WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, ETC., FOR TO-MORROW'S ISSUE

May be handed in at the main advertising office of Tuz Disparen, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, up to midnight.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 4 1891-TWELVE PAGES

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Terrible Fate of a Score of Sleeping Passengers.

FOLLY OF A FLAGMAN.

He Fails to Guard a Crowded Express From a Freight Close Behind.

THE CRASH IN THE GLOOM.

Followed by Shrieks of Pain and Terror, and Then the Flames Claimed the Victims.

FEARFUL MANGLING OF BODIES.

The Scenes in the Temporary Morgue and at the Coroner's Inquest of the Most Shocking Nature.

SOME ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

The Rear Couch Was Occupied Solely by a Party of Glassworkers, and There the Slaughter Was Most Complete,

STORIES TOLD BY THE VARIOUS SURVIVORS

ISPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. RAVENNA, O., July 3 .- Somebody blundered! And the blunder is an irreparable one, costing 19 precious human lives, while a dozen more unfortunates are maimed, torn and burned, and there may yet be additions to the death roll. This is in brief the story of the awful wreck that occurred early this morning on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

At 3 o'clock passenger train No. 8, east bound, was lying quietly at the station at this point, Something was wrong with the coupling of the special car, and the train crew gathered in a little knot about the end of the car, while the regular yard man whistled cheerfully as he tapped each smoking wheel to be sure that all was right before the train heavily laden with precious human freight was forever beyond

The Man on Whom All Depended.

their lives depended, Flagman Boynton, idling lazily toward the rear end of the car. and thence back into the night, with flag and lantern, to ward off danger from that point. He wasn't long walking to the end of the car, not longer than any one might take when there was no danger, and surely there was no death in the peaceful, quiet darkness that stretched away to the rear of

No. Boynton wasn't long in starting, and he surely wasn't long in reaching a point distant enough from the train he was bound to protect. No matter how long it took, it was too long; no matter how far back he walked, it was not far enough.

There was some dreadful mistake, corelessness, or fate. There was a sudden dazzling flash of a locomotive light in the bewildered eyes of the rear flagman, a cry of warning when it was too late, a whirl of wheels, an awful crash and deep silence, but only for a moment.

A Fast Freight Close Behind.

A fast freight train loaded with Chicago dressed beef had left Kent ten minutes behind the passenger train. There is a steep half a mile west of the depot slanting down to the station, and when once on this grade the freight could not be stopped, but crashed into the rear of the passenger train

The scene that followed was one of the wildest confusion. The moment of silence which followed the crash was succeeded by the greans of the maimed and wounded and the death eries of those fatally hurt. In an instant a tiny blaze appeared among the rained coaches and the entire mass of splintered timbers began to blaze, while the mangled victims were literally roasted to

The fire department was called out, but was slow to respond for some reason. While a crowd of citizens gathered about and worked heroically for the rescue of those who were imprisoned in the wreck, it was a holocaust, and the helpless victims slowly succumbed to the flames.

Flames Hold Sway for Two Hours. The fire burned for two hours, and when it was finally extinguished the work of taking out the remains and caring for the wounded began; 19 bodies were taken out and carried to the Etna building on the

The crew of the freight train was Conductor W. H. Young, Engineer G. W. Holman and Fireman Paupenpass, all of Meadville. The passenger crew was composed of Conductor Boynton, Engineer Pendegrass and Fireman Slater, who escaped uninjured. As fast as the bodies of the victims were removed from the wreck they were taken in ambulance wagons to the building were barred to keep out the morbid crowds of curious people who surged to and fro in front of the building and even then they climbed on one morbid. shoulders in order to get a glimpse through

the windows at the sickening sight inside. The bodies of 19 victims were lying about on the floor, in many cases almost nude, exposing blackened and mangled portions of the bodies. In several instances where the bodies were burned and disfigured in a WANTS of all kinds are quickly answered through THE DISPATCH. Investors, arti-sans, bargain hunters, buyers and sollers closely sean its Classified Advertising Col-

tumns. Largest Circulation.

manuer repulsive for human gaze, these were covered with sheets, through which the blood soaked and gathered in small

A. M. Sherman, the county Coroner, with an efficient corps of assistants, were busy scarching for letters and anything which might lead to identification. In five or six instances the entire head was burned from the body, leaving only the blackened stump of the neck on the shoulders. Legs and arms were burned from the bodies, and had been placed along side of the trunks on the floor. Among the 19 bodies there were only two that retained features anything like stepping here and there over the bodies searching for letters and anything which two that retained features anything like human beings. These were of two men who had been placed on the counter in the room, and although their legs and arms were rushed to a pulp and their features horribly contorted in the last throes of death's agony, yet they might have been recognized by friends.

Some Features of Peculiar Horror. Among the 19 bodies there was only on woman who was caught in the wreck and burned to death with an infant child in her arms. This sight was partially covered by a sheet, but a look beneath revealed the charred bones of the little one lying beside all that was left of the mother. One victim was burned away to such a degree that the remains were placed in a sheet and the cor-ners tied up, the whole bulk not exceeding

half a bushel. All of the bodies were horribly contorted, either warped by the flames or drawn up in death's struggle. The room was filled with the sickening fumes of burned flesh, and the pungent oder of scorched clothing which the Coroner and his assistants could hardly endure.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

NINETEEN MANGLED BODIES AND A DOZEN MAIMED FOR LIFE.

A Carload of Glassblowers the Especial Mark of Misfortune-The Complete and Revised List of the Victims of the Ter-

rible Crash. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. RAVENNA, July 3 .- A complete and revised list of the victims of the wreck has just been secured. The rear coach was-occupied by glassworkers from Findlay, O., who were going on a vacation trip to Corning, N.

Y. They were all, with one exception, residents of Corning, but owing to a big strike there had gone to Findlay to work. The following is the list of the killed in this coach, the residence of all being given as Corning:

I. HAUF. F. BURNS. J. KIMBALI. DWEN HARDEMAN. GEORGE GILDEA, DAVID BELEHAIN. J. COYLE. W. NEWCOMB. D. RYAN. D. CASSIDY. HENRY MCGILL.

Met Death in the Sleeper. The following passengers in the Pulla sleeper were also killed: G. GRIFFIN, Brooklyn. A. GUNTHROP, Brooklyn. W. KAIN, Brooklyn.

Strange to say there were not nearly so many injured as killed. This shows the ter-rible nature of the wreck. The list follows: JOSEPH MORGAN, of Corning, cut on the face and badly burned about the lege and THOM AS HANLEY, of Corning, severely injured about the face, head and shoulders.
GEORGE SMITH, of Corning, crushed and JAMES DWICKEN, of Corning, crushed and DENNIS RYAN, of Corning, crushed and

JAMES SMITH, leg broken, H. C. DEGRAFF, head, neck and shoulders cut and bruised.

JOHN CADWEAN, hip, back and shoulders JAMES McGILL, badly squeezed about the

JOHN KEATING, cut on the head. A. P. JONES, bead cut. JONAH CLARK, bead cut.

Make-Up of the Fated Train. The passenger train consisted of an express and baggage car, three day coaches, two Pullman cars and a special car. It was reported at one time that three members of the Pittsburg Baseball Club were caught in one of the Pullmans in the wreck, but this

was soon disproved.

The wrecked train No. 8, "The Thunderbolt," is the favorite eastbound train on the Eric route from points west of Marion. It is one of the new solid vestibule trains from Chicago to New York, carrying smok-ing and day coaches and a Pullman. At Marion it takes on another Pullman from Cincinnati, which runs out to Hornells A dining car is also attached running from Chicago to Port Jervis. This train also carries a Pullman car from Chicago to Boston, which it reaches over the Hoosa funnel route from Birmingham.

ON THE FATAL FREIGHT. THE STORY OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE REAR TRAIN.

He Says That the Flagman Was Not Out Far Enough-The Accounts Given by Some of the Passengers Who Escaped With Their Lives-The Coroner's Work.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] RAVENNA, July 3 .- W. H. Young, of Meadville, conductor on the freight train, was asked for his version of the affair an said: "We were running at a moderate rate of speed, but the grade was steep and we had a heavy train. The flagman was not far enough out and we could not see him in time to stop. We did all in our power to prevent the accident, but it was of no use and could not be avoided. All of the trainmen got off in time to escape

injury." The two sleepers were the "Warsaw" as the "Ascoli." The rear car was the special in which was the party of glassblowers. This car and the "Warsaw," next to it were completely destroyed. The "Ascoli" was not thrown from its trucks, but was damaged and almost ruined with fire and water. All the glass in the windows was broken and the palatial car is practically worthless.

A Heavy Financial Loss.

The wreck will be an expensive one from financial standpoint, as the loss will foot derbolt, but their services were not needed.
By this time the wrecking crew had the
debris nearly clear, or at least one track
clear and the dead and wounded were being
cared for. Train Master Corbett, of Kent, was also on the scene, Superintendent Matson would give no opinion, nor make strict rules of the Erie system will be en

At 3 o'clock this afternoon an inquest was held in the Ravenna Court House, the ob-ject being to find who was responsible for the wreck. About 12 witnesses were pres-ent, but only two testified. The inquest ad-

journed later, but will be continued to-mor-

Albert Smith, of Corning, N. Y., who escaped with his right leg broken, tells his experience as follows: "I was in the rear coach asleep. The stopping of the train awoke me. I heard the

Roaring of the Meat Train and had just raised the window to look out car mingled with the hiss of escaping steam. I tried several times to rise and go to there aid, but had to give up each time, and the last time I fainted from the pain, which had become intense.

"When I came to I was at the Ætna House and the surgeon had just finished setting my leg. My coat was on when I was in the car, but I have no recollection of seeing it after the shock. Willie Kain, of Brook-lyn, was sitting in the seat in front of me and it was in answer to his question of 'What's the matter' that I raised the window, which act probably saved my life, as he was caught in the car and burned to death as was Pat Lyon and Tom Nolan, of Corning, who sat directly opposite me."

Mr. Smith's clothing was torn to shreds and his body covered with scratches and bruises, but he was able to go on the next

Experience of a Young Lady. Mary McGill was a young lady whose brother, James McGill, is a glassblower, brother, James McGill, is a glassblower, and she was accompanying them to Corning on their visit. She occupied a seat in the forward day coach and was in company with James Guntrop and her brother. She was seen and told the following story of the wreck: "I was sitting in the front day coach with Mr. Guntrop and suddenly we felt an awful jar. Someone said that it was the airbrake and everything would be all right soon. Just then my brother came in all covered with blood and his clothes torn. He told me that we were all right but that He told me that we were all right but that the rear coach was destroyed and all the boys were hurt or killed.

'Then he took me in the station and I did

not come out again while the wreck was burning, but I could hear the groans of those who were burning and it was awful. Albert Gunter was in the car with us and went back to the rear coach to smoke and

Miss McGill proceeded on her journey with her brother to-day.

REALLY A MIRACLE

THAT ANYBODY IN THE REAR CAR LIVED TO TELL THE TALE.

The Terrible Situation of One Man Who Got Out of the Flery Mass Without Knowing How-The Most Fearful Sight

RAVENNA, July 3 .- Tom Hanley, of Corning, who was in the fatal rear car with a score of bright, lively fellow glassworkers on their way home to Corning, after a good seasons work in Ohio, says it was a miracle

that a single occupant of the car escaped to tell what followed the crash. "I was half asleep," said he, "listening in a lazy way to the jokes and a occasional cheera lazy way to the jokes and a occasional cheerful grow! from one of our friends in a corner vainly attempting to get some sleep, when I fancied I heard a man cry out in alarm. Too sleepy to fully investigate I glanced up and around the car and sunk back into the seat. Opening my eyes the next moment it seemed as I had fallen asleep and wakened in another world. I seemed to feel no shock—only a smothered crash and a dull sensation of pain, resulting probably from the terrible blow received in the back of the head. Then a realization of what happened came only too soon, as the most horrible groans and cries came from every side, from the poor fellows who

an instant before had been exchanging so erry remarks. Description of a Terrible Situation "Then came the fire, and with the first blaze I stopped my ears to the scream pain and terror that arose. I was wedged in by some one, my friend probably, but he was so bent, twisted and doubled under the seat, and about my benumbed legs, that I could not tell what it was, except that it was human and living at one time, but dying now, as I could catch the gasping breath and death knell coming from the poor fellow's throat. It was terrible, but a merciful release, a painless death, to what some of the other had to suffer. Many were caught and

pinioned to their seats, or squeezed against the walls of the car, or against the engine that had dashed into and through the car. "Wherever they were, there they stood, or lay, pleading in vain for help, and seeing every moment the warm flames creeping closer and closer, winding about their limbs and licking their faces, and one by one their cries were stilled, as they gave up the fight for life. My escape was simply a miracle, and came about through no effort of my own. I was forced or knocked toward a break in the car, and, after hard work, extricated my legs from the mass of and human forms, and found myself standing in the outside air, badly hurt, but alive."

The Most Fearful Sight of All. Probably the most fearful sight, if any one could be worse than the other, was the appearance of the front of the boiler of the freight engine. In the first shock the front end of the boiler was broken in, and as the end of the boller was broken in, and as the engine ploughed its way through the mass of humanity, four poor fellows were actually scooped up in the cauldron, wounded and helpless, and there they lay, slowly roasting to death, before the very eyes of the specta to death, octore the very eyes of the specta-tors who would, but could not aid them.

These were afterward fished out piecc-meal by the fireman's hooks and mercifully covered with sheeting. Aid for the wounded was soon on hand, but for the dead there was nothing but to hide them from sight as

oon as possible. THE TALE OF A TRAMP. HIS HEROIC BUT UNSUCCESSFUL AT

TEMPTS AT RESCUE. assengers Pinned Fast in the Wreck Who Could Not Be Extricated-Rejuctantly Abandoned to Their Fate-Horrible

Scenes at the Rear Coach. AKRON, July 3 .- John Harrington, ramp, but one of the most intelligent of his species, knew more about the wreck than any man on the ground. He told his experience with the fluency of a natural story teller, and put in the graphic touche as he went.

"I was in Kent up to a late hour Thurs day night," he began, "and took passage on train No, 8 as it went through the yard, getting on the rear platform of the glassblowers' day coach. When the train stopped at Ravenna a little before 3 in the morning, I got off and stood at a little distance. I saw a brakemar alight and stand for a minute or two at the side of the rear coach. He had two lanterns in his hands. I heard a sound up at the engine as if they were repairing something. Then the brakeman walked back about 120 feet and went to and fro for five or six

The Second Train Approach "Suddenly the glare of a headlight shot up back of us, and then the brakeman started to run. It was no time at all when the engine met him. He swung his lanterns violently, but on she came. I saw that the engineer had reversed his engine. Sparks DOUGLASS DIDN'T FLY.

The Haitien Minister Talks About the Port Au Prince Revolt.

NO ATTACK WAS MADE ON HIM.

Hippolyte's Slaughter, He Says, Has Been Greatly Exaggerated.

HIS REPORT SENT ON TO WASHINGTON

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, July 3.-The Royal Dutch Mail Steamship Company's steamship Prins Wilhelm III, which arrived here this morning from Haitien ports, had on board a number of passengers from Port au Prince, the scene of the late uprising against President Hippolyte. Among the passengers were Resident Consul General to Haiti Frederick Douglass and Mrs. Douglass, who are en route to Washington. Minister Douglass was very reticent regarding affairs in Haiti, but gave the following information, which he considered was all that he could say without infringing on his official report, which is now on its way to Wash-

"On May 28 we had a very violent uprising in Port au Prince, in which it is estimated that from 50 to 75 persons participated. They were all armed and went to the prison in a mob, where they killed some of the prison wardens and liberated a great many of the prisoners. The revolt lasted a little over a half hour before Hippolyte's troops were upon the mob and dispersed them with some closs of life. Later the leaders and some others were executed under the orders of Hippolyte.

They Did Terrible Execution. "The number engaged in the revolt was comparatively small, but they did terrible execution in the short time in which they were in power. I, myself, as well as my household, was in great danger from stray bullets, which were flying about our house at one time, but none of my household was harmed because we kept out of harm's way. "The report which some of your enter-prising American daily newspapers printed at the time that I had to flee for my life and at the time that I had to flee for my life and remain secreted for a time is all wrong, for beyond what I have just stated there is no truth in it. There was no attack made on my household, myself or my place of business. Since May 28 everything has been perfectly quiet, and nothing has been done politically except to execute some of the worst enemies of the Hippolyte rule.

The Number Executed Unknown. "As to the number of those executed; I can't say. Some place the record very high and I think all out of proportion to the fact, while others estimate the number to be small. With regard to Hippolyte's riding through the streets at the head of the soldiers and ordering executions right and left, that matter has been recorded. that matter has been exaggerated a great deal also. The fact that he did ride through the streets in this way is true, but discrimi-nation between friends and foes was used in ordering executions. The people of the town were perfectly wild during the revolt, ut ever since then they have been quie

nd peaceful. "I have obtained a 60 days' leave of ab-"I have obtained a 60 days leave of absence from duty and shall spend mest of the time at Washington, whither I go this evening. Good by;" and Minister Douglass assisted his wife into a cab, got in himself and

JUVENILE—Paysie's Fairy Tale, Aunt Clare's stories about the Meadow Lark and a Puzzle Department will please and in-struct young readers of THE DISPATCH

THOMPSON FOR TREASURER. THE SPEAKER BELIEVES THAT HE

He Says He Has Made No Deals or Com binations-The Republican Party Is Not Responsible for the Financial Mis-

fortunes of Some of Its Members. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, July 3.-Speaker C. C. Phompson, of Warren, is in the city, arriving last evening at the Lafayette. He is just fresh from the Warren County Republican Convention, which body passed a resolution indorsing him "for his able and impartial action as Speaker," and "presenting his name to the Republicans of the State as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer." The Speaker says that gratifying assurances of support come from every section, especially from the farming com-

munities, where he developed unexpected strength during his contest last January. "I have made no deals or terms with "I have made no deals or terms with any and shall enter into none," said Mr. Thompson, "preferring to stand or fall as the case may be. If I can't get the nomination on my own foundation I don't want it. That is the only way to meet the peo-ple. I was elected Speaker without a promise on earth. If I am to be the next State Treasurer the office must come the

me way."

Mr. Thompson does not think the city and State financial situation will have any appreciable effect upon this year's election, as they are part and parcel of the unforeseen, and could not be charged to any party. "The Delamater, Jamison, Wallace and other failures, with the Bardsley exposure," said Mr. Thompson, "were matters confined to current affairs always subject to business movements. Mr. Bards-ley created his own misfortune, and what has done and confessed to is a Phil phia transaction very largely. No, I can not see why the Republican party should be compelled to bear any such burdens." Speaker Thompson says that all agricul-tural centers propose to take a share in State affairs, and will be heard this year as

TRAMP TERRORS CAUGHT.

They Are Chased by Fifty Citizens and On of the Eugitives is Wounded.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 3 .- Four des erate looking tramps who got off an eastound Erie train at Greycourt yesterday morning were drunk and terrorized people at that place and Chester. In the aftern however, 50 men, led by a justice of the peace at Chester, chased and captured them out in the country after one of the tramps had been shot in the leg by one of the pur-sning party. The men were arrested on charges of being vagrants and disorderly persons.

SCIENCE-Gossip about the latest sci tific discoveries and their practical applic tion in THE DISPATCH every Sunday.

TWO JOHNS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

ent Chicago Citizens of the Sa

Name Greatly Bothered. CHICAGO, July 3.-The announcement that John C. Black had gone abroad for his health has been the cause of no little annoyance to General John C. Black, ex-Com missioner of Pensions. The difficulty arise from the fact that there are two prominent citizens of Chicago who answer to that name-General John C. Black, the lawyer, and John C. Black, the bank President. Lawyer Black is in his usual health and i devoting himself to the practice of his pro

fession, while the other seeks relief from a famous German watering place.

The Chicago postoffice is unable to avoid confusion in the delivery of mail to the two John C.'s, Banker Black frequently receiving retainer fees from the General's clients, while Lawyer Black is asked by mail the rates of interest on cilic adged security by while Lawyer Black is asked by mail the rates of interest on gilt-edged security by the banker's patrons. An understanding was reached to-day by which, as far as possible, letters addressed to General John C. Black or in care of his firm, Black & Goodwin, will be delivered to the ex-Commissioner, while mail directed to plain John Black goes to the banker.

NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER. THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY IN

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. It Will Soon Have Everything Its Own Way,

Competition Being Impossible—Even the Rothschilds Must Bow to the Superior Power of the Monopoly. BEALIN, July 3.—Coal oil dealers in Ber-in, both at wholesale and retail, show a very general opinion that the Standard Oi mpany, having absorbed the big importing houses, will now try to gain control of the jobbing trade and then of the retail business in Germany. Every step is taken in exact conformity with the law, and reme dies to be proposed prove only temporary and ineffectual. It is generally believed here that even the Bothschilds will have to

yield to the American company. Robert Salinger, President of the United German Petroleum Works Company, a cororation which has extensive refineries in Hanover, said he had little doubt that the American company would sooner or later control the entire German market. As soon as they have completed their arrangements with the Rothschilds they will have all Germany in their power. "We have a few oil wells in Alsace, and there are also some in Galicia, but their output is so small that it plays no part in supplying the German demand.

"Germany has a protective tariff of 12.50 marks (about \$3 1234) per 100 kilograms on crude oil, from which these are manufactured. We made a successful fight for a short time, but if the great company with unlimited capital cares to lose some money it can drive us, even, from the field. The only thing left then will be to turn our pe-troleum works into distilleries." Mr. Sal-inger thought that Nobel Brothers would also gladly sell out to the American com

pany rather than risk a losing fight.

The biggest coal oil merchant in Berlin is Louis Levisohn. He thinks the American company will not be content until it has control of the retail business in Germany. "The Rothschilds," he said, "what can they "The Rothschilds," he said, "what can they do? Americans can say to them; 'You go east to Africa, to Asia, wherever you please. We want Europe west of the Russian frontier.' The Standard lowers prices and makes the Rothschilds howl. They must come to terms. Add to this that Russian oil is far inferior to the American product. The German newspapers scream and protest. That is all the good it will do. The Government will do nothing. It cannot impose a protective tariff, for we have nothing to protect. If an additional duty were put on petroleum the poor people of German would be the sufferers, and not the Standard Our hope is that, as they found the absorp Our hope is that, as they found the absorp-tion of the large importing firms so difficult, they will not undertake the work of re-organizing the wholesale and retail trade of Germany. But in time they will do it." Such are the opinions of the trade in gen-

HILL WILL BE A SENATOR. He Decides Not to Tempt Fate by Running

for Governor Again, NEW YORK, July 3 .- Some news of importance comes from Albany respecting Governor Hill. It is that the Governor has at last decided that he cannot get a no tion for a third term at least without a severe struggle, and he has therefore informed those who are next to him that he will take his seat in the Senate when Con-gress meets next winter. The Governor has also learned that it will be impossible for

him to dictate the nomination of any candi-The friends of Grover Cleveland are entirely satisfied with Mr. Flower. They have told him that they would support him, provided he would give pledges that he would not use his office, in case he was elected, to help Mr. Hill's campaign for the Presidental nomination or to injure Mr. Cleveland's. These pledges Mr. Flower has cheerfully given, and he has now no warmer advocates for the nomination than are th friends of Cleveland.

A NEW NIAGARA BRIDGE.

It Is Proposed to Span the River at a Point Near Buffalo.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 3.-The Parliament ary Railway Committee to-day reported the bill incorporating the Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company. The company is, accordingly, authorized to construct and maintain a railway bridge across the Niagara river, or a tunnel under the same river from Fort Erie, Ont., above the International bridge, to a point at or near Buffalo. Similar powers will be asked from Congress or the New York State Legislature. The capital stock will be \$10,000,000.

The bridge or tunnel shall be commenced within five years and completed within ten years thereafter, otherwise the powers granted shall cease. Among the f the company are several American cap italists.

A FEATURE-John Russell Young, leader in the world of letters will con o THE DISPATCH every Sunday. First etter to-morrow.

THE STRIKE MANIA SPREADING.

Sixteen Hundred Miners in Illinois Added to Those Already Out. PEORIA, ILL., July 3 .- Sixteen hundred

miners in the Peoria district joined in the strike to-day. There are 80 railroad mines in the district, and the rest are owned by private corporations. All the operator have plenty of coal on hand. The strike will not affect them for 60 days.

They have been anticipating trouble since spring, and all the dealers stored up heavily. It is not thought the men will stay out longer than Monday. No cause for the strike is as a second to the strike is as a second to the strike it as a second to longer than Monday. No cause for the strike is assigned by the miners here except

MADE AT MOXHAM. Pennsylvania Town Claims Credit for th

Pike's Peak Railroad. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 JOHNSTOWN, July 3 .- The Manitou bats or rails used in the construction of the new railroad to Pike's Peak, the highest railroad in the world, were rolled and punched by the Johnson Iron Company, of Moxham. The fastenings to keep the bar upright were manufactured at the same place. This company can justly claim much honor in the building of the road.

A New Lease of Life. NASHVILLE, July 3 .- George Stone, who vas to have been hanged at Fayetteville, Tenn., next Friday for murder, has been re-spited by Governor Buchanan until October

Arms for Chilean Insurgents. IQUIQUE, July 3.-The steamer Maipo arrived at this place to-day with a compl eargo of arms for the Congressional party. INSURANCE THIEVES.

Postal Authorities Break Up a Glaring Fraud at Wheeling.

BIG SHORT TERM ASSESSMENTS.

evied on Working Girls and Poor Folk, Swell the Coffers of

THE OFFICERS OF A BOGUS COMPANY

WHEELING, July 3.-United States Deputy Marshal Devine, of this city, at soon to-day arrested J. C. Newell, the clerk in charge of the office of the Fraternity of Finance Co-operation. Warrants are also out for John H. Hughes, Winfield Scott Lukens and C. T. Dolmier, all of Philadelphia, who are the Supreme Officers of the fraternity. The specific charge is that of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, and is preferred by Special Postoffice Inspectors Naylor and Hooten, who have been here for several days working up the cases against the several short time en dowment orders that have their national headquarters in Wheeling, claiming to be

chartered under the laws of this State. This is the second order of the kind that has gone under here in a week, and another is still doing business. It is thought that sufficient evidence to make arrests of the officers of that has been secured. Messrs. Hughes, Lukens and Dolmier, of Philadel phia, have left the city and eluded arrest.

Thousands of Victims From Everywhere. The short term orders have been doing an mmense business from Wheeling, and their victims number thousands of people in all parts of the United States. They have set up here within the past three months and have scooped in during that time more than Although courts in other States have de

sided that their endowment plan is dishonest and impracticable, it remained for the Wheeling postoffice officials to take the first practical step toward rooting them out by stopping their use of the mails. The evidence gathered is of the most startling character and was secured in a novel manner. On Tuesday a Cleveland attorney

levied an attachment on the fraternity funds in the Exchange Bank here on behalf of 175 certificate holders in that city who claimed they had been swindled. The Supreme Officers got wind that the postoffice officials were after them and sold their office with the company of the supreme of the supremental states and all their officers. officials were after them and sold their office supplies to a junk dealer and closed their business. Among these supplies was over \$3,000 worth of printing—advertising cards, blank books, etc., which were sold for about \$15. The officers did not take the precau-tion to destroy the files of letters they had from their victims, and they also were pur-chased by the junk dealer. What the Tell-Tale Letters Show.

The postoffice inspectors purchased these letters, which furnish the most damaging evidence against the short term men. Letters were evidently mostly from poor peoters were evidently mostly from poor people. Some were begging pitifully to have their money returned, and others were protesting that the assessments were more than double what they had been assured they would be. One poor girl wrote that she had persuaded a dozen of her friends to invest their earnings in the order, and when they found it was a fraud, rather than that she should be blamed by them, she had assumed all their certificates and was paying the assessments on them all out of her savings. She pleaded with the fraternity to remit her at least a portion of what she had been mulcted and she would stop. Their reply was to assess her an additional \$50 on each certificate.

There are also damaging letters passing

There are also damaging letters passing between the officers of the fraternity. When Newell was arrested to-day he surrendered two bank books, which showed that since May 18 the fraternity had deposited in banks here \$146,000, and had drawn out but \$21,000, leaving a balance of \$125,000 in six wash. \$125,000 in six weeks. This represented the percentage of profit made by the fraternity off its certificate holders

The Money Still Pouring In Chief Clerk Metcalf has an abundance this sort of evidence. He said to-day that every mail still brings in hundreds of dolars, through the money-order and registered letter divisions, addressed to the short-term people, but that the money is being returned to the senders.

The history and plan of the short-term

order pounced upon to-day appears in the affidavits filed by the Cleveland claimants and will serve to show the public the rea character of the operations. The affidavi-recites that the fraternity had its headquarters from about November 10, 1890, to about May 11, 1891, at 1321 Market street, Were removed to Wheeling; that the officers notified local divisions that this step was ecessary under Judge Smith's deci to New Jersey corporations, and that it was announced at the same time that a West

Virginia charter had been obtained. The document proceeds: The document process:

It is not true that any charter was or ever has been issued to said fraternity by or under the laws of West Virginia. The Supreme officers constitute themselves a body to fix their own salaries, levy assessments, adopt, amend and repeal the regulations and constitutional provisions of the order at will, by means of which they have been and are practically

Repudiating the Obligations and contracts of the defendant to and with its members. By the scheme under which the defendant has been and is operating, i ndertakes to pay its members \$100 or \$150 in one four or six months, as the case may be rom the dates of their certificates of mem from the dates of their certificates of memberships upon payment by them during said time of certain assessments, dues, etc. Said scheme of the defendant, as the defendant has all the time known and now does well know, is a fraud and swindle, and is and always has been wholly impracticable and incapable of performance on its part.

The defendant, by means of said false and fraudulent scheme and of certain false and fraudulent scheme and of certain dalse and fraudulent representations made to the assignces as to the nature and workings of said scheme, the character and objects of the order and the profits to be derived from it by them, induced the said assignors to become members and to severally pay to the defendant the moneys mentioned. The plaintiff's assignors, before they assigned their claims to plaintiff, severally demanded the return of said moneys, which demands said defendant severally refused.

Frequent and Exhorbitant Demands.

Frequent and Exhorbitant Demands. The method of working this order was peculiar. The members were induced to oin on representations that for about \$57 they would receive from \$100 to \$150. Then they would receive from \$100 to \$150. Then the assessments were piled up. The officers have one circular levying four extra assessments of \$4 each, all in June. Another levied \$12 on all policies to expire by July 1 and \$6 on all other policies. Another levied \$50 at one "swipe," and if a man persevered till the end he would pay in more money than he could receive. If he dropped he would forfeit all he had paid in. When a policy did mature, the holder had \$20 lopped off for a "reserve fund." and lately. ped off for a "reserve fund," and lately, addition to this, \$20 was deducted from he face value, just because the officers

STILL HOPE FOR POLISH BISHOPS

Monster Petition to Be Taken by De gates to Rome This Month. PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The large bod Rome to lay their petition before the congregation for the propagation of the faith. The delegates will sail for Europe about the middle of this month and proceed directly

middle of this month and proceed directly to Rome.

Notwithstanding the dispatches from Rome setting out that the Roman See has no sympathy with the creation of hishops to administer to foreign bodies in this country, those in favor of the Polish movement are still hopeful that their petition may be granted. It is said that the names of 150,000 Poles have already been signed to the petition, and it is purposed, if possible, to obtain 500,000 names. The signatures of many men of influence, who are not connected with the Roman Catholic Church, have been appended to the petition.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

ALLEGHENY GIRL SWALLOWS AN OUNCE OF THE POISON.

Twenty-Four-Year-Old Ella Staley Betires to Her Room and Tries to Take Her Life -She May Not Be Able to Recover-N Reason Given for Her Act.

Ella Staley, about 24 years old, living at No. 264 Robinson street, Allegheny, at-tempted to commit suicide last evening by aking a dose of carbolic acid. Her condition is critical, and it is not expected that she can live until morning. The girl lived with Mrs. McMichaels at the above ad-

The girl, it is said, went upstairs to her room about 5:30 o'clock last evening, and nothing more was seen of her until 7:30 o'clock. A heavy fall overhead brought Mrs. McMichaels upstairs, to find the girl | rules. They could not even secure the half lying on the floor. She was placed on the holiday. At the recommendation of the bed by Mrs. McMichaels, who had her conference and strike committees, the counsuspicions aroused by the strong smell of cil decided to make a complete surrender, carbolic acid from the girl's breath. Dr. G. as insisted upon by the contractors, and go carbolic acid from the girl's breath. Dr. G.

A. Mueller was called in and applied restoratives, but could bring her to conciousness. Her three sourced to rawness, but there we lead to her mouth, showing that so the bottle far into her mo

ounce bottle, labeled "car two ounce bo

The physician worked with the girr or several hours, but could not bring her to. Her interior, he said, must have been almost burned out, as she had taken about an ounce

and a half of the poison. Mrs. McMichaels could give but little information concerning the girl. The house is for roomers. The girl came to her about six weeks ago, and had been with her since doing housework. She was of a jovial disposition, and no reason was known for her act. She was to have gone to a pienic at Aliquippa to-day. Mrs. McMichaels did not know where the girl came from when she came to her, or where her home or

EUROPE-All the Capitals covere Special Cable Correspondents of THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow.

A BRADDOCK GIRL MISSING. riously Disappeared From Her Home at Night. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BRADDOCK, June 3.—One of the strangest

lisappearances recorded here for a long time

was brought to light this evening, and al-

hough the matter has been kept a secret

and the young lady's friends maintain the utmost reticence, it has been learned that Gertle Wagner is missing, and her closest relations know nothing of her whereabouts. The young lady's prominence makes the case the more interesting.

She is about 20 years of age, and has been employed in a large drygoods house of which her uncle is senior partner. She left the store at closing-up time last evening, and at once went to the residence of her uncle, F. J. Wagner. This was about 9 o'clock. While in the midst of her family and some visitors she excused herself and etired from the party, and since that time

many Braddock young ladies have done be-fore—ran off and got married, but she was not known to have any lover.

she has not been seen or heard from. Her friends at first thought that she had done as

ROACH'S YARD MAY BE SOLD.

It Will Close Down Rather Than Take Any Government Work. CHESTER, July 3 .- It was rumored tolay that the Wellman Iron and Steel Comeany, of South Chester, had secured \$50,000 worth of stock in the Roach Shipbuildin Company, and intended to use the ship vards in connection with their own works, but President S. T. Wellman denied this, and intimated, however, that a deal of some of the English syndicate deal or not cannot

be learned.

But 300 men are to-day employed in the shipyard, which, in the days of John Roach, employed as high as 3,000. John B. Roach, the President of the company, says he will close the yard sooner than accept Govern-ment work, which is exacting and unsatis-

PRICE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

actory.

He Will Receive the Votes of Alliance and Labor Men of Erie. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) ERIE, July 3 .- The Eric County Farmers' Iliance and Industrial Union held its convention to-day at Lake Pleasant. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing Giles S. Price, of Erie, a member of the Tax Revision

Committee, for his services in behalf of the

farmers and laborers, and pledging him the votes and support of the Industrial Union and Farmers Alliance in the event of his nomination for Auditor General. The Industrial Union put itself squarely on record as opposed to all liquor license legislation and against the liquor element. The alliance is made up of all political

STILL IN AMERICAN HANDS.

Lumber Enterprises Which Were Rep to Be Sold to Englishmen. CHICAGO, July 3.—The control of the Knapp, Stout & Co. lumber enterprises, employing 6,000 to 7,000 men, reported to have been purchased by an English syndicate, is to remain in America. It is annonneed this evening that a new company, known as the Knapp-Stout Lumber Com-pany, is being organized. The present management is retained in all depart-

A portion of the stock of the company is to be open to subscription. Shares to the amount of \$6,000,000 will be issued. All the bonds and \$3,000,000 of the stock are taken, leaving open \$3,000,000.

A NEW SOUTHERN CANAL

and Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, July 3 .- The Waterways Commission, to survey a route for a canal to connect to Cumberland, Tennessee and of Poles who have undertaken a movement for the appointment of a Polish Papal Vicar, or at least a Polish Bishop, in this country to look after the welfare of Poles here, have decided to send six delegates to the connect to Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississip Policy Policy Policy Polish Papal Mississip Policy Policy Polish Papal An estimate of \$1,542 40 for outfit, etc., and the expenses of a month's field work, were submitted to Governor Bulkely, and work will be commenced at once.

THREE CENTS.

## THE BIG STRIKE OFF.

Journeymen Carpenters Decide to Return to Work Under Old Rules.

A COMPLETE SURRENDER.

Lack of Support From the Brotherhood Caused the Defeat.

DEMANDS WILL BE MADE AGAIN.

Sheriff McCleary and His Deputies at Duquesne to Prevent Trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

The carpenters' strike was officially declared off yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the District Council. The men were finally forced to accept the bosses' to work next Monday under the rules laid

down by the bosses. It was just nine weeks to the day since the strike occurred. During that time the contractors made a decisive stand for their own terms, and because they were so thoroughly organized and had all the financial backing necessary to meet all emergencies, they were able to hold the winning

The circumstances were against the men from the beginning, as stated in THE DIS-PATCH, from the time the men gave notice that the eight-hour demands would be made. The amount of money furnished by the national organization was insignificant, but it exceeded the sum piedged, because the strike had never been provided for. The American Federation, which promised much through its official head, Mr. Gompers, did nothing. The local labor organizations did not come up to their customary liberality in times of difficulty. The aggregate amount donated

Circumstances Always Unfavorable.

by local organizations for the support of the strikers did not amount to \$500.

The internal troubles and disputes among the unions, the weakening of the other trades and the return to work of many of the carpenters all combined in operating against the men, and it would have been almost a miracle had they won the fight, even without the envestion from the beauty.

without the opposition from the bosses An Occasion of Rejoicing. There was considerable rejoicing yesterday when it became known that the strike had been officially declared off. The men themselves, while regretting their defeat, are glad to know that they will be permitted

to return to work Monday without commit-ting a violation of their law. The special session of the District Council was called to order immediately after the adjournment of the Strike Committee. This committee joined with the Conference Committee, which had mending that they surrender. It was stated that all efforts to bring about an amicable settlement had failed, and that the leaders did not think it neither a wise policy nor a healthful move for the organization to con-tinue the fight longer. The proposition to declare the strike off was take sideration. Quite a number of favored fighting all summer than to give in, They than to give in, They imagine that defeat was humiliating, and rather than give the bosses an opportunity to take delight at their defeat they were loath to give in. But the majority said it would be better to give in now and devote the energy of the membership to preparing for a fight at a more opportune time. This was the way it was settled. The

vote was almost unanimous in favor of ra turning to work.

General Sighs of Relief. As soon as the result had reached the street men scattered in every direction to convey the information to the contractors. Inside of 10 minutes from the time the vote was taken THE DISPATCH posted a bulletin announcing the result. sions from the crowd that surrounded the business office on Smithfield street indi-cated that the community was grateful that the end had come, and that there were some

hopes yet for business to improve before the season passes entirely.

A DISPATCH reporter was the first to convey the news to the Builders' Exchange.
The place was almost deserted. convey the news to the Builders' Exchange. The place was almost deserted. "Great Scott! Is that so?" was the remark of Clerk McAfee, when informed of what had transpired. Then collecting his thoughts, he said: "Well, I am glad of it. I am sorry for the men that they did not see the position they were in at least five weeks ago. This would have been the liveliest business city in the country this season but for the strike, and I sincerely hope that the other trades will not be foolish enough to hamper the building interests any longer. There is plenty of work yet to be done and it will be done if the men are only sensible enough to go to work,"

bers of the Exchange put in an appearance early in the morning, out they had little to say relative to the strike. They seemed to be more interested in to-day's celebration than anything else, and left before noon to prepare for the Fourth.

It was easy to see yesterday that the men had made up their minds not to wait any longer on the Strike Committee declaring the strike off. At least 400 men would have returned to work on Monday anyway. The men felt in a happ; mood because the pros-pect of getting to work and earning their own money was more inspiring than the broken promises of financial aid from their organization. There was considerable feel-ing against P. J. McGuire, and yet there were those who were willing to credit him with doing the best he could considering that he had no authority from the General Executive Board to send money to Pitts-

All the carpenters who have been idle for nine weeks will not get to work on Monday. Building will not start up again with the same suddenness that it stopped. The other trades that are idle will hamper work con-siderably, and it will be some time before work will be going along as steadily as be-

work will be going along as steadily as before the strike.

The bricklayers met last night and were in session until nearly midnight. They decided to remain out and fight for their 50 cents advance. Until their difficulty is settled, there will be a delay in beginning new work.

An effort was made yesterday to learn what will be done with the men who have BUSINESS Men will find THE DISPATCH

the best advertising medium. All classes can be reached through its Classified Adver-tisement Columns. If you want anything you can get it by this method.

Interested in To-Day's Celebra President Fulmer and a few other mem-