THE DISPATCH ARE SEEN BY EVERYBODY.

THREE CENTS.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

RED BANDANAS WAVE

Once More at a Gathering of a Thousand Chiefs of the Democracy.

THE OLD ROMAN HONORED

By Undoubtedly the Biggest Birthday Banquet That the Country Has Ever Seen.

CONGRATULATED BY CLEVELAND

And a Host of Other Prominent Party Leaders Upon the Attainment of His 77th Anniversary

THE REMARKABLE ARRAY OF ORATORS.

In the Course of His Speech Thurman Announced That He Would Never be a Candidate for Any Office Again.

A SUCCESS EVEN BEYOND ALL ANTICIPATIONS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH O OLUMBUS, November 13.-Effusive and extravagant as were the anticipations of the active membership of the local Thurman Club, the event celebrating the 77th birthday of the distinguished citizen. whose name the club

bears, more than justified all expectations. Months of preparation resulted in a success in every important detail. It will pass probably as elaborate an affair as Ohio ever produced, in the extent of the entertainment afforded substantially

and in the way of suggestive oratory. There were a great many thoughtful minds whose enthusiasm and the memory o a former campaign reformed the ticket that was defeated in 1888, and there was no mistaking the welcome accorded Grover Cleveland on the occasion of his first visit to

Cleveland Holds a Reception. Mr. Cleveland held a reception in Gov. ernor Campbell's office from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and the crowd came and went, and was by no means done when it came time for the ex-President to return to Governor Campbell's

The esteem in which Judge Thurman is held by his neighbors contributed largely to the local success of the event, but it was a significant fact that men should come from youd my deserts, of the numerous and dear they knew that Mr. Cleveland was also to be present.

Judge Thurman has been in political retirement for several years, and the result of his inactivity is a robust physical condition for one at his age, except that he is troubled with rheumatism. The interest in the affair can be imagined when it is stated that 1,000 tickets, the limit, were disposed of, and late applicants went into a lottery in hope of securing two that were left.

Camping in Foraker's Old Quarters Exentsions come into the city from various quarters of the State, the visitors being anxious to see and welcome Mr. Cleveland, and a great many contented themselves with a glimpse and a shake at the reception, where Mr. Cleveland stood in the room where Foraker's famous rebel flag order was written.

As early as 7 o'clock the banqueters be gan to arrive and take their seats at the tables. It was just 8:15 when ex-President Cleveland and Judge Thurman entered the room. They were arm in arm, the ex-President supporting his venerable companion who, further assisted by a cane, walked slowly up the hall,

A mighty cheer went up from a thousand throats as the audience caught sight of the two distinguished guests of the evening, and this cheer was prolonged and thrice re- prayer. peated as the procession reached the upper

end of the hall. Cheering Grover and the Bandana.

Cheer after cheer arose from the enthusiastic audience, and simultaneously every man arose from his seat and waved the traditional red bandana handkerchief in honor of the Old Roman. With dignity, yet smiling, Mr. Thurman bowed to his 1,000 frantic admirers, and Grover Cleveland did likewise as cheers for the ex-President rent the air. The band struck up "Star Spangled Ban-ner," and all remained standing until the close.

Then, at a sign from the Chairman, the vast multitude sank into the seats at the festive board, and the banquet began.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Mr. John J. Lentz, Chairman of the Thurman Club, rapped the wast assemblage to order, and made the first speech of the evening. Every allusion to Mr. Thurman was received with tremendous applause. Among other things, the speaker said of the guest of the evening: A lawyer of distinction, a law giver whose learning and wisdom is impressed upon the jurisprudence of his State for all time to come, a law maker in both Houses of Congress, whose work there was of the highest statesmanship, a political leader of unswerving devotion to rineiple, with conscience, and with courage and unflagging real; pure to private life, his in tegraty and fidelity in all his relations with his ellow men were never questioned. fApplausel. Yearly has his good influence strengthened and

his fair fame extended. Now his Name is Almost a Household Word pon the lips of millions of the people. It is enscribed high upon the roll of our good, our great, our noble, (I had almost said 'noblest among the noble'), yet withal a plain, modest, every day gentleman. Those of us who know him the best love him the best." [Prolonged

Simultaneously 1,000 people rose to their feet as the toastmaster concluded, "To the health, long life and continhappiness of our guest." [Applause.] The applause which had greeted the toast was renewed as the "Old Roman" rose to respond, It swelled from applause to cheers, from a mild claim to a deafening roar, and as 1.000 bandana handkerchiefs were waved frantically in the air, the scene was one that would have swelled with pride the heart of any human being-even the Old Roman, whose modesty has

ever been a crowning virtue.
1: was five minutes before the ovation which

Judge Thurman to respond. The inspiration of the occasion caused his massive frame to regain all its old-time vigor, and forgetting his recent illness, he stood like a proud sycamore as he spoke as follows:

Progress Made in 77 Years

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS-I am not here to-night to make an elaborate speech. I am here to express in a few sentences my heartfelt appreciation of the honor you have so kindly seen fit to do me; to thank with my whole soul my neighbors, my fellow-citizens of Ohio and the distinguished gentlemen from other States for their mark of friendship and esteem. I am here, at the age of 77, to repeat my testimony, so often given, of my confidence in the beneficent effects of free institutions and my firm belief of their duration on this continent and their gradual but certain extension over other and larger portions of the globe. I hope that it is not presumptious in me to say that I think that I have some of the necessary

qualifications of a witness on the subject.

Short as my life has been, in comparison with the lives of nations, it has been long enough for me to see my native land, under free institutions, increase in population more than seven fold, in wealth a far, very far, greater degree, in extent of territory more than double its area, in the general well-being and prosperity of its people and in their educa-tional advantages and religious privileges without a rival in the world; while its magnificent works of internal improvement, its wonderful agriculture, its great mines and manufactures. and its marvelous means of communication, the creations of science and skill, surpass anything before known by the human race. And in these same 77 years the Constitution of nearly every government in Europe has been ameliorated by the introduction of more liberal

The Onward March of Liberty. Central and South America have become a congeries of republics, Canada and Australia are substantial republics without the name and even in the far East oriental Japan becomes more free and liberal with each revolving year. And more marvelous yet, light seems to be breaking over benighted Africa, and men of a sanguine and philosophic disposition are predicting, without exciting ridicule, her redemption from her barbaric sleep of centuries



In a word, freedom seems to be gradually cirfor us, the Polar Star of the navigator is our own republic of the United States. What I have said may seem to some like extravagant if so, I have only to reply that I have always preferred optimism to pessimism and mmon sense to both, and that I don't think that in what I have said I have departed from the teachings of my guide.

My friends, it is 71 years since, at 6 years of age, I became a citizen of Ohio, and I have been one of her citizens from that day to this; and I will no doubt remain one of her people until I shall be laid in my final resting-place on earth under her sod. It would be the performance of a grateful duty on my part to speak of the uni-form kindness that I have received from boyfrond to old age from the people of this State, of the honors they have conferred upon me beriends I have made and whose ever be forgotten for a moment, or rememsered without emotion, of the distinguished men of Ohio whom I have seen and with many of whom I was intimately acquainted, and of the just pride with which I have witnessed the wonderful growth of the State until her name is known and commands respect throughout the whole civilized world.

Never Again to be a Candidate. Before I conclude, there is one statement that I feel it my duty to make. In one of our town papers a few days ago I saw my name sugrested as that of a proper candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency in 1892. I regretted very much to see the suggestion, for appearing in a paper known to be very friendly to me and published in the place of my resi-dence, it might naturally be suspected by strangers that it was inspired, or at least ap-proved, by me. But such was not the fact. I had no idea that such a suggestion would be

made until I saw it in this paper. My friends, let me say to you in all sincerity and without the least mental reservation, that I am not nor shall I ever again be a candidate for office. I have been sufficiently honored by my party, and neither ask nor desire any further nor than continued friendship and good will. Gentlemen, I have said enough: more, indeed, than I expected to say. Once more let me return you my sincerest thanks. You have glad-ened the heart and brightened the footsteps of an old man, your devoted friend, in his descent of the hill of life, when he has almost reached its foot. May God bless you all, is his earnes

CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE TO HIS VENERABLE ASSOCIATE ON THE TICKET OF 1888.

A Great Ovation for the Only Living Demo cratic Ex-President-He Talks of American Citizenship and Just Touches Upon Political Matters.

At the conclusion of Judge Thurman's address, three cheers were proposed and given with good will for the Old Roman, Toastmaster Outhwaite in introducing ex-President Cleveland said: "Gentlemen: In our guest for the evening we have had a fine exemplification of the product of citizenship in America. There is here this evening an American citizen, esteemed of all men, regardless of party. [Appiause.] The next toast is "Citizeuship in America." You call for the respondent." The audience at once took up the suggestion, and loud calls were made for Cleveland. As the ex-President arose from his seat cheer after ch went up from the multitude, and bandanas were waved wildly. Ex-President Cleveland spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: "Mr. President and Gentlemea:

"I follow the promptings of a heart full of devotion and veneration, as I tender from the Democracy of the great State of New York her tribute of affection for the man whom we honor to-night. I am commissioned to claim for my State her full share of the glory which has been shed upon the American name and character by one whose career and example cannot be pre-empted and whose renown cannot be limited in ownership to the neighbors and friends of any locality. We contest every exclusive pretension to his fame and greatness, because he is a neighbor to all the people of the land; because he is the friend of all who love their country; because his career splendidly illustrates the best and strongest elements of our national character; and because his example belongs to all his countrymen.

belongs to all his countrymen. A Good Time to Get Together. "It is fitting that those who have faith in our destiny as a nation, who believe that there are noble things which belong distinctively to our character as a people and who prize at its true worth pure American citizenship, should gather here to-night. It is given us to contemplate the highest statesmanship, the most unyielding and disinterested devotion to the interests of the people, and the most valuable welfare, all of which have been stimulated and ever been a crowning virtue.

1t was five minutes before the ovation which greeted the toast subsided sufficiently to enable

We rejoice in the example afforded on this

occasion of genuine American citizenship, revealed to us as a safe and infallible interpreter of duty in all the emergencies of a long and honorable public career, and as an unfalling guide to usefulness and fame.

"In this presence and in the atmosphere of these reflections, we should not miss the lesson they commend to us, nor fail to renew our appreciation of the value of this citizenship, and, revive our apprehension of the sentiments appreciation of the value of the sentiment and revive our apprehension of the sentiment and condition in which it has its rise and

"And first of all we should be protoundly "And first of all we should be protoundly grateful that the elements which make up the strength and vigor of American citizenship are so naturally related to our situation and are so simple. The intrigues of monarchy which taint the individual character of the subject; the splendor which dazzles the popular eye and distracts the attention from abuses and stifles discontent; the schemes of conquestand selfish-aggrandizement which make a selfish people have no legitimate place in our national life. Here the plain people of the land are the rulers. Their investiture of power is only accompanied with the conditions that they should love their country, that they should jealously guard and protect its interests and fair fame, and that all the intelligence with which they are endowed should be devoted to an understanding of its needs and the reads. rould be devoted to an understanding of its

Strength of the American Home. "These are the elements of American citizenship, and these are the conditions upon which our free institutions were intrusted to our people, in full reliance, at the beginning and for all time to come, upon American manhood, consecrated by the highest and purest patriotism. A country broad and new, to be subdued to the purposes of man's existence, and promising vast and independent resources, and a people intelligently understanding the value of a free pation and holding fast to an intense affection for its history and its heroes, have had much to do with molding our American character and giving it hardihood and vigor. But it should never be forgotten that the influence which, more than all other things, has made our become safe denositaries of extensional. our people safe depositaries of governmental power, and which has furnished the surest guaranty of the strength and perpetuity of the Republic, has its source in the American home. Republic, has its source in the American home. Here our patriotism is born and entwines itself with the growth of filial love, and here our children are taught the story of our freedom and independence. But above all, here in the bracing and wholesome atmosphere of uncomplaining fregality and economy, the mental and moral attributes of our people have been firmly knit and invigorated. Never could it be said of any country so truly as of ours, that the permanency of its institutions depends upon its homes.

"Upon the question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the Government, the Democratic party, true to its creed and traditions, will unalterably remain attached to traditions, will unalterably remain attached to our plain and frugal people. They are especially entitled to the watchful care and protection of their Government: and when they are borne down with burdens greater than they can bear, and are made the objects of scorn by hard taskmasters, we will not leave their side. As the great German reformer, insisting upon his religious convictions, in the presence of his accusers, exclaimed: I can do nought else. Here I stand. God help me, so, however much others may muck and deride cheapness and the poor and frugal men and women of our land, we will stand forth in defense of their simple Americanism, defiantly proclaiming: 'We can do nought else. Here we stand.'

The Demand for Cheap Coats, "Thus when the question is raised whether ur people shall have the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate, we are not ashamed to confess ourselves in full sympathy with the demand for cheaper coats;' and we are not disturbed by for cheaper coats; and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems 'necessarily to involve a cheaper man or woman under the coats.'

"When the promoter of a party measure invades every home in the land with higher prices, declares that 'cheap and nasty go tother and this whole system of cheap things is badge of poverty; for cheap merchandize means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country, we indignantly repudiate such an in-terpretation of American sentiment. And when another one, high in party councils, who has become notorious as the advocate of a con-trivance to perpetuate partisan supressecy by outrageous interference with the suffrage, an-nounces that 'the cry for cheapness is un-American,' we scornfully reply that his speech does not indicate the slightest conception of true Americanian

nounces that 'the cry for cheapness is unAmerican, we scornfully reply that his speech
does not indicate the slightest conception of
true Americanism.

"I will not refer to other utterances of like
import from similar sources. I content myself
with recalling the most prominent and significant. The wonder is that these things were addressed by Americans to Americans. What
was the occasion of these condemnations of
cheapness and what had honest American men
and women done, or what were they likely to
60, that they should be threatened with
epithets 'cheap,' 'nasty' and un-American'? It
is hard to speak patiently as we answer these
questions. Step by steps wast number of our
puople had been led on, following blindly in
the path of party. They had been filled with
hate and sectional prejudice; they had been
caioled with misrepresentations and
false.

Had a determined and rather of a bull-dog face,
which his closely-cut, trim mustache does not
seften. For a moment the two men eyed each
other steadily. Then Birchall, as though a
studien suspicion had crossed his mind, turned
to his guard, and in a low voice asked: "Who
is that clasp down there?"

The guard hesitated for a moment, then he
blurted out: "Well, Birchall, that is the professor." 'Ob, so that is Jack Ketch, is it?'
said Birchall, unning quickly back and taking
anotice long, steady look and taking
anotice long, steady look and taking
anotice long, steady look and taking
of me. I only hope he will, that's all."

Later on in the day Birchall's old schoolmate,
Arthur Leathan, called. He remained down in
the rotunda and talked up to Birchall, who renate and sectional prejudice; they had been a gold with misrepresentations and false bromises; they had been corrupted with money and by appeals to their selfishness. All these hings led up to their final berrayal to satisfy he demands of those who had supplied the and for their corruption.

The Recent Congressional Elections. "But such reflections have no place in the felicitations of to-night. This is a time when faith in our countrymen should be fully re-established. The noise of a recent political revo lutton is still heard throughout the land; the people have just demonstrated that there is a point beyond which they cannot be led by blind partisanship, and that they are quite competent to examine and correctly decide political questions concerning their rights and their welfare. They have unmercifully resented every attack upon true American manhood, and have taught party leaders that, though slow to anger, they take terrible revenges when betrayed. They permit us to forgive our honored guest for all the cheap coats he has ever worn for they have declared them to be in worn, for they have declared them to be in fashion. They have also decreed that the Decalogue has a place in our politics, for they have enforced the command Thou shalt not steal," and have rendered an emphatic verdict against those who have borne false witness.

those who have borne false witness.

"Nothing could so well accompany the honors we pay our distinguished guest as the celebration on his birthday of the victory which has just been achieved in vindication of American citizenship—for in him we honor the man who has best illustrated true American manhood. Our rejoicing and his are increased, as we also celebrate to-night the triumph of a Democratic principle for which he fought and fell but two short years ago: and to complete our joy and his we are permitted to indulge in true Democratic enthusiasm over the steadfastness and devotion to its creed exhibited by our party, which, knowing no discouragement, has fought which, knowing no discouragement, has fought to victory in the people's cause.

"If we entertain more solemn thoughts on this occasion, let them be concerning the responsi-bility which awaits us as our fellow countrymen place in our keeping their hopes and their trust. We shall fail in our obligation to them If we stifle conscience and duty by ignoble partisanship; but we shall meet every patriotic expectation if, in all we do, we follow the ruidance of true and honost Democracy, Illudance of true and honest Democracy, illuded by the light of genuine American citi

THE OTHER ORATORS. N ARRAY SUCH AS IS NOT OFTEN GATH-ERED AT ONCE.

Speeches From Wilson, Breckinridge, Mc Donald, Dickinson, Ewing and Others-The Enthusiasm Continuous Throughout -Pith of the Remarks.

Although the interest of the evening argely centered in the addresses of Grover Cleveland and Allea G. Thurman, there were other speakers whose fame is almost world-wide. The attention and enthusiasm was maintained throughout. General Thomas Ewing responded to "The Democratic party in relation to future public economy." In the course of his speech he said that since the war the great industries of the country had been becoming concentrated in the hands of a few great corporations created by the people ers are rapidly multiplying millionaires and destroying the industrial independence of the masses. As Democrats in the broadest sense, we must check this growing evil so far as means lie within the legitimate powers of the Government. Taxation, local and national, aggregates over \$800,000.000 per year. To put enormous tax burdens on wealth instead of on the labor of the country will tend strongly to a wholesome and just distribution of the annual net increase which labor and capital combined produce. We must go back to a national tariff policy. The Republican party has enacted a tariff for protection only, leaving 63,000,000 of consumers to be plundered by protected manufacturers.

General Ewing further said that general income and inheritance taxes should be, and he as means lie within the legitimate powers of

come and inheritance taxes should be, and he believed will be, restored by the Democracy. They should be imposed in raising revenues by both State and Federal Governments. Small incomes and inheritances should be wholly exempt and taxes should be graduated so as to increase with the amount of inheritance or in-come. Railway and municipal corporations,

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

Final Scenes in the Life of the Condemned Birchall.

JOKING IN PRESENCE OF DEATH

Calmly Viewing the Erection of the Gallows on Which He Dies

AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WOODSTOCK, ONT., November 13 .- By the time this reaches many of THE DIS-PATCH readers all will be over with J. Reginald Birchall. As soon after 8 o'clock to-morrow morning as the arrangements can be made decently, he will be taken from his cell, led down the iron spiral stairway to the jail rotunds, thence out through a gloomy corridor, lined with cells on either side, to the western yard of the jail. From the jail doorway a dozen paces will take him to the foot of the scaffold, and in less than five minutes from the time he mounts, he will be swinging in the air, a dead man. The arrangements are all completed and they are as perfect as human foresight can make them

The scaffold was brought to the yard this afternoon and erected in the northeast corner, instead of the northwest. This brings it close up against the jail wall and immediately under the windows of the cell in which Birchall is sleeping to-night. If he were to toss a biscuit out between the iron bars it would fall upon the instrument of death. Birchall saw the ugly the instrument of death. Birchall saw the ugly plece of mechanicism when it was brought into the yard; heard the hammering and the voices of the workmen as they were putting it up; saw the hangman, who in the first light of tomorrow is to bill him; knew everything that was going on; understood everything; knew that his time on earth was measured only by hours and through it all calmly smoked his egar and discussed with his physician the subject of hanging, in regard to its painfulness, as indicated by the postmortem studies of medical men on the bodies of men who have been hanged. If FIGURING AND JOKING OVER IT.

He even asked his guard to draw him a dia gram of the gallows as it would appear after it was erected, and, with his own weight of 150 pounds and the weight of the iron that is to jerk him up as data, he went into a mathematical calculation to determine the power of the blow that would come upon his neck when the trigger was sprung. While engaged in this occupation he enlivened its tedium by cracking jokes with his guard. "I wonder what Craib & Stewart would say," he said, looking up from his figuring, "if I were to raise my window and ask them how much they got for putting up that thing to kill a poor fellow?" Craib & Stewart are the contractors who have taken the job of erecting the scaffold.

Birchall seemed to picture the puzzled, startled expression that would come upon their faces were his own face suddenly to appear in the air above them with this startling query. And he leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily at it. Then he went on with his calculations. Soon after this he stroiled up to the iron-grated door of the corridor, through which he is allowed to roam. From this doer he can look down into the rotunda of the jail.

A VIEW OF THE HANGMAN. him up as data, he went into a mathematical

A VIEW OF THE HANGMAN. As he looked down on this occasion he looked straight into the eyes of a stranger who was looking up. It was a tall, rather good looking man Birchall saw. He was quite young, but had a determined and rather of a bull-dog face,

the rotunda and talked up to Birchal the rotunds and talked up to Birchall, who re-mained laughing in the grated doorway. Leathan's presence has always cheered him singularly, "Weil, old man," he cried cheer-ily, "and how are you to-day?" Leathan re-plied with an effort at Birchall's vein, but it was not successful, He looked grave and sad when he finally spoke out fully.

A PATHETIC INTERVIEW. send you down something in the morning. I came to ask," continued Leathan, with his voice quite choked and husky, "to ask you, old fellow, if you would wear some flowers to-mprrow if we send them down."
"Certainly I will," said Birchall heartily, "of course I will wear flowers—cauliflowers, cab-

bages, anything you like."
It is hard to quote these and similar remarks Birchall made thus at the very lar remarks Birchall made thus at the very portals of death and not convey the impression that his manner is a swagering braggadocio one, yet such is not the case. As flippant and almost coarseas are his remarks, they are said in his own peculiar, quiet way, which seems to medify their significance. It does not seem like swagger in him, but only an absolute, cold-blooded cynicism, and if any one thing can be said positively about this strange being, it is that a cynleism which is almost frightful to contemplate is among the fundamental elements of his heartless character.

AN INGENIOUS PRISONER

He Makes Two Vain Efforts to Dig Hi Way Out of Jail.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WESTMINSTER, MD., November 13.-John Hartman, alias Crager, confined in the Carroll County Jail on a charge of horse-stealing in Chester, Pa., made his second attempt last night to break jail. The first time he fell from the wall and injured himself so badly as to need medical treatment ever since. His last attempt was by digging two holes through the

He had evidently been working for several days before he was discovered. The first hole was from his cell into the parlor, but was not completed on account of encountering a big stone. Fearing discov-ery he covered the hole with his sheet, pastery he covered the hole with his sheet pasting it to the wall with paste made from gravy
left from his dinner. The second hole was near
the cell window leading into the yard. The
hole was almost large enough for his
body to pass through he got fast, and was
prevented by his weak back from succeeding,
and daylight brought discovery. He says he
was trying to catch the fast mail to take him
away from Westminister. The only tool used
in digging through the wall was an iron poker,
and his old bed slats were utilized as a skid
with which to remove the stone.

DAIRYMEN PROTEST

Against Having Their Products Classified in the Animal Fat Category.

CHICAGO, November 13.-The Columbian Dairy Association met this morning for the purpose of discussing World's Fair matters. John Boyd, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, reported that dairy products were classified by the World's Fair Commissioners as animal fat, and oleos and butter ine were of course in the same class. This was objected to by the members, who said that there would be no dairy exhibit unless it was separate and distinct from the bogus products of animals.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, made the report on dairy cattle. He advised that the dairy department be run only a part of the six months of the Fair. This met with objection.

HUGE BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

Fraternity Issued.

NEW YORK, November 13-The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity to-day began a three days' convention in the clubbouse of the New York Alumni. There were present more than 150 delegates representing 700 active members of chapters in the various colleges and universities throughout the United States.

At this afternoon's session there was considered a report of the detailed catalogue, containing the biographies of each of the 10,000 members of the fraternity, living and dead,

POURED IN THE GUTTER. THIRTY GALLONS OF CLARET FOR THURMAN CELEBRATION,

By a Kansas Democratic Club, Seized By the Police and Emptied in the Street-The Liquor Raiders Arrested-An Indignant Bandana Club.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LEAVENWORTH, November 13 .- This was Thurman day in Leavenworth. There s here a very flourishing Democratic club, called the Bandana Club, in honor of the "Old Roman," and to-night they held their second annual gathering to celebrate the anniversary of Judge Thurman's birth. Elaborate preparations had been made, a comment item in the list of drinkables being

prominent item in the list of drinkables being 38 gallons of claret. This, in four kegs, was placed in the basement of the hotel where the banquet was to be held.

Within a few minutes after the liquor had been placed there the City Marshal and three policemen swooped down upon the hotel and confiscated the liquor, which was poured into the gutter. The arbitrary action of the police rendered the Bandana Club men furious, and they forthwith had the Marshal and the three policemen arrested by the Sheriff and a posse on a charge of grand larceny, and with threatening to kill a newspaper correspondent, who made the complaint, and who is a member of the club. The officers were locked up in the county jail, but were subsequently released on bail.

The state granted internal excitations.

bail.

The affair created intense excitement. The Marshai declared he would seize any liquor found in the hotel, against which place an abating order had been issued by the District Court under the nuisance clause of the Kansas prohibitory law. The Bandana men declared they would have wine at the banquet and defied the police to raid the place.

It is the universal belief here that the law does not warrant the seizure and confiscation of liquor consigued to private parties intended for private use, and in no way coming within the purview of the law. More trouble is anticipated, as the condemnation of the action of the

WILD WEST INDIANS.

pated, as the condemnation of the action of the

They Land, but Major Burke Will Not Al-

low Them to be Interviewed. PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—The Red Star Line steamer Belgeniand, having on board Major John M. Burke and 39 Stoux Indians of the Ogallala tribe, who have been in Europe for the past two years with the Cody-Salsbury Wild West show, arrived here this morning, In waiting to receive the steamer were General O'Beirne, Assistant Immigrant Commissioner at New York, and Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen were present for the purpose of taking the statement of the Indians regarding the alleged ill-treatment they had received in Europe.

ing the alleged ill-treatment they had received in Europe.

Mr. Weish presented himself to Major Burke and said he desired to take the statements of the Indians without Major Burke or anyone connected with the shew being present, although he was willing for the reporters to be present. Major Burke declined to accode to this proposition, basing 12s refusal on the ground that Mr. Welsh had no authority to make the examination. The Indians looked well and bore no exterior evidence of ill-treatment. At the conclusion of the interview between Major Burke and Mr. Welsh, the former said that he would take the Indians to Washington this afternoon, and he was perfectly ington this afternoon, and he was perfectly willing for Mr. Welsh to make his investiga-

THREE PERSONS BURNED.

lingular and Distressing Accident in a Maryland City.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CUMBERLAND, MD., November 13,-The nome of Charles Murphy was this morning the scene of a distressing and probably fatal accident, It was about 10:30 o'clock when Mrs. Murphy, who lives in a squalid but, put upon the stove a pot of vegetables, and went into an other room to nurse a 3-months-old babe. Martha, a 13-year-old daughter, reached over the stove to stir the vegetables, when her cloth-ing caught fire, and she was burned almost to a

The mother, rendered frantic by the sight of The mother, rendered frantic by the sight of her daughter in danger, attempted to extinguish the flames, and in doing so her clothing also caught fire, with those of her babe in her arms, and both were burned in a horrible manner. Martha was so hadly burned she will die, and the mother and infant have both inhaled the flames, and will hardly recover.

Federal Building Located for the Use Texas and Arkansas.

POPCIAL TRUEGRAM TO THE DISPASOR 1 GALVESTON, November 13.-Work on the in a few days. The stone to be used for trim-"I came down to ask you, old fellow," he ming will come from Pecos, Tex., the said, "that I came to tell you we are going to granite from Dakota and the terra cotta from an Eastern State. The brick are purchased in St. Louis. The building will stand on the State line, half in Texas and half in Arkansas. The portion standing on the Texas side will be one story high and used as a postoffice for Texarkana, Tex., while the Arkansas part will be two stories high.

The first story to be used as a postoffice for Texarkana, Ark., and the second story as a United States Court for the Texarkana division of the Eastern division of Arkansas.

RUBE BURROWS' PARTNER CONVICTED And Will be Sentenced to Life Imprison

ment for Robbing Mails. JACKSON, MISS., November 13.-The case of Rube Smith, cousin of Rube Burrows and his partner in train robberies, which has been pending in the United States Court here for several days, was given to the jury at 10 o'clock, and in half an hour it brought in a ver-dict of guilty. The charge was forcibly rob-bing the mails at Buckatunna in September, 1889. The lowest sentence is imprisonment for life, and Judge Hill will pronounce it in a few days.

days.
Smith is the only survivor of the notorious Rube Burrows gang of train robbers. He joined the gang in February, 1889, He is only about 27 years old.

CHAIRMAN KERR WELCOMED.

His Neighbors Greet His Home Return in Demonstrative Fashion.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CLEARFIELD, PA., November 13.—State Chairman Kerr was welcomed home by an enthusiastic crowd. He made a short address, which was received with liberal applause. In the course of his remarks, he said that he would rather have the respect and esteem of his neighbors than the highest office they could discuss the said that he would rather have the respect and esteem of his neighbors than the highest office they could be said that the said th give him.

Mr. Kerr leaves for the West to-day, and will probably stop over at Pittsburg on the way.

COLLIDED WITH A HAND CAR.

Fatal Accident to Car Repairers on a Kentucky Road.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.-Near Millers burg, Ky., this morning, a passenger train ran into a hand car on which were five track re-James Finley was instantly killed. John Garrady had his legs cut off and the other three received injuries that may terminate fatally. The log was so dense that the engineer did not see the hand car until it was too late.

A TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Typhoid Fever Deciminating the Popula tion of an Ohio Village. CLEMENTVILLE, O., November 13,-An epi demic of typhoid fever is raging here. There have been already 89 cases, of which 25 have been fatal. been fatal.

At present 40 persons are stricken. Business is entirely suspended, and the 200 people who make up the population are wild with fear.

MORMONS LOSING GROUND.

But They Re-Elected Delegate Caine by Large Majority. SALT LAKE, November 13.—The official can vass of Delegate at Large in Utab shows: John T. Caine, Mormon, 16,353; C. C. Goodwin, Lib-eral, 6,906; Caines' majority, 9,441; a Liberal gain of 3,422 in two years.

BOSTON, November 13.-At the second day's tee, appropriations for the various foreign

Of One of the Notorious Convicted · Murderers of Dr. Cronin.

ICEMAN O'SULLIVAN WEAKENING

The Purpose Only to Search the Victim for

Valuable Papers. BURKE AND COONEY THE ASSASSINS

CHICAGO, November 13 .- What purport be a statement from Iceman O'Sullivan regarding his connection with the Cronin case, as told within the past few days to an intimate friend, whose name s not given, will be published here o-morrow. O'Sullivan is represented as saying that he was in ignorance of any inention to kill the doctor, having been epeatedly assured by Coughlin that the purose was to seize Cronin and search him for locuments which were valuable to the Irish cause, and of which Cronin was treacherusly in possession.

Burke, Cooney and O'Sullivan, the statenent continues, were in the Carlson cottage as the doctor drove up, but O'Sullivan, not liking the way Burke and Cooney acted and fearing trouble would ensue, went out of the house, stopping in the back yard for a time, undecided what to do. When the iceman finally made up his mind and returned inside the cottage, Cronin was lying on the floor apparently dead.

Coughlin, it is alleged, now entered from the front door and began kicking Cronin, desisting only when O'Sullivan threatened to shoot him The iceman then, so says the statement, abruptly left the cottage. It is not claimed that this statement or confession is a written one, but that in verbal form it has been for several days Assad Faran, which reads as follows:

BYRNES HITTING BACK.

The Police Inspector Tells Unpleas Things of Census Enumerators.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 NEW YORK, November 13.—Inspector Byrnes Census Superintendent Porter, who has criticised the police count. He said: Mr. Porter makes a big mistake criticised when he says that the police count was care lessly made and that such a rule as 'when you are in doubt add one' was adopted. Mr. Porter claims that his enumerators were selected with the greatest care from the best material available. I know some of Mr.

with the greatest care from the best material available. I know some of Mr. Porter's enumerators who are professional thieves and whose pictures are in the Rogue's Gallery. One man in particular served three terms in prison for shoplifting. He was a thief then and he is one now.

"I had a talk with this man to-day. He told me the district he covered and said he took between 400 and 500 names. One of my detectives sent this very man, who was employed by Mr. Porter, to prison for stealing. He steals for a living. I know him. This is one of the respectable men employed by Mr. Porter to take the census. He received his appointment through the influence of a justice in this city. If Mr. Porter wishes the photographs of the men that I speak of I would be glad to furnish them from the Rogues' Gallery."

DELAMATER AND WATRES.

Meet for the First Time Since the Recent Election.

PERSONAL TRINGHAM TO THE DISPATCH . PHILADELPHIA, November 13 .- For the first since the week preceding the late election, Senator Delamater and Senator Watres, Lieutenant Governor-elect, met to-day, "Well, this is certainly a pleasure," said Senator certainly a pleasure," said Senator Delamater, as he grasped the extended hand of Senator Watres. "I desire to congratulate you upon your election."

"I am equally pleased to meet you," said Senator Watres. "but sorry I cannot congratulate you in return. I want you to know, however, that I regard your defeat as a bad thing for the State." "You are certainly very kind," returned Senator Delamater. "The electionis over. I accept its results and will get down to business life just as good a Republican as ever."

When Senator Watres was asked his opinion

When Senator Watres was asked his opinion When Senator Watres was asked his opinion of the causes which led to the defeat of Senator Delamater, he replied: "In many of the counties the cause was purely local, but I feel satisfied that the causes which led to Republican defeat in the States outside of Pennsylvania were the same as those which caused the change in the votes of numerous counties in this State."

THE HONDURAS REVOLUTION.

The Penned-Up President Breaks Through the Insurgent Lines.

SAN SALVADOR, November 13.—President Ezeta is in receipt of a telegram from President Bogran, of Honduras, in which the latter admits that he has been forced by General Sanchez to evacuate the capitol and temporarily set up his Government at Tamara, a small place a few leagues from Tegucigalpa. During the night President Begran, by fight-During the night President Bogran, by fighting desperately with a small army, managed to break the lines of General Sanchez and escaped from the Camayaguela ward of Tegucigalpa, where the issurgents had him hemmed in. His escape is partially due to the storming of a barrack in another part of the town, which required nearly all of Sanchez' forces to carry, and but few were left behind to guard Bogran. He, his Cabinet and soldiers broke the lines after severe fighting, and many were killed and wounded on both sides.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Ten White Boys Leave a New York School

in a Body. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, November 13.-W. J. Ballard is Principal of the night school at Jamaica, N. Y. There were 35 white children and four colored ones present when the school was opened last Wednesday night. The white was opened last Wednesday night. The white boys and girls protested in chorus that the colored children must go or they would go themselves. "I guess you go then," said Mr. Ballard. "so long as I am principal of this school I shall run it my own way,"

Ten of the boys marched out and held an indignation meeting in the street. They resolved not to attend the school while negroes were admitted. The sentiment of the community is with Principal Ballard.

admitted. The sentime with Principal Ballard. MAY HANG FOR ARSON

A Corporation Treasurer Accused of Firing

a House to Conceal Theft. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BIRMINGHAM, CONN., November 12 - Albert Welton was to-day found guilty by a Justice's ourt of arson and the death of Mrs. Maria Slie on the morning of April 24, and Slie on the morning of April 24, and was bound over to the Superior Court. Welton was Secretary and Treasurer of the Shelton Combination Company, and it is charged that instead of paying off the men the day before the fire, he left the office about midnight, stole the money and set fire to factory to conceal the crime.

Mrs. Sile lived in an adjoining tenement, and received burns from which she died. This constitutes the offense a capital crime under Connecticut laws, punishment for which is hanging.

AFFAIRS IN HONDURAS.

Bogran Reorganizing His Army and Receive ing Many Recruits. "SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

"special telegram to the disparch."

New York, November 13.—Jacob Baiz, the Consul General of Guatemala here, has received this telegram, relative to affairs in the Republic of Henduras:
"Bogram has reorganized his forces, which have arrived from all parts of the country, and is besieging Sanchez, in Tegucigalpa. Guatemala has positively determined to remain neutral in the present conflict."

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18 .- News reached here to-night that the town of Tiburor carcess the bay, eight miles north of San Fran clsco, was burning. The Tiburon Hotel and a number of stores and houses were destroyed. The ineffective fire department and a heavy wind put the fire beyond control.

ALLEGED CONFESSION THE WHOLE TRUTH AT LAST.

Stanley's Worst Charges Are More Than Confirmed by the Most Overwhelming Evidence.

DETAILS OF THE HORRIBLE CANNIBALISM.

The Log-Book of the Rear Guard and Sworn Statements Now to be Given to the Public-First Graphic and Terribly Thrilling Installment Cabled to The Dispatch To-Day-Assad Paran's Affidavit Tells a Story Full of Horrors-Full Details of Jameson's Purchase of a Young Slave Girl for a Cannibalistic Exhibition-Sketching the Death Throes of the Tender Victim of Savage Barbarity-Bonny Confirms the Awful Tale-Cruelties Beyond Belief.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. Stanley Falls, saw Tippoo Tib and asked about LONDON, November 13. - F ry M. the men. At the same time, a few Zanzibaris that Major Barttelot took with him, told the Stanley has ordered to be d to Dunlap's Cable Company for it sive use, the log book of the officers of ar column and all other original do Manyema at Stanley Falls, through the interreter Bartholomew, that they had been cruelly treated by the white men; how they were suffering from fatigue and hunger, besides having heavy boxes of ammunition to carry. bearing upon this unfortunate continued the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.

promised the Major he would collect the 600 these statements will be published seria as soon as possible and send them to Yambuya. Friday, Saturday and Monday morning as stated he had been already, with 700 men, certain place pointed out to him by Mr. The documents begin with the affidavit of the beautiful assured him that the available as a soon as possible and send them to Yambuya.

A Thrilling Sworn Statement.

under the command of Major Barttelot and

Lieutenant Jameson, although when in

London I was obliged to make a contra-

diction of my account for certain reasons,

especially because it was thought not desir-

able by the committee that I should give

"After we left Yambuya the men continued

forking, cutting trees for the Boma, which

ou left unfinished, digging trenches round

about the camp, clearing the roads, etc.

After a few days, seeing no food to be got

scrted the villages on our arrival at Yam-

with 25 Sondanese and went to a certain

village three hours' walk from the camp.

Preparing to Seize the Women.

"On our arrival, the village was deserted,

o we marched three hours more to another

village. It also was deserted. The Major

then formed another idea. He set Mr.

Jameson over some Soudanese, ordering

them to go into the bush and hide them-

selves, and when the native women, who

used to come from the other side of the river

should take such of the young women and

"The first time three women were brought

o the camp. One of them had a small baby

in her arms, and they were all kept for some

weeks in the guard place. Some natives

the women, but what he demanded

natives who came in canoes to meet her hear

Bonny Captures Some Women.

"The natives in return captured one of our

Zanzibaris and took him to the opposite village.

ward luckily ran away and came back to the

camp. Another time Mr. Bonny, after his arrival in the steamer with the men and loads,

antured several women and brought them

ropes around their necks and in the night they

were taken to the officers' quarters. These

were also kept some weeks in the camp, till

matakos weekly for every man, until after three months, when it happened that some

oudanese stole an ax from the stores and sold

it to the natives for fish, whereupon the Major

topped giving the matakos. Four Soudanes

found guilty of this offense, were flogged 150

"The natives were afraid to come over to our

camp to sell anything, such as fish and bananas

villages on the other side of the river, where

body bought fish privately, or fowl, the Major

ordered it should be taken from them to the

Flogging Natives by Wholesale.

"Omar Agha, for buying two fowls, was told by the Major, 'You are not allowed to eat fowls

ere. Take them to the officers' mess, or you

"Besides, men were flogged every day for sleeping on guard or leaving camp without per-

mission or neglecting their duties. Even for the smallest crime they were severely pun-ished. Not one day passed without a dozen

or two men were flogged with 100, or 50, or 25

lashes each. In the event of very sick persons

opposite village. The natives were screaming,

inquiry we were informed that some of Tippo

Tib's men were coming up the river, were fight

and in a minute after were in their canoes. On

"Mr, Ward, Mr. Jameson and I went to

the natives had made villages, and in ca

will be put in the guard room."

officers mess.

men with him.

"During this time the Major used to give one

where he was kept for a few days and afte

children as they could and bring them to

the camp. This was done several times.

nformation about the expedition.

ee, which assured him that the expedition already passed that way, but not knowing whether to proceed further on account of the "Assad Faran's affidavit of the Stanley many fightings he had with the natives, he was xpedition and our life at Yambuva Camp bliged to go back. "The Major, with other officers and men, in Africa from June 22, 1888, to June 8, with 15 goats and an amount of fowls, came 1887, by Assad Faran, interpreter of the back to camp. Bartholomew, the interpreter, expedition, whose object in the following who stole the mitakos and handkerchiefs from Mr. Jameson, ran away at Stanley Falls, but at the Major's orders to Tippoo Tib, he was caught pages is to give an account of what transpired during the stay at Yambu ya Camp and sent back to the came, where he was flogged and tied in chains for a month."

MOST BRUTAL TORTURE. NATIVE SOLDIER UNMERCIFULLY FLOG-

GED FOR STEALING A GOAT. And Then Subjected to Horrible Barbarity -Desertion and Death Follow-Barttelot Impervious to All Humane Entreaties-False Rumors of Stanley's

Death Reach Camp. Assad Faran's very interesting affidavit ontinues as follows: "After this, days, weeks and months passed, but Tippoo Tib's and that surrounding villagers who had demen did not arrive. In the meantime, Selim Ben Mohammed came with 60 men and encamped at the back of the camp. buya did not return to their villages, the He used to send men to the villages to rob Major thought fit to take an armed party of and fight, taking the women and children Soudanese soldiers to attack some distant for slaves, and when the men came for the villages. He therefore took Omar Agha children or the women, they asked so many tusks of ivory to redeem them. Selim Ben Mohammed said Tippoo Tip ordered him to the station near camp to help us from the attack that should take place, either by the natives or by the Manyema, who might pass

that way during their stay near the camp. "Some incidents occurred in the camp worth mentioning, which were used by Tippoo Tib's nen refusing to join the expedition. Mr. Jameson had a big tortoise given him at the Falls as a present. This was stolen in camp by some Soudanese during the night, regated is the fire and ate the next morning. After much inquiry, it was found out the shells of the torsearching for food, passed that way, they toise were seen in the nossession of four Sou danese, who were severely flogged until the flesh was torn, and they had for a month to carry ammunition boxes, marching up and down in the sun all day.

Had Too Much Goat.

"Another Soudanese soldier, who was on evening, and the flesh hung in Ward's hut. In came to ask for the women, but the Major the night time this soldier watched his oppordemanded 5 goats, or 20 fowls for tunity and stole the goat, put it in his coat, and began eating the meat raw. As he could not the women, but what he demanded was out off their ability to pay, because goats are almost unknown and fowls are scarce. However, the man brought a goat and some fish and released one woman. The two other women were kept in the camp until they made an excuse they were going to the rear and threw themselves into the river with the little child, and were swept away by the rapids. Immediately, some of the Soudanese jumped into the river and followed them. One woman was caught and brought back to camp, but the other, with the child, was rescued by natives who came in cances to meet her, hear
began eating the meat raw. As he could not eat up the whole he hild the rest, when relieved, under the grass on the roof of a hut. Next morning, after an inquiry, the man confessed, and the Major ordered him 300 lashes. The Major, seeing his fielt to rank the blood flowing in great quantities, ordered him to stop flogging for a few days, when he would give him to the guard room, bound by thick chains, and had to march ten hours every day in the hot sun, with his shands tied together, a heavy chain round his waist and wearing an overcoat. One hour's rest was given blin at midday.

Horrible Case of Barbarity.

Horrible Case of Barbarity. "He continued like this for two months. By this time his flesh was stinking from the sores, and worms came out of his flesh. I reported this to the Major, whereupon he was relieved for seven days. Mr. Bonny used to give him medicine and the Major, seeing he was better, intended to give him the remaining 150 lashes and ordered him to begin marching again. The soldier, seeing that life was a burden, watched

soldier, seeing that life was a burden, watched his chance of running away. One night he twisted his chain around his waist, covered himself with his overcoat, took a rifle which by chance was hanging before him in the guard room, with cross belt, including some rounds of ammunition, and went quietly from camp and hid in the bush.

"Some minutes later it was known in camp that the soldier had run away. The Major therefore sent soldiers to take different roads in search, but they did not find him. He then told Selim Ben Mahommed to order some men to look for him, and the man who brought him in was promised three pieces of handkerchiefs and 36 single pieces. After four days he was found by Tippoo Tib's men and brought to camp. camp.

Ordered to be Shot. "The Major then consulted the officers and di-

rected the man shot, although Mr. Jameson told me on the way to Kasongo he had begged the Major very much to give him a chance and not to shoot him. The Soudanese sol and not to shoot him. The Soudanese soldiers were afraid to tell the Major to forgive him, or at least to lighten the punishment, for they knew what kind of a bad temper the Major had for anyone who interfered with his wisnes. These things were seen by others as well as myself and reported at Stanley Falls.

"The Major, after waiting two months for Tippoo Tib's men, sent again to Tippoo Tib by Mr. Ward and Mr. Troup to ask about the men. They returned with the report that Tippoo Tib promised in ten days the men would be in the camp. These officers brought goats, fowls, rice, pain oil etc., though they did not seem to care much about the march. They seemed content with the life at Yambuya, where everything they wanted the Manyems used to bring to themfowls, eggs, Indian corn, flour, glue, rice, etc., which were bought for cloth and matakos.

Officers Feasting, Men Starving. no mercy was shown.
"One day we heard a great disturbance in the

Officers Feasting, Men Starving. "The natives brought them fiesh every day but the men in the camp were starving and dying every day. All of them were like skele-tons. Many times we asked the Major if he ing all the way down and that they entered the village opposite the camp and fired some shots at it. Directly some English officers, with the would be kind enough to issue four or five pounds of old rotten rice to make soup for the

at it. Directly some English officers, with the Zanzibaris, took a cance and went across to the village. On examination nobody was to be seen. The natives then told us Tippoo Tib's men had made a camp about six hours north from our camp. The Major then sent some Zanzibaris to see who were there and see if they knew anything about our advanced column.

Interviewing Tippoo Tib.

"Next morning the Zanzibaris came back with some of Tippoo Tib's men and the chiet, Abdullah. These men knew nothing about our advanced column, but informed us that Stanley Falls was only six days from our camp, four days, march and four to six by cances. The Major thought it was a good chance to see Tippoo Tib about the men he had promised. He

"The Major, on hearing this, tried to go to see The Major, on hearing this, tried to go to see

Tippoo Tib about the men he had promised. He therefore asked this Sheik Abdullal to give him men to show the road to the falls, and paid him some cloth for wages, so the Major took the men with him.

Continued on Sixth Page.