PITTSBURG. MONDAY, JUNE 29.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

That Long-Promised Autobiog verify the facts, so far as necessary, herein raphy at Last Ready for the Cruel World.

A REFUTATION OF CALUMNY

Made in the Interest of Truth and With Prejudice Toward None, Says the General.

THE ONLY REGRET OF THE AUTHOR

He Is Sorry He Will Not Live Long Enough to Fight It Out With All Who Criticise His Statements.

Butler Acrees With Eufus Choate That the Sentimen That All Men Are Created Equal Is a

A VARIED CAREER IN WAR AND PEACE.

Glittering Generality.

APPARENTLY NOT A WORD SAID ABOUT SPOONS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BOSTON, June 28.—The long-expected au tobiography by General B. F. Butler will very soon be in the hands of the American public. The title to this work will be "Butler's Book," and it is advertised as a complete review of his legal, political and military career. It is dedicated to "The good and brave soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic." The preface to the book, which is signed by General Butler, is so in-teresting in itself that it is worth a com-plete reproduction. It is a characteristic piece of work, and unlike most prefaces, it will receive as much attention from the reader as any other portion of the book.

"The preface of a book," the Genera savs, "is usually written after the book is finished and is usually left unread. It is not, as a rule, therefore, either a convenience or necessity. I venture, however, to use it at the outset as a vehicle for convey ing the purposes of writing the book at all. The Excuse for Writing It.

"Having lived through and taken part in a war the greatest of the many centuries and carried on by armies rivaling in numbers the fabled hosts of Xerxes, and having been personally conversant with almost all if not all, the distinguished personages having charge and direction of the battles fought, and with the political management which has established the American Republic in power, prosperity, glory and sta-bility unequaled by that of any nation of the earth, I have been very frequently called upon by those who are in their rela-tions to me personal friends, and to whom I am endeared by lifelong kindness, to give what knowledge I have of the course of conuct in the action of National politics and

the causes which led up to so grand results "I have also had my attention called to consider whether it might not be well for me to give a somewhat connected narrative of matters of which I had personal cognisance, and in some of the more important of which I had personal conflict. I have been asked to give memoirs and remin iscences of those matters which concern in part my private life, which would intesest them, and to set forth many facts and occurrences which would throw light upon the history of the country, especially during the momentous period of 1860-80.

Influences and Motives Revealed.

"The real influences by which many were governed have not, in several instances, been exhibited to the country, and the true bearing of these influences and these motives on the great struggle have not been made apparent. Finally, I desire to correct much wrong to myself by a prejudiced misrepresentation of facts and circumstances as to my own acts in the service of the country, and in connection with the conduct of its armies.

"Therefore, I have thought it but just to myself and posterity that the true facts as I know them should be brought out, All these considerations have compelled me to undertake at this late day of iny life the labor of preparing the material necessary to be expended in writing this book, and of putting it in the proper form.

"Perhaps it would be well, in addition, to show how the book is written. Wherever facts are set out I have intended that it should be done with literal and exact securacy so far as they depend upon my knowledge, and in many cases they are exact memorands of events; but where any fact is detailed upon the testimony of others, I have endeavored to verify it by consulting and making known the citations of the authorities, either in the text or in the notes,

The Facts That He Knows.

"I have thought it the better way, how ever, to make careful examination of the facts stated in other publications, and to draw from them on my own manner, any point which may be subject to contradiction in regard to the accuracy of the fact stated. And where I know a fact exists I say so, and where I believe it to exist from nformation and belief, I have given the source from which I derived that belief, if I have doubt as to its truth or challenge its

"Wherever opinions are expressed upon men their character and conduct, and the motives which influenced them, they are my own opinions, and I hope not capable of denial as such. Whether those opinions are correct, well founded or proper in anp respect, is open to the fullest criticism.

"As to my personal acts and doings and omissions to do, I have in naught extenuated, but I have reserved to myself the privilege of explaining and exhibiting my motives and feelings. In regard to others I have set down naught in malice, reserving to myself, however, the privilege of saying in regard to any man personally what I think is right to say of him, however harsh the criticism may be, and of giving a true definition of character in whatever distinct terms the criticism calls for.

Free From All Prejudice Now

"In speaking of events, I have, as far as possible, put them in juxtaposition and

the far future for the true history to be exactly written. I admit frankly that this book should have been written before, so as to reap the advantage of being able to apply to my compatriots in their lifetime and to

"But being still in active business in the ardent pursuit of my profession, which has always been the pleasantest occupation of my life, I could not find the time in which it could well be done. But the delay has one advantage, I have outlived most of my compatriots having to do with the events treated of, and my mind is free from almost every possible prejudice, and in a position where the temptation is strong to obey the maxim, 'de mortuis nil nist bonum,' so that I trust nothing will be said save where it is necessary to the cause of truth. For truth may be told without interfering with maxim just as well as the facts concerning the life of Julius Caesar may be written.

Wants to Answer All Critics.

"Finally I am conscious of but one regret for this delay, and that is that, in the course of nature, it is not probable I shall live so long as to be able to hear all criticisms, as I am certain many will be made upon this book, so that I can reply to them, attempting to correct everything mistaken in such criticisms, injust to those that may be affected by such mistakes, as well as to answer my misstakes, as well as to answer my misstakements hereafter made against the matter of the book or any attempted contradiction of any fact stated therein, or any new offshoot of calumny against the author. I hope that my days may be prolonged for such a purpose.

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

The first chapter gives attention to the matter of "blood and breeding." The political system of this country, the General says, is founded on what Rufus Choate once says, is founded on what Rulus Choate once termed a glittering generality, contained in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. This is a truth ap-plied to political rights, immunities and burdens, but in utter absurdity so far as it is made to describe other mutual relations

f people." General Butler dwells at length in several chapters upon his childhood days and his early manhood, and pays his respects to several persons and institutions with characteristic directness.

No Coat of Arms in the Family. For instance, he says: "My family had not a coat of arms, and I have been taunted Africa was supposed to be Christianized. At such times I have been tempted to reply, since I had before me all the swords of four generations, each actually worn in the military service of the country. It is true my family has no coat of arms, but we have

the arms.

He sent his son Paul to Harvard, "not, says the General, "because I deemed it the best school in the country, but because I could not fortell what might be his future, and I chose that he should not be hindered as his father had been by the fact that he was not a 'graduate of Harvard.' A class of Massachusetts people believe that a course at that college is indispensable to advancement in almost any pursuit in life, especially political, and as soon as a graduate obtains redicted preferment he is bailed ate obtains political preferment he is hailed as the scholar in politics."

Beginning of His Political Career.

General Butler dates his political career from the inception of the ten-hour move-ment; then began the struggle. It was a long and a very hard one. The General says that "there was no bad name that could be used that was not liberally bestowed. be used that was not liberally bestowed But the leaven of right eventually leavene the whole lump, and has finally produced the bread of life for the workingman." He said further: "I remained a pro-nounced and somewhat prominent member

of the Democrat party. We labor men in-troduced 10-hour resolutions into its plat-forms, and the philanthropic Free Soil party, which began to obtain a hold in our State, adopted our 10-hour propositions be-fore it nominated Van Buren in 1848." Later on, in 1849, General Butler was in favor of coalition between the Free Soilers and the Democrats. The Democrat party held to the doctrine that the Constitu

recognized slavery, and that slavery could be abolished only by an amendment to the Constitution, whereas the Free Soiler party, in the language of one of its leaders, William Lloyd Garrison, held that the Constitution was "a covenant with hades and a league with death." Not a Fugitive Slave Hunter.

General Butler says that he was very strongly in favor of such coalition, because he saw a hope of ten-hour legislation, and he adds: "Although I stood with the Democracy, I did not feel myself obliged by my party relations to go bounding over the graves of my fathers to catch a fugitive slave who was seeking Canada, when it was not made any duty by legal enactment." General Butler's resume of war experi ences has in substance been read by most people before, and it is part of the common tradition of American life. But the following expression of political opinion which is

ing expression of political opinion which is included in the chapter on the preliminaries of the war will be read by everybody: "The politics in which I very early took part was that practical politics which dealt with the condition and welfare of the citizen. From my earliest youth I had been taught to believe in Democracy, of which Jefferson was the sopstle; and to abhor Federalism, of which Hamilton was the exponent. While I had been dazzled with the brilliancy of Jackson's administration of national affairs, I early had sense enough to see that it conflicted, in a very considerable degree, with the teachings of Jefferson. I may as well state here as anywhere the conclusions to which I have been brought by a lifetime of

the closest study and connection with na-tional and State affairs and practical poli-Jefferson Best, But Hamilton Ahead. "This country is to continue certainly for

years in accordance with the theories of Hamilton, whose great genius and clear reasoning formulated a system of govern-ment, while the philosophical lucubrations of Jefferson are the best instructions as to the mutual relations of its citizens in all condi-tions of life."

General Butler's relations to Jefferson Davis have excited as much critical com ment, perhaps, as any other feature of his public career. But his explanation of the for Davis in the Charleston Convention in 1860 serves to put that criticism in a new light. He says "As Secretary of War, Davis had shown great reach of thought and great belief in the future of the country. It is to the surveys and explora-tions ordered by him as Secretary of war that much of the prosperity and growth of the Northwest is due. We owe to these

surveys and explorations the Union Pacific Railroad, which was built to bind the East and the West together as with a chain of steel after Davis had seceded.

"While he was Secretary of War he made a tour through a portion of the New England States. In a part of this trip I accompanied him, and I then had occasion to learn his character and his ability. He was not an original disunionist, but felt bound to follow his State. He himself told we to follow his State. He himself told me

Voted for Davis and Refused \$25,000. "For these reasons I voted for him 57 times in convention, and then the conven-tion adjourned without any break in the votes. Near the beginning of the voting, when Douglass was within one vote of a mawith such bearings upon each other that they shall consist, in so far as they may, of items of history which may aid others to here is voting for Jeff Dayis? A vote for

worth \$20,000. I said to him: 'Sir, it takes two of us here to carry a vote, as you know. Here is my colleague in voting, Mr. Chapin; he is worth a couple of millions or more. Perhaps you can prevail upon him, if you would like to try.'

"That conversation went no farther. For these votes for Jefferson Davis I have been criticized and abused for more than 40 years."

criticised and abused for more than 40 years in every form of words that characterizes calumny. Yet, up to the time of my voting for him, the only secession by the representatives of any State was that of the delegation of South Carolina when it withdrew from the Democratic convention. For aught that anybody in the world knew, Davis was still loyal to the Union. As a loyal Union soldier he had been rewarded by a seat in the Cabinet of President Pierce as Secretary of War. This post he had filled with com-mendation, and had then taken a seat in the Senate.

General Butler gives his opinion of the three greatest American lawyers, and he places at the head the name of Jeremiah Mason. Webster and Choate he cites next.

MOONSHINERS MUZZLED.

TWO OF THE WORST DESPERADOES ON RECORD CAPTURED.

Harve Muliens, the Leader of the Mulle Gang, and One of His Men Surrounded in the Woods by a United States Collect [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, June 28.-Harve Mullens, the leader of the notorious Mullens' gang of moonshiners, who have been making whisky and committing murders and other crimes in McDowell county for several years, has been arrested, together with Pile Cooper, one of the gang. For years an illicit dis-tillery has been conducted on Mullens' Mountain and the gang, numbering about 25, all of the most desperate character, have been enabled to elude arrest. Although several posses of officers have attempted to get them, in every case they have been driven back at the muzzle of Winchesters.

Numerous cold-blooded murders have been committed in the vicinity, all attributed to this gang, and eight of their number are now under indictment for murder. Mullens, himself, is said to have killed five men, although a mere boy; and Connelly is under indictment for murder both in West Virginia and Virginia. He is also under in-Virginia and Virginia. He is also under in-dictment in both States for moonshining,

and his capture is one of the most importan as well as one of the most large pieces of work on the part of officers in recent years.

Last fall a desperate attempt was made to capture the gang by United States deputy marshals, but they were repulsed after a sharp fight, in which the marshals had several horses killed and some of the marsharp recovely exceeded with their lives. A men narrowly escaped with their lives. A short time later a man named Cox was shot and killed by the gang while riding along and killed by the gang while riding along the road, he having been mistaken for a marshal. The day after Mullens' capture two gentlemen, riding along the road near where the capture was made, were fired at from the woods by Mullens' gang and escaped with their lives. It is supposed they were taken for denute marshals.

they were taken for deputy marshals Mullens' capture was made by Deputy Internal Revenue Collector N. T. Keadle who took a posse of men with the determina tion of breaking up the gang. He took warning from the fate of others, however, and, instead of an open attack, made a still hunt, and hid in the woods for several days, being at last rewarded by ambushing Harve being at last rewarded by ambushing Harve Mullens and Cooper. Both were armed, Mullens with a revolver and Cooper with a rifle. Mullens attempted to shoot when told to surrender, but was knocked down with a clubbed rifle and handcuffed. Cooper surrendered when he found he was covered by rifles. They will be taken to Parkersburg before the United States Court to-morrow.

BY CABLE TO BRAZIL

President Harrison.

CHICAGO, June 28 .- Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who, with Miss Ingersoll, was at the Auditorium for a short time last evening, said that just before leaving the East he had a secret conference with President Harrison in regard to the proposed establishment of a cable between the United States and Brazil, for the promotion of which Colonel Ingersoll is acting as at-

The matter is still in its early stages, and for this reason and because of a press of business devolving upon him, Colonel In-gersoll disinclined to give any details.

MAJOR ARMES' GRIEVANCE

The Man Who Pulled Governor Beaver Nose Still Posing as a Martyr.

FEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, June 28.-Major Armes. the retired officer, who not only earned distinction as a brave soldier, but also by pulling Governor Beaver's nose a year or so ago in the Riggs House in this city, is determined to pose as a martyr. For his con-

duct he was court martialed, and sentenced to remain five years within the limits ex-tending but a little outside the District of Columbia. Columbia.

He claims that this has practically ruined his business as a real estate dealer, and has therefore abandoned it, without saying what business he intends to engage in which will be less affected by his territorial pro scription.

MRS. HARRISON'S SUNDAY.

Attended Divine Services and Receive a Call From Mr. Wanamaker.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28 .- Mrs. President Harrison, accompanied by her guests, Mrs. General Williams and Miss Ella Warfield, attended services in St. John's Epis copal Church this morning, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. N. McVicar, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. The most of the day was passed juictly, save when they were called upon by Postmaster General Wanamaker. Postmaster General Wanamaker attende services this morning at Beadle Memorial Presbyterian Chapel, Cape May Point.

MINISTER CLARK DEAD.

His Body Will Probably Be Brought Hom From Liberia, Africa.

CHICAGO, June 28 .- Word has been re ceived at Muscatine, Ia., announcing the leath of Alexander Clark, of that city, the American Minister to Liberia.

He died at Monrovia, the Liberian capi tal, on June 3. Clark, who was a colored man, was 65 years of age. His family will make application to the State Department ational character. o have his body brought home.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

Three Boys Arrested and Charged With ar Attempt at Derailing.

ADA, MINN., June 28.-Fred Schumaker Henry Klusman and Albert Schling were arrested yesterday for attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Great Northern road on the evening of June 16. They were boys of only 16 and 17 years

Hutch Will Reside In Boston CHICAGO, June 28.—Charles L. Hutchin son, a son of the eccentric Board of Trade speculator, B. P. Hutchinson, says that his father will take up his residence permanently in Boston.

The Secretary of the Treasury Is Now

Running Ohio Politics, and TRYING HARD TO HELP HARRISON.

Reciprocity Compact Between McKinley and the Administration.

CAMPBELL WILL CERTAINLY BE NAMED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, June 28 .- One fact is becoming not only clear but prominent in the midst of the confusion caused by the new known. era in Republican politics in Ohio. While McKinley, Sherman and Foraker are making a great deal of noise and attracting considerable attention, another hand, more skilled in practical politics than either of the three named, is rapidly and surely gaining control of the party organizat A few short months ago the cry of the close friends of the tariff champion was:

'McKinley for Governor this year and President next," The second clause of this ary is now omitted, and the same crowd is ously talking of the renomination of President Harrison, McKinley himself speaking of it as a certainty. As a coincidence, to say the least, each federal office holder and friend of the administration is straining every nerve for the success of the author o the new tariff in the campaign for Governor.

The Cause of the Change. The Person who is responsible for this situation was six months ago living a retired country life, and was considered by many to be out of active politics for good and all. Called once more into the field by the sudden death of Windom, Secretary Charles Foster has quickly regained his former power in Ohio, and, if the whispers of his friends here are correct, is the staff upon which the occupant of the White House mainly relies and rests his hopes of a second term.

Foster will tackle the biggest contract of his life, however, in the effort to deliver the Buckeye delegation to the next national convention to Mr. Harrison. The mass of the Republicans are for Blaine, first, last and all the time. Only the hardest and shrewdest work of the politicians, coupled with State pride, secured Sherman the delegation three treatments.

gation three years ago.

A big majority for McKinley this fall would probably create enough enthusiasm to give him a solid home support, but if he is not a candidate, and there is even the shadow of a suspicion that Blaine is, Harrison's foiled will have to huttle to secure son's friends will have to hustle to secure him a respectable showing. By this it is not meant that the Ohio Republicans are arrayed against the administration, but sim by that they cling to Blaine, who carried he State by 30,000 in 1884—a mark which as never been touched since.

Campbell Certain of Renominati Upon the Democratic side Campbell remains master of the situation. The party in the State, outside of Hamilton county, is practically unanimous for him. This is not perhaps so much for love of the Governor as dislike of those who are trying to down him, and a feeling that while the party will probably be whipped with Campbell, it it would certainly be swamped with anybedy nominated at the dictation of the Cincipality of the Cin

cinnati gang.

The only possibility of another nomination is that Campbell may listen to those who counsel harmony, and withdraw in favor of a new man who could unite the factions. In that case another Hurd, Me Mahon, Hunt or Harter would come to the front. But Campbell says positively that he will not withdraw, and if he remains of he same opinion he will surely again head

Campbell, who is known as the "Butler County Mascot," may be trusting to luck, which has never failed him before, for this fall's campaign. He was gerrymandered once into a Congressional district with 2,000 Republican majority, and won by two votes. And the prize certainly is a great one. The Democrat who could defeat Mc-Kinley for Governor of Ohio would be practically sure of at least second place on he national ticket next year.

New Features to Be Consider Besides all this two new elements will enter into the Ohio campaign this year, which will keep the politicians guessing as to their effect. These are the Australian ballot law and the Farmers' Alliance. For the first time Ohio will vote under the new Australian ballot law this fall. As adopted in this State the pure Australian system is prescribed. It will by no means be imposprescribed. It will by no means be impos-sible for one who cannot read, however, to vote the ticket of his choice, for the reason that the law permits parties to adopt em-blems which will appear at the head of their respective tickets, thus enabling voters who cannot read to select ticket by recognizing the party emblem. It will be risky business, however, for such voters to undertake to "scratch" a ticket. The only sure way open to them is to vote

There is no use trying to disguise the fact, lowever, that the new system of ball has a terror for a great many voters, who do not clearly understand it and imagine it is a great deal more complicated than it is. Chairmen of committees of both parties fear that many will remain away from the polls for fear of betraying their ignorance of the provisions of the new law. They fear this will operate so extensively as to considerably reduce the total vote in the State. Of ourse this defection will include the illiter. ate and less intelligent element of the voting population and neither party is ready to admit that it will lose on this account any

more than the other. All in Doubt as to the Farmers As for the Farmers' Alliance, the part it will take in the campaign is yet undeter-mined. In all the counties the farmers are bestirring themselves, and in many of them Farmers' tickets are already in the field. They will undoubtedly cut quite a figure in the election of members of the Legislature, and while the number of farmers elected may not be large, there will be few members elected who do not pledge themselves to stand by the main features of the resolu ions adopted in the State Farmers' meeting

here two months ago.

In an interview Secretary of State Dan J. Ryan urges the Republicans to activity in the coming campaign, saying that not-withstanding the declarations of some of the enthusiastic convention orators the party has no walkover this year. His idea is that while the somination of McKinley for Governor was perfectly proper and the logical action of the party, it prevents the party from taking advantage of the local dissensions of the Democrats, as they could

"As it is," says Secretary Ryan, "we will not have simply Campbell or Neal to fight, but the solidly arrayed anti-high tariff party, who will forget in their zeal the local dessensions and join hands on the tariff

The Republican organization is in excel-lent condition in this State. In fact, the work has not been allowed to cease since the election of last fall.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

No Delegate to the Labor Union Was Will-St. PAUL, June 28.—The storms of yes ing to Frame It.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- At to-day's meet ng of the Central Labor Union a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a new special committee to consider the platform of the People's party. When it came to the appointment of the

reach the truth when the time has come in the far future for the true history to be ex-

PROHIBITION TICKET.

A List of Candidates Named at an Ohi Township Meeting.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Youngsrown, O., June 28.—A delegate neeting of the Prohibitionists of the county was held here yesterday, the rural districts being well represented. The following ticket was nominated: Representative, James R. Hartzell, of Smith; Commissioner Wilson Hadley, of Springfield; Infirmar Director, W. W. Woodworth, of Nort

EMPRESS EUGENIE'S DEMAND ON VICTOR Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Prohibition State platform and denouncing the Board of City Commissioners as being the most position form of government the most partisan form of governmen

DELEGATES SELECTED.

Republicans of Franklin Hold Quiet Primary Elections.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] FRANKLIN, June 28 .- The Republica rimary elections were held here yesterday, nd passed off quietly. W. H. Longwell, of Oil City, and Hon. J

M. Dickey, of Franklin, were elected delegates to the State Convention. Hon. George S. Crisswell, of Franklin, delegate to the Constitutional Convention; Peter Speer, of Oil City, for District Attorney and James Snowden, of Oil City, for Coroner.

PUBLIC MONEY TAKEN.

BALTIMORE COUNTY'S TREASURER ROBBED BY AN UNKNOWN. The Commissioners Finally Forced Into Ordering an Investigation-Experts Em

Their Charges—A Curious Case [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BALTIMORE, June 28.—Baltimore county struggling with a mathematical problem. Six months ago several accountants were en-gaged to examine the books in the County reasurer's office, and for the information thus furnished they present a bill for \$2,500. That is not all. The accountants in their report say they have not completed their

work in its entirety, and ask for more time and the continuation of the pay at \$10 per day each until they may have finished. The investigation was brought about in a singular manner. About six months ago J. I. Yelliott, the present Treasurer, reported to the Commissioners that he was being systematically robbed, and he demanded the instant dismissed of Labour being systematically robbed, and he de-manded the instant dismissal of John Stocksdale, the keeper of the Court House. Stocksdale, however, had something of a pull and declined to get out. He is still there. Treasurer Yelliott again went be-fore the Commissioners and charged that ad been taken from the safe over When asked how much he missed he replied that it was about \$2,100, but he could not tell whether it was taken at one time or in installments. Still the Com-missioners refused to take action, and Mr.

Yelliott made good the amount.

Yelliott made good the amount.

Finally the Commissioners, spurred on by public opinion and the criticisms of the local press, determined on a general investigation and this led to the employment of experts. The latter found that the books had been locally been accepted. had been loosely kept, and that anybody employed had plenty of opportunity to help himself to money; that the Treasurer did not get the money, but that some one who had access to the safe did.

REPUBLICANS INDIGNANT

Attempt to Saddle the Murder o Colonel Sam Wood on Them.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. TOPEKA KAN, June 28 .- The charges of conspiracy against Judge Theodosius Botkin and other Republicans in the Thirtysecond Judicial district to murder Colonel Sam Wood has created a sensation here. Governor Humphrey has written a letter to Attorney General Ives instructing him to personally investigate the case and conduct the prosecution. The letter written by Mrs. Sam Wood charging the conspiracy is only one of numerous others to follow. A least term has been prepared by Calcael W. long story has been prepared by Colonel W.
Mackey, late law partner of Wood, reviewing all the troubles between the people of
Houghton and Woodsdale, and attempting to show that the courts, which were con to show that the courts, which were controlled by the Republicans, have always upheld the Houghton people. It will appear in all the People's party papers of the State Wednesday next. Governor Humphrey has been waiting to-day to have a consultation with Judge Botkin, who has started from Houghton to this city. Botkin will republic warries at midnight. robably arrive at midnight.

Governor Humphrey is indignant at the attempt made to saddle the killing on Botkin and the Republican party. He said today that it was the rankest kind of nonsense. "O'Connor, the prosecuting attorney. is a Democrat," said he, "and Charles E. Cook, who is implicated in it, was post-master under Cleveland. I do not think the People's party will succeed in making hero out of Wood."

GENERAL STURM HEARD FROM.

Ie Writes President Diaz That He Intends

to Prosecute Henderson. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, June 28-General Sturm. who was in the City of Mexico when Mr. William Henderson, of Indianapolis, published his statements about the reported oribery of Mexican officials in the case of Sturm's claim against the Mexican Government, grounded on information received from Sturm, wrote a letter to President Diaz on the 25th inst., which has been telegraphed to the Mexican legation in Wash-

In that letter General Sturm says that Mr. Henderson's statements are slanderous; that he (Sturm) gave up to his creditors the greater portion of the money he received from Mexico; instead of pacifying them and being let alone they persecuted him and wished to ruin him and to deprive him of the good will of the Mexican Govern-ment; that he would leave the City of Mexico on that day (the 25th) for Indianapolis, Ind., to prosecute, criminally, Mr. Hender son and try to have him duly punishesd.

INGALLS' GOLDEN TALK. He Is Not Expending Much of the Article

Just at the Present Time.

FROM A STAFF COBRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, June 28.-Ex-Ser John James Ingalls, of Kansas, has just made his first appearance in this city since he went out of office March 3. He is looking more cynical and Mephistophelean than ever and has only evasive and cynical answers to inquiries from any and all newspaper men. "I am out of politics and am farming," is his best and longest reply. He is dressed like anything rather than most farmers, however, in a dudish high hat and gray suit of the most fashionable cut, which fits him so suspiciously close

about the waist as to suggest corsets. MINNESOTA STORMS.

They Are General and Have Done a Great Good Work.

erday and to-day were general throughout the Northwest, which will do the crops in-estimable good.

At a few points the rain did some dam-age, but in the majority of cases it was heavy, but was not accompanied by severe

A New Party Forming, Called Union de la France Chretienne.

PROPOSED RECEPTION TO THE CZAR.

The Trammen's Attempt to Stop Traffic Prevented by Police.

PARIS, June 28 .- Under prompting from Cardinal Richard, the other leaders of the Episcopacy in France have united in opposition to Cardinal Lavigerie's policy in support of the Republic, and a new party is forming, called the Union de la France Chretienne. The organizing committee in-cludes the principal Conservative Senators and Deputies. The composition of the Union is distinctly Monarchist, but in the meantime legislative action will be limited o a demand for the alteration of scholastic laws affecting religious teaching and to the abolition of the military law involving a period of service for clerical novitiates.

The committee aims to embrace Protestants within the Union, although the pervading spirit is Catholic.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has obtained an assurance that the Czar and his family will visit the French squadron at Cronstadt on August 3, and that the Czarowitz, on his return from Siberia, will also visit the fleet. The French officers will be invited to a gala reception at the Peterhof, while a select number will be received at St. Petersburg and another contingens feted at Moscow. In short, everything will be done to officially emphasize the entente between the French and Russian Governments. spirit is Catholic. ployed, Who Are Now Causing a Kick by

The Police Prevent a Strike.

The trammen last evening resolved to strike, and this morning they tried to prevent the cars from running. Large crowds of strikers gathered at the starting points of the various roads and menanced the nonunion men, but the police gnarded the cars, accompanying them along the routes. After several of their number had been arrested for trying to stop the cars the strikers retired and traffic was for the rest of the day unimpeded. Many of the strikers are alrendy succumbing.

Ex-Empress Eugenie makes it a condition of her granting annuity to Prince Victor and also of her bequest to him of her whole fortune, estimated at over £1,000,000 sterling, that he rupture his liason, now of several years' duration. The ex-Empress insists that the Prince must abandon his mistress and effect a marriage with a member

of some reigning family.

Auguste Moreau, in an article in the coming number of the Revue Des Deux Mondes, vill say:" "The McKinley tariff, which was to shut against European manufacturers the American market, has so far done harm only as it affects consumers. The discontent of Europe is quite out of place, coming as it does from States which are under protec-tion themselves or inclined to protection." M. Moreau proceeds to advocate the abroga tion of the French decree against American pork, and commends the United States Minister's efforts to obtain the rescinding of the measure. He also praises Secretary Rusk's action in the matter and the regulations for the inspection of meat.

A Large Art Display Promised Napoleon Ney, an ex-officer of the guard, is included in the French Commission to the Chicago fair. M. Proust, the Art Commissioner, states that the decision on the part of the managers of the fair to pay the freight on objects of art will secure a large and splendid display. Consul General King learns from leading

champagne houses that prices will be higher this autumn owing to a threatened searcity of the vintage.

Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison were present at Madame Carnot's great gar-den party at the Palace D'Elysee. Mr. Reid, the American Minister, them to the President and wife. also presented Mr. Thomas B. Reed, the ex-Speaker of the American House of Representatives, and Mr. A. S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York. The party was the event of the season, 2,000 invitations having been issued. Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Harrison

dined yesterday evening with Mr. Monroe the banker. THE NEW ZOLLVEREIN.

Belgium and Holland Expect to Join the Big Customs Union.

BERLIN, June 28. - The Ministerial Council which Emperor William has held preiminary to his departure on his coming foreign tour, disposed temporarily of several questions relating to the home and foreign policies of the Government. The Ministers have received instructions to accelerate the negotiations for the formation a Central European Customs Union; to leave the proposed commercial entente with Russion in suspense, and to treat the anti-grain law agitation as non-existing unless

food riots occur.

The Zollverein, it seems likely, will establish a customs agreement with Belgium and Holland, in which Luxembourg will

AN IMPORTANT BOYAL VISIT.

servia's Young King to Hobnob With the Czar of Russia. BERLIN, June 28 .- The foreign office ataches considerable importance to the coming visit of the young King of Servia to the or servia to the young Ring of Servia to the Czar, and to arrangements made to give the visit a distinct political significance.

The King will leave Belgrade July 27. The Czar will receive his royal visitor at Moscow. The friendship of Servia for Russia will not hinder the Handelsgesellschaft from lending the Government 8,000,000

marks for military purposes.

SIR JOHN WITHDRAWS Because His Colleagues Sue Him for Ten

Thousand Pounds, LONDON, June 28 .- Sir John Pender has withdrawn from the Board of the Trustees Corporation on account of colleagues suing him for the recovery of £10,000 invested on his guarantee in a coal mining company. The trial is expected to lead to import-

VERY POOR RUSSIAN CROPS.

The Probable Prohibition of the Expor tion of Corn. St. Petersburg, June 28.—The harvest rospects have become worse, and there are ears of a partial famine. Because of the bad condition of the crops, it is proposed to prohibit the exportation of

Anti-Semitic Riots Reported. St. Petersburg, June 28 .- It is reported here that serious anti-Semitic riots have occurred in Kherson. Strict secrecy is maintained in official quarters about the aleged trouble.

Brigands Capture a Wealthy Hebrew.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28 .- Twenty-six brigands have captured a wealthy Hebrew named Jagoel at Gomandsche, near Salon-ca. They demand £5,000 ransom. London Fire Chief Shaw Resigns.

DISORDERLY DEPUTIES.

ANOTHER WILD SCENE IN THE ITAL-IAN PARLIAMENT SITTING.

Premier Rudini Declares That the Govern ment Will Adhere to the Dreibund an Is Loudly Cheered by the Whole Ho Which Adjourns for the Summe

ROME, June 28 .- There was another scene f wild disorder in the Chamber of Deputies to-day when the foreign policy of the Government came up for consideration After a few preliminary skirmishes Admiral Brin, ex-Minister of Marine, who was speaking yesterday when the sitting had to be suspended on account of the tumult in the Chamber, rose to proceed with the foreign Interpellation, but he was met with such a storm of Radical protests that he was only able to repeat the text of the Interpella-

Premier Rudini then arose and declared in most emphatic terms that the Govern-ment would adhere firmly and stolidly to ment would adhere firmly and stolidly to the Dreibund, adding that Italy and Europe might rest assured that these alliances would be maintained, and that European peace would long be preserved. With this the whole House, with the exception of the extreme Left, rose and cheered long and heartily. After further bickerings some deprecatory allusions made by Signor Martino excited the anger of the Radicals, who sprang from their seats gesticulating violently and drowning the voice of the speaker with their shouts. Signor Cava-latto made a rush at Signor Martino and would have struck him but for the interfer-ence of for ads who parted the two men.

would have struck him but for the interference of ds who parted the two men.

The dispersion of this point defied description.

Every destruction defied description.

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Parliament was prorogued for the summer holidays. The Opinione says that Premier Rudini's statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day is interpreted to mean that the renewal of the Dreibund is an accomplished fact.

WELSH TIN PLATE WORKERS ANGRY. They Are Coming to America to Find Profit

able Employment, LONDON, June 29.-The Welsh tin plate workers are angry over the stoppage of the works. They argue that a cessation of one week per month would answer the same purpose and avert distress.

ployment. American agents here, besides buying the latest machinery, are offering over double wages. BAIN-PRODUCING EXPLOSIONS.

An Old Veteran of Many Battles Who Has

Sixty delegates are going to America to

inquire into the prospect of profitable em-

Little Faith in Them. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The propos experiments in rain-producing by explosions have called for a myriad of opinions, and the weight of the experienced, but unscientific, ones appears to be against the theory of the experimenters. An old soldier, who was in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, well expressed these adverse opin-

ons to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH "I have seen the thing fail," said he, "even after a long fight; and even when the roar of cannon and musketry for some time, and when the air was filled with smoke and gases from the powder. It was the almost universal opinion among us fellows in the army that the detonations had nothing to do with producing rain, and I don't believe the experiment proposed will have any more in-fluence than a lot of pop-guns. Even when rain followed a great battle, as it did not always, it is my memory that the ordinary weather conditions were favorable. Another thing is that we naturally remember best the times when rain came because of old theory, and forgot the times

didn't.

CAMPBELL'S DISMAL FAILURE. His Air Ship Refuses to Sail Away and

a Crowd Almost Mobs the Professor. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, June 28 .- This afternoon at 4 'clock Prof. Campbell had advertised that he and his great air ship, "the wonder of the scientific world," would leave the baseball grounds and sail away to Toledo, which point he expected to reach before 6 o'clock, the distance being 124 miles, and he claimed the balloon would travel 70 miles an hour. An immense crowd gathered at the grounds an admission fee of 25 cents being charged an admission fee of 25 cents being charged. The Professor must have realized about \$500 from the gate receipts. The great balloon air ship was inflated, but for a long time reused to rise over 10 or 15 feet, and the he balloon would come to terra firma, or

near enough to let the car drag on the mear enough to let the car drag on the ground.

The crowd hooted and hissed the proceedings and yelled "fake, fake; give us our money back," etc., and for a little while it looked as though Campbell would be mobbed. The police finally quieted the crowd, and when the balloon was given more gas it floated away with the professor for about one mile cast of the city, when it for about one mile cast of the city, when is came down and Campbell reached the earth safely. The Professor announces his deter-mination to try it again.

FIRED FROM THE TRAIN.

A Government Official Intends to Bring Railroad Company Into Court.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CAPE MAY, June 28 .- Colonel J. Gran ville Leach, Appraiser of the Port of Philadelphia, declared to-day his intention to enter suit against the West Jersey Central Railroad Company, because of being forcibly ejected from the afternoon express at Sea Isle Junction yesterday while on his way to Cape May. He offered for passage a ticket dated May 30, which had not been used, declaring that ticket would allow him to visit Cape May and remain ten days. Conductor Vandever refused to take the ticket and had to put Colonel Leach off the train. Leach, however, got on when the train started and came through to Cape May. It is understood that Colonel Leach will be summoned before the Mayor to-morrow to answer a charge preferred by the

CHANGE OF TERMINAL

The B. & O. Will Run Into the Chicago Grand Central Station.

CHICAGO, June 28 .- The negotiations beween the Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio for allowing the latter to come into the city over the Chiesgo Central, which the Chicago and Northern Pacific is now building between Blue Island and the Grand Central depot, are said to have been concluded. It is understood that the Chicago Central will be completed within a month, when the Baltimore and Ohio will withdraw from the

lake front and begin running trains into the LONDON, June 28.-Captain Shaw, who Grand Central station.

LIFE SLEPT AWAY.

Virginia Benedict Ends Her Existence With Morphine.

THREE CENTS

MYSTERY OF A YOUNG SUICIDE.

Whose Relatives Refuse to Throw Any Light on Her Death.

EVA COHEN TRIES IT WITH PARISGREEN

Virginia Braden Benedict slept her young

ife away at an early hour vesterday morning. She was just 14 years of age and lived with her sister, Mrs. Oscar Snyder, in the rear of No. 111 Grant street. Death was due to a heavy dose of morphine, which she doubtless took with the purpose of ending her life. Careful investigation has failed to reveal many particulars of the deed, people in the house being suspiciously reticent about the case. The girl had been bright and well early Saturday evening, when Mrs. Snyder and her unmarried sister, Mary Benedict, aged 19 years, went away for the evening. According to Mrs. Snyder's statement, when she returned to her home at 11 o'clock the counger sister was lying on her bed in what appeared to be a very sound slum-ber, from which she could not be aroused. Not thinking of anything wrong, Mrs. Snyder retired. At 3 o'clock vesterday morning she awakened and observed that her sister was breathing very heavily and unnaturally, and no amount of calling

vomiting by hypodermic injection, but this All Efforts to Preserve Life Fail.

would rouse her. Dr. H. B. Orr was called

in and at once pronounced it a case of mor-

phine poisoning. He called in Dr. Mc-

Gough, and efforts were made to produce

The victim of the drug was sinking deeper and deeper into an insensible state, and efforts to prolong life by artificial respiration were resorted to. This was kept up un-til 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning, but the dose of the drug was too heavy and at that our the girl died.

The Coroner was notified at once. Yesterday he went to the house to investigate the case, but neither Mrs. Snyder nor her sister were disposed to give any informa-tion. Last night a second visit was made to the house, but with little success as far as Mrs. Snyder or the other young woman was concerned. What statements the was concerned. What statements the women did make were of a vague and contradictory character, and but little confidence is placed in them.

During his investigation the Coroner

een an invalid for several months and had been an invalid for several months and had been using morphine in considerable quan-tities. On Saturday she had sent for two morphine powders of five grains each, which were purchased at the Duquesne Pharmacy by Mary Benedict. One of the powders had been taken by the girl during Saturday evening Saturday evening.

According to one of the statements made

earned, however, that Mrs. Snyder had

by Mrs. Snyder, thel gir had been a sufferer from severe internal pains and sometimes took morphine to relieve them. The Story Told by a Companion

Mary Monteverde, of 316 Grant street, an Italian girl, was a companion of the dead girl. Saturday evening she had seen Vir-ginia Benedict take a white powder, pour it into a glass of water and swallow the mixture. Virginia said she was taking morphinand it was very bitter, asking for a war to take away the taste of the drug. Thi surred in the evening at about 9 o'clock at the candy store of the Monteverde girl's father at 316 Grant street. The girl stated ing to a man on the street Saturday evening. After he left her she seemed rather despondent. According to the Italian girl, the deceased was in the habit of entertain-

ing young men at home in the evenings when the elder sisters were away. The question of where the morphine prescription upon which the drug was procured in such quantities came from puzzles the Coroner. The prescription is about four months old, and is signed "W. J. S." It has been refilled several times. Mrs. Sny-der told the Coroner that Dr. T. M. Scott had written it, but he has been dead over a year and a half. The amount of each powder is sufficient to kill several people, and

the Coroner will make an effort to find out who wrote it. The Coroner ordered a post mortem exam ination in the case and will hold an inquest at 11 o'clock this morning. The silent sister will then have to tell what she knows.

Another Girl Tired of Life. A second case of a young girl tired of life occurred a few hours later, though she is not yet dead. Eva Cohen, aged 19 years, a Hebrew cook at the saloon of A. Rosenthal, No. 33 Wylie avenue, took paris green ves-terday afternoon and may die. The Rosenthal family were away all day, leaving the girl in charge of the house. When they returned home about 5 o'clock they found her lying on the floor suffering ter-ribly. She told after Dr. Craighead had been called that she had taken paris green.
He gave her an emetic and caused her to
eject the stuff, but her condition was such
that she was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital last night. The girl refused to give any explanation whatever for her act d refused to tell where she had purchased

the poison. She is a comparative stranger in this city, having been here but two weeks, and little is known about her.

Was Terrifying.

ROCKED BY AN EARTHQUAKE. an Jose, Cal., Shocked to an Extent That

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] SAN JOSE, June 28 .- The worst shock of earthquake California has felt since 1868 waked up the inhabitants of this city and the entire country. It was just 1:03 by observatory time when a series of sudden and sharp concussions, accompanied by a rumbling sound, passed through this city, the vibrations passing from northwest to southeast. The concussions came in such quick succession that it was impossible to count the shocks, but they lasted about 20 minutes. There was perhaps ten seconds interval and then came another shock, not so sharp as the preceding, but with greater oscillatory motion, and the duration of the two shocks was fully a minute. The first shock was so violent that the electric light tower at Market and Santa Clara streets, 240 feet high, was swayed at least ten feet out of perpendicu-

In the St. James and Vendome Hotels a veritable panic prevailed. Men and women rushed half clad into the corridors—their faces blanched and their shricks of terror filling the air. The entire city rocked like a ship in the trough of a rough sea, and on the second shock rows of buildings rose and fell with a slow undulatory motion.

SLASHED AND DASHED.

A Knife and Pitchfork Used Effectively by Two Teamsters. CHICAGO, June 28.-Two teamsters, Rob

ert Lee and Hezekiah Espell, the latter colored, quarreled this morning because Lee put his horse in a stall to which Espell claimed a right. Espell drew a knife and slashed Lee's

throat, severing an artery. Lee, grasping a pitchfork, thrust it into Espell's left side. Lee may die. Espell will probably recover.