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NO BOODLE ABOUT IT

The Beaver Delegates Who Once Confessed to Bribery Now Positively

ASSERT THEIR INNOCENCE.

They Swear McDowell Was Their Second Choice and Was Honestly Nominated.

SECRETS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Downing and Shaffer Make Extensive Affidavits, and Even Tate Issues a Brief Statement.

TRAVELS OF THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Delamater and Pattison Still Talking to Large and Enthusiastic Crowds of Their Respective Admirers.

CHAIRMAN KERR CLAIMS A MAJORITY OF 50,000

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW CASTLE, October 15.—Another turn was taken in the three-cornered fight in this Congressional district to-day, when the Beaver delegates, who once confessed that they received boodle to nominate McDowell, issued statements to the effect that they never did anything of the kind. Tate, it will be remembered, swore not only to the bribery, but gave the exact figures. His statement given out to-day, which is not made under oath, is as follows:

McDowell was my second choice, and I voted for him according to instructions, on the nineteenth ballot. I considered it an outrage that the votes were withdrawn after McDowell was fairly nominated, and made up my mind then to vote for McDowell as soon as it was clear that Townsend could not be nominated. Shallenberger made the speech for a secret ballot and withdrawing the restrictions from the delegates. I thought then we should be released and ought to make a nomination, and so I voted for McDowell, and this is my reason for voting as I did. JOSH R. TATE.

Witness, WICK W. WOOD.

Affidavits of Shaffer and Downing.

The other two accused delegates have made sworn statements, which they claim are their first real utterances upon the subject. This is Shaffer's affidavit:

Before me, the subscriber, James Piper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, personally came Edwin Shaffer, who, upon oath and according to law deposes and says:

I decline to make a statement as to why I voted for Alex. McDowell in the New Castle Congressional Convention. There have been many statements made about what I did and said that are incorrect in every particular. McDowell was my choice for Congress after Townsend. After the 19th ballot I saw, and I think every one else in the Beaver delegation saw, that Townsend could not be nominated. I was one of the men who voted for McDowell on the 19th ballot, and I thought it was a shame that our delegates should have withdrawn their votes for McDowell, after fairly nominating him. I made up my mind then to vote for McDowell the first time I saw a chance to nominate him, and I did so, and he was nominated on the one hundred and ninety-fifth ballot. This is my sole reason for voting for McDowell and no other. I did so because he was my second choice, and because my first choice, Chas. C. Townsend, could not be nominated. The papers that have published statements as coming from me, simply published falsehoods, for I made no statements. I intended from the first to vote for McDowell if I found that Townsend could not make it, and I told several members of the Beaver delegation that I intended to vote for McDowell as soon as I was satisfied that Townsend could not be nominated. EDWIN SHAFFER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, A. D. 1890. JAMES PIPER, Justice of the Peace.

Witness: WICK W. WOOD.

A Very Circumstantial Denial.

Downing's affidavit is even a more circumstantial denial. It is as follows:

Before me, the subscriber, James Piper, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Thomas J. Downing, who, upon oath administered according to law deposes and says: At the meeting of the Beaver Congressional delegates held at New Castle, the morning of the day Major Alexander McDowell was nominated for Congress, I stated then that McDowell was my second choice. In this meeting it was suggested that we hold a secret ballot, and after some figuring they made it out that after the third ballot Charles C. Townsend would be dropped. The leaders of the Beaver delegation wanted us to stick to Townsend even after he had been dropped. I then spoke up and said, "This is taking away our liberty, and if Townsend cannot be nominated and his name is dropped I will vote for McDowell because he is my choice after Townsend." It was about on the 189th ballot that a telegram was received from Quay asking that the Beaver delegation stick to Townsend clear through and let the other counties make the nomination. It was about this time that Shallenberger made his speech in the convention asking for the secret ballot and releasing the delegates from any restrictions. I thought then that this released us, and as I felt sure

Townsend Had No Chance Whatever,

I made up my mind to vote for McDowell. I was one of the men who helped to nominate McDowell on the nineteenth ballot, and I made up my mind then after the others had withdrawn their votes that the first time I got a chance I would vote for McDowell. After I made the statement in the morning of the day of the nomination that I would vote for McDowell and would not vote for Black Dr. McConnell came to me on the streets and said: "That's right, Tom, I'm not much of a Black man, either." I got the impression in the Beaver delegation meeting that the whole of the Beaver delegation would go for Black. I was a McDowell man after the nineteenth ballot and made up my mind and intended to vote for McDowell if I saw Townsend could not make it. I voted as I did for McDowell because he was my second choice, and when the entire delegation claimed Townsend could not make it, I cast my vote for McDowell. This is my sole reason for voting for McDowell.

In the alleged statement, which has appeared in the papers as coming from me, I have been misquoted. There is a great deal in the statement which is attributed to me that I did not say and know nothing about. I talked to McCain and King, of Beaver county, and the statement they published is incorrect. There are things in it that I did not say. King said to me when they were here: "Tom, I can fix up this statement and make it all right." I therefore did not know what they were going to publish. A. P. Marshall made me many promises what he would do for me if I would only go to New Brighton and appear before the Investigating Committee. He held out inducements to me to appear, and made numerous promises, but did not get me to go. THOMAS J. DOWNING.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, A. D. 1890. JAMES PIPER, Justice of the Peace.

WICK W. WOOD, witness.

AMONG THE MINERS.

PATTISON REPLIES TO ATTACKS UPON HIS POLICY.

A Series of Ovations All Along the Line--An Increased Democratic Majority Predicted at Wilkesbarre--The Opinion of an Irishman.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, October 15.—Ex-Governor Pattison and party confined their campaigning to-day to Luzerne county. Nevertheless they traversed a great deal of the territory and several enthusiastic meetings. The The first stop was at White Haven at 8 o'clock this morning, and the final meeting took place to-night in the big Court House at Wilkesbarre. Ex-Congressman John Lynch presided, and so great was the crowd that it was found necessary to hold an outdoor meeting. The demonstration, in fact, was a strong confirmation of Mr. Lynch's declaration that Wilkesbarre will increase its Democratic majority of 250 to one of 600.

The entire day was spent among miners, who, according to ex-Senator Eckley B. Coxe, are intensely interested in the pending contest. Mr. Coxe says the sentiment for Pattison among them is widespread, and that it increases as election day approaches. A big crowd of coal diggers were in the audience at Pittstown, and they warmly applauded every time Candidate Pattison pierced the armor of bossism with his oratorical and logical shafts. It seems that Republican literature has been distributed among the miners to the effect that Pattison was not their friend during his Gubernatorial career, and it was to this sort of campaigning that the ex-Governor in a measure confined his remarks. He showed by reference to the statute books that during his administration more laws in the interest of miners had been enacted than were passed in the 25 years previous to that time. Furthermore he made it plain to them that the miners' hospital at Ashland was a disgrace to the State until he appointed two practical miners on the Board of Managers. Concerning his veto of an appropriation for a miners' hospital at Wilkesbarre he said that the Legislature had passed a low revenue measure and a high appropriation bill and then had gone home, so there was nothing for him to do but to cut down the appropriations or to see both himself and the State dishonored. The ex-Governor also referred to the misstatements which have been made concerning his veto of the firemen's bill. The measure, he said, was vetoed because it was unconstitutional.

At Plymouth a large meeting was held in the rink. It was presided over by John B. Reynolds, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district. The journey from Plymouth to Nanticoke was by water. Almost the entire population of the town was on the banks of the Susquehanna when the itinerary arrived, and the armory in which the meeting was held was crowded to its doors. John M. Larman presided. The candidate and Messrs. Wilhere and Beck spoke. Mr. Wilhere said he had been born in Ireland and had interested himself in the movement for home rule, but in his opinion there is just as much necessity for home rule in the boss-ridden State of Pennsylvania as there is in the Emerald Isle.

CAMERON ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

He is Devoting Considerable Personal Attention to the Campaign.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Cameron slipped quietly into the city to-day. Although his coming was expected some time during the week he was not expected quite so early, and before his presence was generally known, he had transacted some private business and held a conference with a few of the local leaders, among whom were Collector Martin, Magistrate William B. Ahern and John W. Frazier. Shortly after 11 o'clock Collector Cooper, who is looking after Senator Cameron's fences, walked into the hotel quickly and going to Senator Quay's room was very much surprised to find the senior Senator in the city. The two became engaged in an animated but whispered conversation, after which Collector Cooper went to the State headquarters to allow Mr. Cameron to confer with a number of State politicians.

The junior Senator, as usual, was reticent regarding the political outlook, but said: "The campaign is in excellent shape and encouraging reports come from every section of the State. During the remaining days of the campaign the fight will assume an aggressive shape. Our party is not on the defensive, and all through the State from now until election that fact will become self-evident to every one." Senator Quay left the city for his home at Beaver to-night, and will return in time to spend several days before the close of the campaign in this city.

PATTISON A DEMAGOGUE.

So Says Candidate Delamater in One of His Speeches.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TYRONE, October 15.—Senator Delamater and party arrived at this place at 9 o'clock, from Bellefonte, by special train. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Republicans of this place. They were met at the depot by the City Band and a committee of 20 of the most prominent business men and politicians of the place. They were then escorted to the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican club, where stirring speeches were made by Delamater, Stewart and Shields. The meeting, although hurriedly arranged, was a pronounced success, and the Republicans again displayed their loyalty to the party and their faith in its principles.

A dispatch from Clearfield says: Messrs. Delamater, Stewart and Shields, of Philadelphia, arrived here on a special train on the Beech Creek road. They held a large meeting in the Opera House. Delamater said he did not want any man to vote for him, unless he believed he was an honest, manly man. He said Pattison was a demagogue, and Cleveland nothing but a fraud. The party was at Dubois to-night.

MEETING AT THE SAME TIME.

Republicans and Democrats Hold Conventions at Altoona.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALTOONA, October 15.—The Democratic Congressional conference of the Twentieth district met here this evening and took one ballot without results. The candidates are Thomas H. Greevy, Thomas P. Linton and S. S. Metzgar. They meet again at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Republican Congressional convention in this city took four ballots which resulted: Scull, 5; J. D. Hicks, 3; John Cessna, 3. The conference adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

To Run Against Rife.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, October 15.—The Democratic conferees of the Fourteenth Congressional district, composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry counties, met in this city this afternoon. William L. Gorgas, a prominent banker and business man of Harrisburg, was chosen as the candidate and has accepted.

ONE DELAMATER CONVERT.

A Washington County Miner Who Will Take the Stump for Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, October 15. — Captain Carney, of Monongahela City, a life-long Democrat, a veteran and one of the Washington county miners who were arrested and imprisoned for attending strikers meetings, arrived here to-day, and proposes to show the cokers who they should support for Governor. His appearance has caused quite a stir in political circles. Carney was seen to-day and said:

Can I or any other man who has his own interests at heart support such a man as Pattison? If the miners of this or any other region had undergone an incarceration within the walls of the workhouse, as I did, they would not be long in making up their minds as to who is the best candidate. I know only too well that Pattison is not a friend of the worker. Some say that Pattison could not have pardoned me had he been so disposed. That is all bosh, as there was at the time a Democratic Pardon Board, and a recommendation from him would have secured our release. We were pardoned by Governor Beaver under a Republican administration, and I feel, as all our workers should feel, that we can never repay our grateful feelings to that party. I am satisfied during my short stay here that the miners are intelligent and will listen to sound argument.

KERR CLAIMS 50,000 MAJORITY.

The Democratic State Chairman in a Very Enthusiastic Mood.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Congressman Kerr, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, was in town to-day, and in conversation with THE DISPATCH correspondent spoke very enthusiastically of the outlook in the State.

"There is no doubt whatever," said he, "about Pattison's success. His campaign has been one continued ovation. At every place he has visited immense crowds have flocked to his standard, and the utmost enthusiasm has prevailed. So far it has been one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the State in this respect. Even Delamater's friends have at last come to the conclusion that he is in danger, and are alarmed as to the result. Senator Quay himself admits that the popular uprising against bossism will seriously reduce the usual Republican majority. I believe that that majority will not only be reduced, but that Pattison will receive a majority of from 40,000 to 50,000 votes. Every indication points to a rousing victory. All the principal papers in the State are for Pattison, and you may confidently rely upon his triumphant election."

THE BOYCOTT IN POLITICS.

It Will be Introduced by the Tillman Crowd in Carolina.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 15.—The Alliance or Tillman party have inaugurated a boycott against the Haskellites. The movement was started at a township in Union county, where the following resolution was adopted on the 12th:

Resolved, that we do hereby pledge ourselves to boycott any merchant whom we know to be in sympathy with or will support the so-called straight-out ticket or any other except the nomination made by the State Democratic Tillmanite convention.

This is in accord with the programme of boycotting carried out during the late campaign when the daily newspapers were boycotted by the Alliance for opposing Tillman, and a great many merchants in the cities and towns were boycotted for the same reason. The complications in the Congressional fight are also increasing. The red shirts, emblematic of the campaign of 1876, are being trotted out by both factions, and the fight is growing intensely hot.

CHOSEN IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH.

N. B. Critchfield Nominated by the Senatorial Conferees.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEDFORD, October 15.—The Senatorial conferees for the Thirty-sixth district, composing Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties, met last night at the Hotel Arlington. After taking one ballot a recess was taken until to-day. Two ballots were taken this afternoon, the last one resulting in the nomination of N. B. Critchfield, of Somerset county.

This gives one consolation to the Republicans of Bedford county, and that is it will materially strengthen Uncle John Cessna's fight for the nomination for Congress. They now feel sure that Scull cannot claim the nomination, which would place both the Senatorial and Congressional candidates in Somerset county.

M'KINNEY WON'T TAKE IT

He Positively Declines to Run on the Democratic Ticket in the Eighth.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRADDOCK, PA., October 15.—H. McKinney, who recently handed in his resignation as the nominee for the Legislature in the Eighth district, has handed in his declination to Democratic headquarters, and says he will accept it under no circumstances.

Mr. McKinney will depart for an extended tour through the West in a few days. This withdrawal leaves no opposition to Stewart.

PATTISON WILL WIN BY 20,000.

So Says McGuire, the Knights of Labor Lecturer, at Scottdale.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, October 15.—T. B. McGuire, the noted Knights of Labor General Lecturer, addressed a big meeting at the Trotter Coke Works to-night. He advocated the election of Pattison, and now predicts his election by a majority of not less than 20,000.

McGuire will speak at Uniontown to-morrow evening and at this place on next Wednesday evening.

Another Candidate for Mayor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GETTYSBURG, October 15. — General Daniel Butterfield, now with the Comte de Paris, telegraphed to-night to C. C. Shayne, representing the Business Men's Republican organization of New York City, accepting conditionally their nomination as Mayor of that city.

Will Stand by Meek.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLEARFIELD, October 15.—The conference of the Thirty-fourth Senatorial district met here, and to-night at the Leonard House Matt Savage, the candidate from this county, yielded his claim, and the delegates voted to make it unanimous for P. G. Meek for Senator.

Republicans Alone in the Field.

RALEIGH, October 15.—W. J. Rogers (Dem.) resigned his nomination for Congress in the Second district on account of ill health. No other Democratic nominee will be chosen. The district is largely Republican.

Morrill Elected to the U. S. Senate.

MONTPELIER, October 15.—In the Legislative Joint Assembly to-day Justin S. Morrill was formally elected United States Senator for six years from March 4 next.

Gas Light Men Meet.

SAVANNAH, October 15.—The American Gas Light Association began its eighteenth annual session this morning with nearly 200 members present. Officers were elected. The session will last three days.

NO ACTUAL FAMINE

Need be Apprehended Throughout Ireland This Winter.

SOME RELIEF MAY BE NECESSARY;

But the People Themselves Are Opposed to Hasty Charity.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN SAFE IN FRANCE.

The Niece of an American Boodler Soon to Marry an English Title.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, October 15.—In the conflict of testimony regarding the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, that of Mr. James H. Tuke, a member of the Irish Relief Committee of 1846, and who visited Ireland in 1879 during the last famine, will be found of interest. Mr. Tuke, who is considered an authority on the subject and occupies a position equally removed from the Nationalists on the one hand, and the Balfour Conservatives on the other, has just returned from a tour through Ireland and says:

"I conclude, after full investigation, first, that there is no danger of what is popularly known as a famine in the sister island, and second, that the area over which the serious failure of the potato crop extends, is limited to a few western counties, and does not appear to prevail anything like as widely as it did in 1879 or 1880, while to compare the present state of things with that existing in 1846, can only be the result of complete ignorance. Thirdly, the present

CONDITION OF THE PEASANTS.

in the congested districts renders them better able to bear up against the partial, or even the entire loss of their crop of tubers, than was the case in 1879 or 1880, and for these, among other reasons: The price of stock continues high and the oat crop was an unusually large one, while the wage rate given in England the past season for farm hands was liberal.

"This last fact is most important, as the bulk of the Irish laborers who cross the channel to seek employment, returning when the harvest is over, belong to the poorest districts. This year thousands of them have brought back sums varying from 7 to 10 pounds, some households having been enriched by as much as 15 pounds. Lastly, the people are not nearly so dependent on the potato for their supply of daily food as formerly, as each year they are consuming larger and larger quantities of wheat flour and Indian meal."

THEY ARE NOT PAUPERS.

Mr. Tuke adds: "Notwithstanding some causes for discouragement during my recent visit, I found one very cheering fact, namely, a strongly and very generally expressed objection to any relief being hereafter given in the shape of doles of meal, as was the case in '80. The opinion was expressed by a much respected priest that it was better to even allow the existence of a certain amount of suffering rather than demoralize the people by the distribution of doles. In uttering this opinion he seemed to give the view of many, if not all, of the clergy with whom I came in contact. What the people demand in the poor districts is employment on some useful work. In conclusion, I would suggest to those in America and England who are anxious to send succor to Ireland to withhold or minimize the distribution of funds for the present, pausing until the wants of the suffering districts are clearly ascertained, and then supply any deficiencies that may be found to exist in the government methods of relief."

ELEVEN MORE SUICIDES.

No Signs of the Abatement of Self-Destruction in France.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, October 15.—Eleven cases of suicide took place here to-day, and are much commented upon in connection with the depopulation which is now the burning question in France. A law for the prevention of self-murder is suggested which will provide for the confiscation of the estates of all who kill themselves in future.

The Registrar General's returns show that, in the city of Rouen, with upward of 100,000 inhabitants, not a single birth occurred on one day last week. Havre, a few days later, followed with a blank record.

AN AMERICAN'S WOES.

He is Ordered to Reveal His Assets Across the Atlantic.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, October 15.—In the Court of Bankruptcy to-day, the case of George Washington Butterfield, the American promoter being called, the defendant, on being examined as to his American assets, refused to give any information regarding them on the ground that they were outside the jurisdiction of the court.

On this plea the Registrar ruled that the bankrupt must disclose all his assets and then the case was adjourned.

A Boodler's Niece to Wed a Title.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, October 16.—Miss Nina Meiggs, the daughter of John G. Meiggs and the niece of Henry Meiggs, who absconded from San Francisco with the funds with which he subsequently founded his gigantic fortune in South America as a railway contractor, will marry Sir James R. D. Macgregor on the 20th inst.

O'BRIEN'S OWN STORY.

HE TELLS HOW HE AND DILLON ESCAPED FROM ENGLAND.

A Midnight Row to a Yatch—Buried in a Heavy Fog Off Land's End—Greeted by the Royal Adelaide—Caught in a Gale.

DUBLIN, October 15.—The *United Ireland* prints an account of the escape of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, written by Mr. O'Brien himself. Mr. O'Brien says: "We rowed from Dalkey Wednesday midnight to a yacht lying two miles off shore. Not an enemy was in sight. Next morning found us 90 miles away toward the Welsh coast. Friday and Saturday we lay in a dead calm. On Sunday morning we rounded Land's End, when the wind again died away and we were forced to lie all day in a brilliant sunshine within two miles of the shore. A Trinity House cutter passed quite close to us, and the crew of the Royal Adelaide, off Falmouth, actually exchanged greetings with our sailors.

"A Dublin steamer also passed close to us. A heavy fog buried us from sight on Sunday night, four steamers blowing fog horns around us during the night. We cleared the Lizard in the morning and darted across for the French coast to outtrick British shipping. We were becalmed again on Monday and were obliged to beat up the channel. A brisk gale sprang up Monday night, in which the yacht behaved magnificently. While passing Guernsey, after midnight, we were apparently pursued by a revenue cutter, which, however, was unable to weather the gale and abandoned the chase.

"In the morning we were running free before the wind for Carbourg, where we landed at 11 o'clock. We had reached our last day's supply of fresh water. All the arrangements worked perfectly, thanks to the prominent Dublin citizen who superintended them, and we had unparalleled good luck.

Mrs. O'Brien left Dublin this evening to join her husband.

WHAT SOCIALISTS DEMAND.

Herr Liebknecht Thinks Lawyers and Doctors Should be State Officers.

[By Associated Press.]

HALLE, October 15.—Herr Liebknecht, at the lively Socialists' Congress to-day, said the Eisenach programme of 1875 required revision. Hitherto this had been impossible because of the life and death struggle in which they had been engaged. The demands of the Socialists, he said, included trial by jury, a gratuitous administration of justice and free legal assistance and medical aid for the people. With these ends in view all lawyers and doctors ought to be permanent State officials. Another demand of the Socialists was that the question of religion be treated as a purely private matter. They also demanded that the working day be considerably shortened.

The Socialist party, the speaker declared, was the only party that laid before the people definite aims and purposes. If coercion was designated an iron band the programme of the Socialists must be called a band of adamant. In conclusion, he said: "Our party stands upon the basis of science. If we abandon this basis we are lost, but as long as we shall adhere to it we shall be invincible."

PRISONERS STARVED.

VIENNA—A dispatch from Constantinople states many of those who have been taken into custody have been shockingly maltreated and tortured. Among the cruelties to which the prisoners have been subjected is the withholding from them of all food. They have also been deprived of sleep. Persons suspected of disloyalty are arrested upon information being lodged against them by any spy. The Armenian recently arrested for attempting to murder an archpriest in the Kozen Kapou quarter of Constantinople was to-day found dead in his cell. It is alleged that his death was the direct result of the tortures inflicted upon him.

THEY HATED TO GO TO INDIA.

LONDON—The detachment of the East Surrey Regiment, which was recently ordered from Guernsey to India, and which at first refused to obey the order, sailed from Portsmouth for India to-day. The embarkation of the troops was marked by no disorder. The men stated that they objected to doing foreign service, and wilfully misbehaved, thinking they would be punished in England, preferring to undergo punishment here than to do service in India.

SENHOR SOUSA'S POLICY.

LISBON—Senhor Sousa, the new Prime Minister, said in the Cortes to-day that he was unable to recommend the sanctity of the convention with England, but did not desire to prevent the execution of the clauses already sanctioned. Parliament, he said, would be convoked whenever the Cabinet arrived at a decision requiring its assistance. The nation's credit had been attacked by private interests abroad, but not shaken.

HIS FAITH RESTS ON GLADSTONE.

LONDON—Earl Spencer, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, delivered a speech at Newport to-day, in which he said that events which were taking place in Ireland were a disgrace and a source of danger to the Empire. He expressed himself as confident that the proposals of Mr. Gladstone, if acted upon, would settle the Irish question.

HE WANTS A GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

BUDA PESTH—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, to-day, Herr Baross, Minister of Commerce, introduced a bill relating to the support of trade and factory employes during illness; also, a bill authorizing the government to purchase the Northeastern Railway.

STRIKERS WANT THEIR OLD PLACES.

BRISBANE—There is plenty of non-union labor to be had here and the strike is collapsing. Many members of the unions are applying to be reinstated in their old positions.

A PRINCE FOR PRESIDENT.

BERLIN—The Prince of Hohenloeh-Langenburg will be President of the new Colonial Council.

GILMORE'S BAND ON A STRIKE.

The Leader Objected to a Benefit Tendered by St. Louis Citizens.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The famous Gilmore Band went on a strike at the Exposition to-night. Several days ago Mayor Noonan and a number of leading citizens decided to tender the band a benefit next Sunday night in recognition of the many times the organization had played for charitable objects. When the doughty impresario, P. S. Gilmore, was consulted on the subject to-day he sat down heavily on the whole scheme. He held that the time was too short and that the band did not want a benefit.

When the band heard of the leader's action there was a terrific outcry. They denounced Gilmore in German, French and English, and resolved to strike in a body. This contemplated action was brought to the notice of the Exposition management and a hurried conference took place, in which promises and agreements were made to the band and they finally agreed to play out the programme. It was noticed that during the evening the most unearthly noises issued from the bassoon and trombone, and at each outbreak Gilmore trembled. Peace has not yet been patched up.

ROBBED A STAGE COACH

In Order to Secure the Funds to Complete His Education.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—A novel stage robbery case appeared in the Federal Court to-day when a dudish young fellow named George W. Cummings was arraigned and held in heavy bail for robbing mails on the Ukiah stage on last Sunday. The robbery showed more nerve than skill, as after getting the drop on the driver on the famous robbers' range, near Ukiah, the robber was incautious enough to go behind the stage to secure the mail bags from the boot. While getting them out the driver blazed away at him, but missed. The robber replied and also missed, but the team ran away, and a posse was soon in hot chase of the highwayman.

He escaped after securing about $100, but was caught on Tuesday. To-day he candidly admitted that Cummings was not his name, but said he adopted it to shield his family, who live East. He says he wanted money to carry on his education. In his room were found mining stocks, Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata," "The Clemenceau Case" and several flashy detective stories. As he robbed both mail and express he will get a long term in prison.

THAT VACANT CHAIR.

Secretary Noble, Judge Gresham and the Attorney General All

MENTIONED FOR MILLER'S PLACE.

The Missouri Man's Chances Are Now Believed to be the Best.

TRACY AND THE STEEL MEN TO CONFER.

An Effort to Have the Severity of the Government Tests Relaxed.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Even before Justice Samuel F. Miller is buried there is much speculation as to who will be nominated to fill the now vacant and heavily draped chair he but lately occupied on the Supreme Bench. First among the names mentioned in connection with this honorable and responsible position is that of Attorney General Miller. To him the majority of political gossips have awarded the place. He but narrowly escaped the appointment when the prize was given Judge Brewer, and this time, it is believed, he will certainly have conferred upon him the authority to wear the flowing silk gown.

Judge Gresham's friends have not been slow to push the claims of their idol, and many politicians who are not disposed to favor Gresham think it would be good policy to appoint him, for such an act would shelve a very promising obstruction to the possibilities of nomination in 1892. It is believed, however, that Gresham's chance for the vacancy now under consideration is too small to attract any degree of attention.

This afternoon another name was projected into the field, and if its proprietor will only allow it to remain there Mr. Miller's show for becoming Justice Miller will be lessened several per cent. The latest arrival is Secretary Noble, and his friends are in earnest when they say he is a candidate. Personally, General Noble is as well liked by the President as is Mr. Miller, and it is believed that the Missouri and kindred influences which will gather to the support of Noble will more than outweigh the advantages of personal association which are possessed by the Attorney-General. No appointment will be made until Congress assembles in December, for no man would care to sit on the Supreme Bench before Senatorial confirmation made his calling and election sure.

FEVER AND FAITH CURE.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES WHO DIED IN AFRICA.

They Refused Medical Attendance and Expected to be Cured by Prayer—The Government Wants No More of Them, as They Endanger the General Health.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The British Minister has transmitted to the Department of State a letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone, enclosing a report from the Colonial surgeon at Freeport, Dr. D. Palmer Ross, relative to the case of the nine American missionaries at that place. Dr. Ross reports that the superintendent of the party, Mr. Kingman, arrived on February 27, 1890, and was followed on June 15 by Mrs. Kingman, Miss Dick and Messrs. Helmick, Jaderquist, Codding, Tryes (a negro), Gates and Harries. It is stated that upon their arrival they began to live in native fashion, eating native food, cooking and washing for themselves and even collecting their own fuel in the rainy season, hoping thus to gain the confidence of the natives.

On July 9 Mr. Kingman informed Dr. Ross that two of his party had died that day. Upon inquiry Dr. Ross learned that no doctor had been called in to attend the deceased (Messrs. Gates and Harries), the whole party being stanch believers in "faith healing;" that they had taken no medicine and had died of fever. Dr. Ross, knowing that tropical fever, if neglected, is apt to assume a virulent form among newly-arrived white people, ordered the bodies to be buried as soon as possible and sent the sanitary policeman to see the order carried out, to disinfect the house and destroy all bedding, clothing, etc., used by the deceased. That officer reported that others were sick in the house, a fact which the missionaries had not stated. Mr. Kingman was found to be ill, but refused to accept medical assistance. Mr. Kingman finally consented to be treated "solely on the ground that he did not wish to endanger the community," and was, on July 22, 1890, convalescent. In the meantime Mrs. Kingman and others had died.

Dr. Ross adds that he understands that their missionaries intend going due east into the interior, guided only by a compass. In view of these facts, and of the statement that another party of missionaries are expected, the Governor of Sierra Leone calls attention to the matter, "as this climate is not suited to those who trust alone to 'faith healing,' and ignore the means placed by Providence at their disposal for the relief of suffering humanity, they are a danger to the community at large."

TRACY IS TOO SEVERE

In the Requirements for Steel for the New Navy.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—There will be an important consultation to-morrow morning in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, between Mr. Tracy and about 35 prominent steel manufacturers from various parts of the country. For some time past the Navy Department has evinced an extremely critical spirit in regard to the steel furnished by the manufacturers for the new navy vessels. A great deal of it has been rejected by the department as not coming up to the required standard. This has happened so often under both Secretary Whitney and Secretary Tracy that the manufacturers have at last become discouraged as well as somewhat indignant, and now they propose to have a talk with the authorities at headquarters and see if they cannot come to a better understanding.

The manufacturers say that the department is altogether too severe, and that they have no difficulty in selling the rejected steel to other customers of the most exacting kind. Whatever may be the merits of the main question, it is certain that these repeated rejections are causing great delay in the construction of the new navy ships.

A PEACEMAKER GETS A PENSION.

Another Liberal Decision Delivered by Assistant Secretary Bussey.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has reversed the action of the Pension Office in the case of Ira Hollingsworth, late of Company F, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. It appears from the record that in June, 1863, as the claimant and several comrades were on their way to a creek to bathe, they saw two soldiers in a quarrel, one having the other down and pounding him with a rock. The claimant interfered, and having separated them proceeded on his way to the creek. He had gone but a short distance when the soldier, who was the aggressor, threw a rock at claimant, striking him behind the left ear. He was insensible

CLOSED TO THE COMTE DE PARIS.
In the 60's the latchstring was always out.

from the blow from Saturday until the following Wednesday, and has never fully recovered from the injury.

He has ever since been a constant sufferer from dizziness and deafness of the left ear. The Assistant Secretary holds that the injury was received while in line of duty, and is therefore pensionable.

Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Lucy Hale, of Lansing, Mich., has been granted a pension as the daughter of Nathaniel Wallace, a private in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers during the Revolutionary War. She will receive $20 per month from September 25, 1890.

The Lumber Export Duty Removed.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The Treasury Department was to-day officially advised by a telegram from the Canadian Commissioner of Customs of the removal by that Government of the duty on lumber exported to the United States.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES REPORTED LOST

In an Early Morning Fire in a Hotel at Syracuse.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, October 16.—A fire of a most disastrous character started in the Leland Hotel about 1 o'clock this morning and is still blazing. It is believed that several lives are lost. One report has it that at least 25 persons have perished in the flames. The hotel was opened with a great display a year and a half ago, and was the finest in Central New York.

The excitement was intense. One woman was being lowered by a rope when it broke and her brains were dashed out on the sidewalk.

WHAT IRELAND WANTS.

T. P. GILL, M. P., FULLY STATES THE NEEDS OF THE EMERALD ISLE.

Names of the Irish Leaders Who Will Visit the United States—They Will Ask Americans to Support Erin in Her Struggle With England.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., now in New York, makes an authorized statement in regard to the American mission of the Irish leaders, stating that the mission was formally resolved upon and the delegation constituted at the conference of the Irish Parliamentary party which was summoned for that purpose by Mr. Parnell and held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday, October 6. The names of the delegates, who will all have arrived in this country within the next fortnight, are John Dillon, M. P., William O'Brien, M. P., T. P. O'Connor, M. P., T. D. Sullivan, M. P., Timothy Harrington, M. P., and T. P. Gill, M. P.

The object of the mission thus formally constituted and invested with the most complete representative character and authority to speak for Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party and for the Irish people of whom they are the elected representatives, is to appeal to the Irish race and to all friends of Ireland in America for support for the struggle which the Irish people are making to protect their lives, homes and liberties against the combined forces of coercion, landlordism and misgovernment.

The delegates will tell the story of how that struggle is being carried on, both on the soil of Ireland and in spreading the home rule propaganda among the electorate of Great Britain. They will explain the circumstances under which syndicates of Tory capitalists have conspired with the coercion government and the Irish landlords with the special view of exhausting the pecuniary resources of the national struggle.

Mr. Gill, being here in advance of the other delegates, wishes it understood that time will be saved in facilitating the programme of the mission if the representative Irish-Americans of the various localities will enter into communication with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, regarding the dates which they consider most suitable for their meetings.

THE LAST TRIBUTE.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Late Justice Miller in Keokuk.

KEOKUK, IA., October 15.—A largely attended meeting of citizens was held here to-night to arrange for the funeral services and burial of Associate Justice Miller at this city Saturday. The body will arrive at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and be taken to the Federal Court building, where it will lie in state until 2 o'clock, at which hour it will be borne to the Unitarian Church, where the funeral services will be held. Torrence Post, of the G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans and Keokuk Rifles, will act as a guard of honor.

All business will be suspended during the hours of the service and the buildings of the city draped in black. All the civic and military organization, trades unions and school children of the city will take part in the funeral procession. The Governor and State officers, the Supreme Court Judges of the State, the Judges and judicial officers and the bar of Judge Miller's circuit were asked to be present and join in the last tribute of respect to Justice Miller.

SIGHTS SHOWN TO THE STRANGERS.

Visiting British and German Engineers Welcomed at Iron Mountain.

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., October 15.—One hundred and sixty-five visiting British and German mining engineers and metallurgists arrived here this morning, and have been shown the Quinnesec Falls and hydraulic power, the wonderful Hamilton shaft and other mining wonders here.

The party will go to Calumet to-morrow.