,000.

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A THIRD CANDIDATE

Placed in the Field in the Muddled Twenty-Fifth District.

Pattison and Black Receive a Great Ovation at Emery's Home.

THE CONTEST NOW A LIVELY ONE.

A BIG OVERFLOW MEETING NECESSARY.

Delamater Devotes Another Day to Hand-Shaking and Brief Speeches.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

THAT IS THE VERDICT RETURNED IN BIRCHALL'S CASE.

After Arguments and a Severe Charge by the Judge the Verdict is Returned and the Prisoner Sentenced to be Hanged.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., September 29.—Mr. Blackstock introduced three witnesses for the defense. James Costin, a farmer, living half a mile from Princeton, was the most important. He said that a stranger called at his house Tuesday evening, February 18, and asked for a night's lodging. He was not there. He said he was going to Woodstock. The witness, the body of Benwell, and swore that the stranger was not the dead man.

The register of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, was produced, showing the entry of the names, "Birchall, Benwell and party," and acknowledged to be genuine.

Mr. Blackstock then began his address for the defense.

He discussed his client's moral character, criticized the methods of the prosecution and denounced in violent terms the witnesses taken to the jail to identify Birchall, as giving false witness and drawing on their imaginations, and cited previous incidents in which innocent men had been sacrificed by evidence which ought not to have been admitted.

Mr. Blackstock closed with a touching reference to the devotion of Mrs. Birchall, through good and evil report, to her husband, and asked how they would face her if, after a verdict of guilty and the execution, they would be able to meet her and answer her when she asked "Where is my husband?"

It lacked a few minutes of 3:30 when Mr. Oiler, for the Crown, rose to speak. At the conclusion of his speech the judge reviewed the evidence given by the Crown and the theory of the Crown is that the prisoner murdered Benwell in the swamp on Monday. If he did not murder him on that day, then he is guilty of this crime, because that is the only day he was in that locality.

The court then adjourned for lunch. The court then resumed its session at 1:15 o'clock, after which the court was cleared and jury retired, and were waiting with their verdict on the judge arrived in the court room at 1:25 P. M.

At 1:27 the judge took his seat on the bench again. The counsel soon put in their verdict, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged for several minutes awaiting the arrival of the prisoner.

The prisoner was brought into court and handed over to the sheriff, pale and nervous. As soon as arrived, the jury were asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, to which the foreman answered affirmatively.

"What is your verdict?" asked Judge McMahon.

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