PITTSBURG, TUESDAY,

FORTY SIXTH YEAR.

Capitals of Europe.

BRITISH SEIZE AN ISLANDA

to the Important Dardanelles Straits.

EVIDENTLY A BLOW AT RUSSIA.

The Sultan Said to Have Agreed to the Occupation of His Territory for His Own Protection.

THIRTEEN MEN-OF-WAR AT THE SCENE.

An Atmosphere of Mystery Surrounds the Entire Situation, but a Crisis Is Now Believed to be at Hand.

A FIGHTING ADMIRAL PLACED IN COMMAND

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 14.-Europe has been enjoying a more than ordinarily realistic war scare to-day, and even now it is not altogether certain that there is not something alarming behind the hostile reports that have been so widely circulated. The historic island of Lesbos, now known by the name of Mitylene, is credited with being the point of disturbance.

The following dispatch was received from Constantinople this morning: A detach-ment of blue jackets and marines from a British ironclad, accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several gatling guns, was landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on the island of Mitylene, formally occupying that place in the name of the Queen of England. There is a good harbor at Sigri, and it is supposed that the British naval officers at Mitylene intend to fortify the island and make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean

Affected the Speculative Markets.

Paris first felt the effect of the warlike rumors. A dispatch from there was received as follows: Upon the opening of the Bourse here there was a general weakening of prices due to the reported action of Great Britain in landing troops at Sigri. Under ordinary circumstances little or no credence would have been placed in this alarming rumor, but, coupled with the story broadly circulated on Saturday, that Great Britain, in view of Russia's practical coercion of Turkey in regard to the passage through the Dardanelles of vessels belonging to her volunteer fleet, intended to occupy the island of Tenedos at the entrance to the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, more serious attention is paid to this dispatch as all road and railway communication with from Constantinople. The Island of Mitylene would form a most advantageous position from which Great Britain could control the waters of the Hellespont.

When the report was received in Londo it caused a genuine sensation. The war and foreign offices were at once besieged for



Map of the Center of Disturbance.

information, but official expressions were strangely slow in forthcoming. In the meantime the popular excitement was on the increase. Some persons connected with the Government, however, who have been talked with upon the incident, denied having any knowledge of the landing of British forces at Sigri. They say, though, that a detachment of blue jackets may possibly have landed there for drill purposes.

Dispatches from Berlin and Frankport announced that the reports had also affected the speculative markets at those

Still More Startling Tidings.

Late this evening another and still more startling dispatch comes by telegraph from Athens. It is that the Greek Consuls at Mitylene and at Smyrna have wired the Greek Government that 13 British men-ofwar landed troops and guns at Sigri en May Gilchrist at 545 Second avenue this Friday and that they have already strongly afternoon by shooting himself in the breast Friday and that they have already strongly fortified that place. Lord Salisbury's chief private secretary has returned unexpectedly

to London and is busy at the foreign office. The St. James Gazette this evening says that the startling news concerning the island of Mitylene obviously possesses political sigmificance of the first importance. Continu ag, the same paper adds that the island of ditylene has a position of considerable strategic importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications.

Another dispatch from Constantinople says: It is stated that the French and Russon Ambassadors here have received tele grams from their respective consuls in Mity lene announcing the occupation of Sigri, and stating that guns have been landed and that the isiet has been surrounded with tor-

An intimation of the intention of the Brit ish Government to occupy an island giving a point of vantage near the Dardanelles was irst heard of in the inner diplomatic circles of Vienna and Berlin soon after Sir William White's audience with the Sultan on Friday inst. Nothing about it, however, appeared n European newspapers until the Constan tinopie cables startled the Bourses and the

The reports were at first to sated as incred-

of the reports and until the details of the action of the British war ships are known the full significance of the movement cannot

e revealed.

It can be stated on high authority, how-Creates a Genuine Panic, sultan to assent to the British occupation of some point within striking distance of the Straits and offering a good harborage for the fleet. Tenedos and Besika Bay, where the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 1878, have been supported by the fleet rendezvoused from 1878 to 18 have been surveyed recently, and were re-ported to the Admiralty adversely.

The Sultan in the Scheme.

The offer made to the Sultan revived the request which the British Government made in 1887 prior to the acquisition of Cyprus to purchase an island near the Dardanelles. This project was long the subject of negotia-Belonging to Turkey and Convenient tions and was abandoned on the signing of the Anglo-Turkish convention in June, 1878. The seizing of Sigri, therefore, cannot have occurred without the connivance of the Sul-

An official announcement issued in Constantinople yesterday stated that a com-plete entente had been arranged between Sir William White and the Sultan, but the terms of the restored harmony were not mentioned. The intimation that the seizure of the island would be followed by its fortification is modified by a Berlin report to-night that Lord Salisbury does not contemplate a permanent occupation of the island, but has designed the movement rather as a demonstration to checkmate the Franco-Russian game.

The movent acceptuates the diplomatic crists. Admiral Hoskins, in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, is about to be replaced by Admiral G. G. Tryon, who hoisted his flag in 1857 on the Nile and who sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar on Friday to take the command.

An Island With a History.

The only reason which could lead Great Britain to seize the island, which is the proporty of Turkey, would be to command the Dardanelles Straits and prevent the passage of a Russian fleet. The history of this island, under the name of Lesbos, dates back almost to the time of the Trojan war. It is within 25 miles of Hellespont, has an area of 276 square miles and has a population of 40,000. It has good harbors and a fertile soil. The climate is, perhaps, more delightful than that of any other part of the Ægean. Earthquakes, however, are often experienced, the latest being in 1861, and quite se-

vere.
Any number of battles were fought upon
the island during the ancient Grecian and
Persian wars. At one time when it revolted
from the Government of Athens that power
decided to recover the water when the content of the content decided to massacre the entire male popula-tion, but the orders were changed at the last moment. It was a stronghold of the Venetians during the middle ages, but has belonged to the Turkish empire since 1660. Thus it will be seen that it is indeed historic ground upon which the most recent war scare is located.

THOUSANDS ARE DROWNED.

FRIGHTFUL PLOODS DEVASTATING A SPANISH PROVINCE,

The Town of Consuegra Wiped From the Face of the Earth-A Large Number of Cattle Perished-A Train Derailed by

the Waters. MADRID, Sept. 14.—Official telegrams have been received here from the scene of the terrible floods now devastating the Province of Toledo. Official telegrams report that 1,500 persons perished in the destruction of Consuegra by the overflow of the Amarguillo. Hundreds of others were injured by falling buildings, and enormous numbers of cattle perished. At other places many persons were drowned and much property was damaged.

According to the rumors 2,000 people have periched altogether, and an immense amount of damage has been done by the swollen waters. At present it is utterly impossible to send assistance to the survivors various parts of Spain, and railway communication is interrupted at several points. The Amarguillo has flooded several villages esides destroying the town of Consuegra. The work of relieving the destitute in the flooded districts is very difficult. The flood derailed a train near Castillego, and one person was killed and three were injured.

THE KAISER REPROVES A DUKE

For Failing to Appear at the Head of His Regiment at Review.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 .- At the review of the Eleventh Army Corps at Erfurt all the Thuringian Princes except Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha were present. When Emperor William crossed over to Coburg this morning he said to the Minister of State of that Duchy, Dr. G. Von Bonin-Brettin: "I am very sorry not to see the Duke at the head of his regiment." The Duke is Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Thuringian Intantry, as well as a General of the Prussian Cavalry and Colonel of the Siedlitz Cuirrasier Regement.

To-day the Emperor held a review of the Eleventh and Fourth Army Corps combined at Gamstadt, a village near Erfurt. The King of Saxony takes part in the maneuvers September 18. According to present plans the Imperial couple leave Erfurt for Berlin. When Emperor William crossed over to

American Grain Arriving in England. London, Sept. 14.-The dockers declined to unload the grain cargo of the steamer Lvd ian Monarch Sunday. The vessel owners are showing feverish haste to discharge the heavy cargoes of American grain arriving at

Alliance Men Capture a Convention. STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 14 .- Alliance men captured the Democratic convention here day and nominated H. J. Williams and G. W. Koiner for the Legislature to represent Augusta county. The contest was prolonged

Kochine Useless in Veterinary Practice. LONDON, Sept. 14.-The Veterinary Departnent of the Board of Agriculture has de

A PITTSBURGER SUICIDES.

Michael Malloy Shoots Himself Because of a New York Widow:

New York, Sept. 14 .- [Special] .- Michael Malloy, an Irish traveling man from Pitts-burg, committed suicide in the room of Mrs. with a \$8-caliber revolver. Malloy, who was in poor health, has been living with his other James in the same house for the last

few weeks. Mrs. Gilchrist came from the same town in Ireland that he did. She was 50 and he 48 years old. Malloy fell in love with her and wanted her to marry him, but she refused. He had been under treatment for some brain trouble. Mrs. Gilchrist was away from home when Malloy shot himself. She believes that Mailoy would have killed her also if she had been at home.

Two Michael Malloys, There are two Michael Malloys in the Pittsburg directory, but neither of them answers the description of the above. The story came too late for a thorough investigation to be made.

Arguments in the Hains Trial.

HAMPTON, VA., Sept. 14 .- To-day's session of the Hains trial opened with Mr. Lips-combe's argument for the prosecution. It was 4:30 when Judge Good arose to close the case for the detense. His speech was still unfinished when the court adjourned until

Binine to Leave Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, ME, Sept. 14. - Secretary The reports were at first treated as incredible, and are still held to be of doubtful authenticity, or at least exaggerated. In

Governor Hill Now Says He Will Not Run For a Third Term.

A KICK FROM BROOKLYN'S BOSS.

The Ticket New York Democrats Will Probably Nominate To-Day.

COLD WATER STILL A KANSAS ISSUE

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.-The name of Flower may not be on every lip here to-

night, but there seems to be enough delegates pledged to him to insure the nomination without much trouble. The basis of the noise of the anti-Hill men to-night is that Governor Hill favors Donald McNaughton

or Alfred C. Chapin or Charles P. Me-Clelland for the Lieutenant Governor's place, while influential men like Edward Murphy, Richard Croker and others insist that it should go to William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo. The Governor and Mr. Sheehan have been warm friends and allies for years, and the question of Mr. Sheehan's fitness for the place has not been raised by Governor

The point he has advanced in discussions with these leaders, who have called on him in Albany, is that Mr. Sheehan would be of more service to the party in the place he has just won anew, as the representative of Eric county on the State Committee. As Erie county on the State Committee. As to another place on the forthcoming ticket, there is a similar difference of opinion. The Governor has declared a preference for Mr. Maynard for Attorney General, whereas others, who assert that Maynard would weaken the ticket, prefer the name of Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, for that

ONE BOSS ON THE WARPATH.

Boss McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, is angry to-night and his attitude is most belliger ent. But all his fellow chieftains declar that he is not a bolter; that he never bolted a Democratic ticket in his life; that he is merely exercising his right to record his disapproval of the apparently unanimous choice of Mr. Flower for Governor, and that after the convention is over he has

that after the convention is over he has everything to lose by letting the Republicans run away with his county and everything to gain by going home and working with his party.

McLaughlin wants Chapin nominated, and intimates that Chapin's nomination was to be the reward of a deal made two years ago. Now the convention is at hand, and McLaughlin has seen the Governor and learned that there is no demand for Chapin in a single district outside King's county. Brooklyn newspaper men who made a tour of the State report the same general lack of interest in Chapin. The politicians generally, say that the influences that led to a demand for Rowell P. Flower were beyond any and all control. The Brooklyn men don't believe it, but descend to the vernacular and say: "We were put to sleep." They use the phrase in the sense that the sirens were said to lull the suspicions of mariners when they were in danger of shipwreck.

shipwreck.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chief, said to night that he was confident Mr. Flower would win the nomination by a handsome majority. Ex-Speaker Sheehan seemed sure of being nominated for second place on the ticket. "Lam in prime condition for the campaign," said he, "and you may say that I am going to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and that I am going to be elected."

HILL SAYS HE IS NOT IN IT. Although Governor Hill scouts the idea, accept the nomination himself if tendered. Then, again, Kings county may form a com-bination, somewhere, and complicate matters. In such an event there would un doubtedly be a stampede.

"When the convention stampedes," said one of the most prominent politicans in the State, "it will be for David B. Hill." For Licettenant Governor the same authority said there was no doubt that William F. Sheehan would receive the nomination, although the same interests which oppose Flower are against Sheehan.

Senator Donald McNaughton, of Rochester, is also prominently mentioned for second place on the ticket, and is said to be favored by the Hill faction. Senator McNaughton has stated that he was a candidate only in the event of Speaker Sheehan refusing to accept the nomination. It looks as though Simon W. R. Rosendale, of Albany, will be nominated for Attorney General and Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer county, for State Engineer. John Foley, of Saratoga, and John Bogart, of New York, are also mentioned for these positions. For Treasurer Elliot F. Danforth, of Chenango; for Controller, Frank Campbell, of Stenben, and for Secretary of State, Frank Rice, of Ontario, are mentioned. The convention will be called to order by Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., ot the State Democratic Committee, who will name George Raines of State, "it will be for David B. Hill." For Lieutenant Governor the same authority

Murphy, Jr., of the State Democratic Com-mittee, who will name George Raines, of Rochester, for Temporary Chairman. A RIVAL NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The Latest Movemen, of the Anti-Sub-Treas-

ury and the Anti-Third Party Men. St. Louis, Sept. 14.-W. S. McAllister and U. S. Hall, members of the National Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance, had a conference this afternoon to consider whether or not the meetings of the antis' convention, which begins to-morrow, will be secret or open. It was decided to hold this convention with open doors. The decision has been reached to go into a new na tional organization. The idea is to create an Industrial Alliance and adopt a policy as to eligibility that will admit a powerfull class heretofore excluded from membership. The order is to be non-political and non-

The order is to be non-political and non-secret.

Delegates from Texas, Mississippi, Ar-kansas and Minnesota have arrived, and every train brings representatives of the anti-sub-treasury and anti-third party wing of the Farmers' Alliance. The probabilities this afternoon all point to an attendance of between 400 and 600 delegates. The Texas delegation, where the Alliance originated, is a part for the new organization and a lot is a unit for the new organization, and a lot of hard work is being done in that direction. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the new National Alliance is a certainty.

A STRANGE PROHIBITION SPEECH.

Mrs. Gougar Declares War Upon McKinley and the Policy of Protection. FINDLAY, Sept. 14 .- [Special.]-The Prohibition campaign was opened here to-night by Mrs. Helen Gougar, of Indiana, in a speech delivered at the Wigwam to an audience of 2,000 people, most of whom were Re publi cans and Democrats. Mrs. Gougar devoted

cans and Democrats. Mrs. Gougar devoted nearly the whole of her talk to an attack upon the McKinley bill.

In the beginning she announced that her subject would be "Tin-Plate Mills against Murder Mills," and beginning with October 6 she proposed to follow Major McKinley all overthe State, and force the issues of her party and those of the People's party upon his heels. She argued throughout her speech that the first duty of the people of Ohio, without regard to party, was to rebuke the protection policy of the Republicans by defeating McKinley for Governor.

FIGHTING PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Preachers of Kansas Tell Their Folia

ers to Stand Up. Torena, Kan., Sept. 14 .- [Special.] -- From nearly every pulpit in the State yesterday the church members were exhorted to send delegates to the State temperance convention which meets in this city to-morrow night. The object of the convention is to again arouse public interest in the State prohibitory law which has been threatened by the recent action of the political parties. The refusal of the Republican league to in-

corporate prohibition in the platform, and the recent letter of Adam Higgins, Secretary of State, an old Prohibition leader, pronouncing it a dead issue, has stirred up the Prohibitionists in this city. Yesterday the ministers declared that the temperance people must stand up and be counted. President Troutman, of the temperance union, to day denied the statement that the temperance union would take steps to strengthen the third party prohibitionists in order that it might hold the balance of power between the People's party and the Democrats. "I have no doubt," he said, "of the Republican party sticking by prohibition, but these demonstrations are necessary in order to hold it in line."

Expected in Court To-Day.

SEPTEMBER

THE- OLD ROMAN'S MOUTHPIECE JOHN BARDSLEY EXPECTED TO TESTIFY Makes a Speech at Columbus and Attacks Senator John Sherman.

Columbus, Sept. 14.—[Special.] — Allen W. Thurman delivered a speech at the Board of Trade room to-night in the presence of a very good-sized audience, which was announced to be a reply to the silver speech of Senator Sherman, at Paulding, when he opened the campaign. Thurman read from manuscript, and the points which he made were understood to represent the views and remembrances of Judge Thurman, his father.

father.

He impugned the honesty and motives of Sherman in his expressions on the free coinage question, and criticised Sherman's position on the demonetization bill in 1873, and charged him with being instrumental in having President Hayes veto the bill after it had passed. He charged Sherman with being hypocritical, and quoted largely from Congressional fecords to show that he has been contradicting himself.

Congressman Outhwaite followed in a speech on the tariff, in which he sought to make the point that protection is a scheme make the point that protection is a scheme only to take money from the pockets of the

M'KINLEY AT NORWALK.

Two Meetings Yesterday at Which Great Enthusiasm Was Manifested.

NORWALK, Sept. 14 .- [Special.]-The grandest and most enthusiastic Republican de-monstration held in this county since the Blaine meeting eight years ago was held to-day at Fairfield, ten miles from the county seat, and as far from any railroad. It was addressed by Major McKinley. Fully 8,000 people listened to his masterly arguments in favor of protection and against free coin-

in favor of protection and against free coinage.

The silver people from all over this and adjoining counties came in carriages, horse-back and on foot to hear the distinguished speaker. It being in the heart of a rich farming community, McKinley dwelt mainly on the tariff question, which was more directly to the farmers. His arguments were so plain that primary scholars could understand them. Major McKinley arrived here this noon and was immediately conveyed to Fairfield, being escorted by a committee of promident citizens and a large number of the McKinley Bicycle Club. To-night he addressed several thousand enthusiastic people on the Court House square with only a few hours' previous notice.

THE BELFORDS SUED.

MRS. DAVIS WANTS THE ROYALTY ON HER HUSBAND'S MEMOIRS.

The Contract Has Not Been Fulfilled, and the Publishers Owe Her \$4,000-The Company Admits the Claim, but Pleads Embarrassment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 .- [Special.]-Mrs. lefferson Davis signed a contract on March 4. 1890, with Robert Belford, who agreed to publish her memoirs of her husband. Mr. Belford at that time was President of the Belford Company. The contract provided that he should undertake the publication of two volumes aggregating 800 pages. Mr. Belford was to pay all the expenses of printing, engraving, binding and distributing the work, including such sums as should be agreed upon to the late James Redpath and others who had helped Mrs. Davis in the preparation of it.

The volvines were to be sold, according to their binding, at \$5, \$7.50. \$8 and \$12 Upon this selling price Mrs. Davis was to receive a royalty of 1236 per cent. The contract, which was to expire in six years, provided that every month's accounts were to be made up, statements furnished, and paythat he should undertake the publication of

made up, statements furnished, and payments made. Edward Lange guaranteed the contract, agreeing to pay \$10,000 liquidated damages.

the contract, agreeing to pay \$10,000 liquidated damages.

On June 4 last the first settlement was to have been made. Before that time Mr. Belford had assigned his personal contract for publishing the work to the Belford Company, of which Mr. Lange subsequently became manager. The statement of the first quarter's sale of the work showed that \$4,001.37 was due Mrs. Davis in royalties. Hoadly, Lauterback and Johnson are to bring suit to-morrow against Mr. Belford, the Belford Company and Mr. Lange, because Mrs. Davis has not received the royalties. The complaint sets forth that the defendants are insolvent, and accuses them of taking advantage of their insolvency and of Mrs. Davis' helplessness, and making use of the same to compel her to assent to a transfer of the contract to continue the publication at a smaller rate of profit.

Ex-Governor Hoadly said to-day that Mr. Belford admits that the claim, according to the statement of sales, is just, but that the company is embarrassed and cannot pay a present. The courts will be asked to grat Mrs. Davis a judgment of \$10,000 against M Lange, to declare the contract broken by the publishers, and to release Mrs. Davis from ts obligations.

HUNDREDS DYING.

Cholera Rapidly Spreading in the Villages

of Asiatic Turkey. Boston, September 14.—[Special.]—A report received at the Custom House from the provinces in Asiatic Turkey says cholera is rapidly spreading there. New villages are affected with the disease daily, and the number of deaths reported in the city of Aleppo from June to the middle of August was 950. There are no definite figures for the other cities, but the death list is enormous. In the towns and villages where the pestilence is raging they burnt huts in order to disinfect them. Large numbers of mili-tary physicians have been sent to these places and sanitary cordons have been es-tablished on the Euphrates, at Biredjie and

Rumkalch The Turkish officials behave very meanly The Moslem and Christians are allowed to leave the villages, but it is not so with the Hebrews. who are compelled to stay. It is lucky for them that many are British subjects, because the British Consul interfered jects, because the British Consul interfered in many instances, otherwise they would die of starvation. The sanitary condition of these places is bad. The total number of deaths from this cause in this province, ac-cording to official statement, is 3,154. Pli-grims and visitors in this province are be-coming scared and begin to return to their own countries. They have to undergo quar-antine at Camaran and Tor, according as they go home by the Indian ocean or Medi-terrancan.

SAM'L OF POSEN MAY BE INNOCENT.

A Probable Witness Who Says a Third Party Fired the Shot. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 .- There was developed a remarkable change of public senti-ment, and half the people now believe that M. B. Curtis, the comedian, is an innocent man. The theory of Curtis' friends, that another hand than his fired the shot which tilled Officer Grant, gains support from a story told by Eli Denison, who has charge of news matter distributed on trains of the Southern Pacific Company. Denison, who lives at Oakland, makes the following state-

lives at Oakana, make the second of the ferry boat yesterday I met a man I know by sight, but not by name. We were discussing various subjects, and the conversation naturally drifted toward the murder. This talk about Curtis having done the killing is all a mistake, said the stranger. 'The ing is all a mistake, said the stranger. 'The whole truth will come out in a few days, and probably at the examination. I meta man to-day who says he saw the tragedy, and he is ready to take outh that Grant and Curtis were accompanied by a third man, who did the shooting and then ran.'"

Bones in the Park Place Ruin. New York, Sept. 14.—This afternoon Office: John Meagher found some human bone among the dirt which has been removed from the Park Place ruins, and which had been dumped at the foot of Vesey street and North river. The bones were sent to the morgue and the Coroner notified.

NO WARRANTS ISSUED.

But Both McCamant and Livsey Are

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS HELD.

Thousands of Fictitions Names Found Upon Their Lists.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Auditor General McCamant and Cashier Livsey, of the State Treasury, are expected to appear to-morrow morning before Judges Fell and Gordon, sitting as committing magistrates, to answer certain questions in connection with the Bardsley exposure. Although warrants have not been issued for the arrest of the officials named, they have been requested to appear in the court and the summons is regarded as tantamount to a formal apprehension that may be fraught with seri-

ous import and valuable information. The direct line of inquiry to be adopted by the officers of the city and the Commo wealth has not been made known, but it is certain that the questions will have a direct and significant bearing upon the mercantile appraisers' scandal and upon the relations of the city treasury under the Bardsley administration to the fiscal department of the State. It is only on rare occasions that Judges of the Quarter Session Courts sit as committing magistrates, and the fact that Judges Fell and Gordon have arranged to serve in that capacity to-morrow morning when Mesers. McCamant and Livsey are interrogated is regarded as more than ordinarily significant.

BARDSLEY MAY BE PRESENT. City officials and politicians who to-day earned of the purpose of the court to examine into the subject that has been so freely discussed within the past few weeks, were at a loss to account for the exact purport of to-morrow's inquiry, but all agreed that it involved results of extreme import

It is expected that John Bardsley will be brought down from the penitentiary to at-tend the hearing and what he shall have to say is a subject that engages the speculation

say is a subject that engages the speculation of the keenest observers. In any event, it is certain that the developments likely to ensue from the measures inaugurated into tomerrow's proceedings will carry a weight of added impulse to the feeling that demands the most direct and intrepid inquiry into the trensury frauds.

The character of the evidence for both prosecution and defense in the case of the live accused mercantile appraisers was pretty well outlined at to-day's hearing before Magistrate Pole at the City Hall. The appraisers are charged with conspiring to obeat and defraud the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and with making false and fraudulent returns.

NAMES HAVE BEEN INVENTED. Just enough testimony was given at the hearing to show that in the endeavor to find names to assess the appraisers had not stopped at the last page of the directory, but had endgeled their brains to invent names, places and vocations. So ridiculous were some of the misstatements that had been made that friends of the appraisers took pains after the hearing to dwell upon the probability that the appraisers themselves had not levied all the assessments, but had employed others to help them out in the work and report the result to them.

It was shown that in the forthcoming trial the presention would dwell upon the establishment. the prosecution would dwell upon the acts relating to the appraisers sitting as a board of appeal on mercantile appraisment and fixing compensation at 62% cents a name and declaring it to be the duty of every appraiser to visit personally every place to be appraised. For the defense it was declared appraised. For the declared that every person appraised actually existed as given in the returns.

THE APPRAISERS RUSHED IN. It was exactly at 11:30 o'clock, the time se for the hearing, when E. W. Patton, the President of the Board, entered the room. He was quickly followed by the four other appraisers, Samuel F. Houseman, Harry Hunter, James F. Bell and Albert Crawford.

Hunter, James f. Bell and Albert Crawford. The accused appraisers were the objects of curious scrutiny that might well have proved embarrassing, but they preserved an air of apparent indifference throughout the proceedings, with the exception of Mr. Patton, who made no effort to conceal the fact that he felt his position keenly.

City Treasurer Wright was the first witness examined. He said he had been in communication with the defendants in their capacity as the Board of Mercantile Appraisers. He had personally met Crawford, Houseman, Hunter and Bell. His written communications had been with them as a board. He said he received a certificate from them that the books of the assessment and exemption he found in the office were their official acts as mercantile appraisers.

THOUSANDS OF FICTITIOUS NAMES.

THOUSANDS OF FICTITIOUS NAMES. Loper Baird, State Clerk in the Treasurers' office, followed and lold in detail how thousands and thousands of names, many of them pure fictitions had been year after year put on the assessors lists from whom here was no no possible hope of collecting there was no no possible hope of collecting a tax, and by means of which the state had been defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of the appraisers the magistrates and constables.

A sample case was the return made by the appraisers for 1060 Second street. It was shown in testimony that in front of this place hung a sign bearing this legend: "Ripe Banana Inside. Wholesale and Retail, Poultry Killed to Order." The return made by the assessor for this place was "R. Bananas, dealer in poultry." This place had been closed for years.

closed for years.

Magistrate Pole then held the five appraisers in \$2,500 bail each for trial at the

Livsey to Be Present. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14 .- [Special.] -- Another attempt was made to-day to discover the whereabouts of William Livsey. A reporter who called at the Jones residence was told that he would be in Pennsylvania when

Tom Ferrier, a Conductor, Killed by Will-

iam Miller, a Cattle Man.

wanted by the investigating committee FOUGHT ON A TRAIN.

VINITA, I. T., Sept. 14 .- [Special.]-Tom errier, a St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad conductor, was killed just after his train eft this place last evening by William Miller, a stockman. Miller was in the employ of Winfield Scott, an extensive cattle man, and was taking a train load of cattle to St. Louis. Before reaching here the men had been quarreling. At this place the train FASTEST SCHEDULED TIME. crew went to supper, and Miller went up-It is the honor of the B. & O., however, in town and got a pistol. The train had not proceeded a mile and a half until Ferrier

proceeded a mile and a half until Ferrier was a corpse, shot through the heart.
The train went on to Afton, the first station east, where Miller bired a man to go on with the cattle and gave himself up to an officer. Miller claims that Ferrier attempted to strike him with a stick used to set the brake with. The rear brakeman says the first shot was fired while the conductor was in the capola of the caboose. Certain it is that a struggle occurred in the forward end of the caboose, and there Ferrier was found dead, his clothes powder burned. Miller was shot through the thigh by his own pistol, he says, while he was lying upon his back struggling with his antagonist.

A Counterfeiters' Nest Uncarthed. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14 .- A gang of counterfelters have been arrested in this city, George E. Neel and E. S. Wilson were taken aturday morning for passing spurious coin. Neel lives on a farm near Lawrence, Kan. The sheriff of that county was telegraphed to search the farm house, and doing so he found a complete outfit of dies, furnaces, cruelbles, acids, metals, etc., usually used by counterfeiters. Charles Chipwood, of Lawrence, was also arrested, charged with being an accomplice.



The Protection Lion Seems to Be Getting the Best of the Free Trade Camel in Ohio.

FLYING IS OUTDONE. The New York Central Runs a Train

The New York Central Runs a Train Over Four Hundred Miles at

AN AVERAGE OF A MILE A MINUTE.

It is Away Beyond All Previous Records of Fast Railroading.

SPEED FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—It is a luxury that ailroad officials indulge themselves when they make a trip over their own road, to travel in a little more style and at a little better speed than the public are used to. Third Vice President H. Walter Webb, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, made a trip to-day from New

Railroad, made a trip to-day from New York to Buffalo that not only breaks the record for long distance running, but leaves previous records way out of sight. It has been conclusively demonstrated for the first time that a train cannot only make 60 miles an hour, but it can keep it up for 440 miles at a stretch, without counting the time lost by stops.

The trip of 436 1-3 miles from New York to East Buffalo was made in 439½ minutes, with no allowance for stops. If it had not been for a bot journal on the locomotive causing a delay of eight minutes at Fairport, the trip would have been made in the same number of minutes as the mileage, which Mr. Webb intended to do, or possibly less time. The train had covered the 361 miles from New York to Fairport in 361 miles from New York to Fairport in 361 minutes, under very favorable conditions. It had run several minutes ahead of the schedule which General Superirtendent Voorhees prepared.

The first witness was Thomas B. Wallace, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, who testified substantially that on August 22, Saturday night, E. Albertson absconded with money belonging to the bank. "Al5 ocicok Monday morning," witness said, "I received a message from E. A. Albertson enclosing an axreement in triplicate and directions for me to meet a man named Chandier on Brown's Point. Igot in a buggy and drove to Old Town. There I got in a skiff and went to Brown's Point and had a boatman cow me over. Mr. Wallace, Produced the letter of instructions and contract. The letter was written in ink upon a letter head of the Fidelity Trust Company, who to Store in a skiff and went to Brown's Point and had a boatman cow me over. Mr. Wallace, Produced the letter of instructions and contract. The letter was written in the upon a letter head of the Fidelity Trust Company, and was as follows: "Dass Sis—I am short in my accounts \$11. The being the digregate of the surfus square for the fidelity Trust Company, and was as follows: "Dass Sis—I am short in my accounts \$11. The being the digrega

Voorhees prepared.

STOPPED BY A HOT BOX. Mr. Voorhees calculated to bring the train in Buffalo, 440 miles, in 435 minutes, and his calculations were carried out to a dot until they struck the hot box at Fairport. The run of 143 miles from New York to Albany, which was without a stop, was nade in 140 minutes. At Albany 3 minutes and 28 seconds were consumed in changing

and 28 seconds were consumed in changing locomotives. The run from Albany to Syracuse, 148 miles, also without a stop, was covered in 148 minutes.

At Syracuse it took only 2½ minutes to change locomotives, and the train set out over the 150 stretch to East Buffalo. It would have been a fine trip if the had been done in 150 minutes without any stops, but 150 miles in 148 minutes with a stop of 7 minutes and 50 seconds thrown in, for doctoring the locomotive, is a phenomenal run, and it bespeakes the ability of Engineer Hogan. The actual running time for the 150 miles was 140 minutes and 10 seconds.

The record means that a continuous speed of 50.52 miles an bour was maintained for the entire distance from New York to Buffalo, making no allowance for stops or slow-downs in order to scoop water from

slow-downs in order to scoop water fr the track tanks. Allowing for 8 minu the track tanks. Allowing for 3 minutes and 28 seconds to change engines at Albany, 2% minutes for the same thing at Syracuse and 7 minutes and 50 seconds for repairing the hot journal at Fairport, or 13 minutes and 45 seconds in all, the actual running time for the 438% miles was 4.26 minutes, or 61.44 miles an hour for the entire distance.

SOME OF THE PREVIOUS RECORDS. Here are the previous records for long distance runs: A London and Northwestern train in August, 1888, made a trip from London to Edinburg, 400 miles, in 7 hours and 52 minutes; which is a gross speed of 50.9 miles an hour. It made three stops and the actual running time was 7 hours and 18 minutes, or 55.4 miles an hour. There were four cars, and the engine, tender and cars weighed 174 tons.

A West Shore train in July, 1885, soon after the road was opened, made a run from East

the road was opened, made a run from East Buffalo to Weekawken, 425,6 miles,in 9 hours Bullalo to weeklawas and 33 minutes, a speed of 45 miles an hour, not counting s'ops. Allowing for 12 stops the time was 7 hours and 13 minutes, giving a speed of 51 miles an hour. The weight of the train with the cars was 155 tons. At the time this was considered a phenomenal run, and at points on the Buffale division it was said that, the people along the way could make out only a shadow as the train flew ed of 51 miles an hour. The we

A newspaper train on the New York Cen-A newspaper train on the New York Central in May, 1886, made a fast trip from New York to Buffalo, but it developed a gross speed of only 45.3 miles an hour without allowing for stops. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad have made very fast special runs, but none of them have come up to the run of the Scotch express for a distance of over 400 miles.

conjunction with the Reading and Jersey Central to have the fastest scheduled train in the world for a distance over 200 miles. The Royal Blue limited, between Jersey City and Washington, makes the run at an average of actual speed of 52.8 miles an hour and does it every day. The Scotch express between London and Edinburgh follows closely with a speed of 51.8 miles an hour. Who would have thought that the New York Central could have raised the record of the Royal Blue limited 83/2 miles an hour for nearly twice the distance between New York and Washington? and who shall say that this experiment of the Central wont lead to a radically new departure in fast train service. in the world for a distance over 200 miles,

reduction of time on that road white of a trip from New York to than 17 hours. DEFAULTER. THE LETTER CON TO THE BANK A TO ST

Produced in Court-It Tells the Story of the Funds and Securities Seized As a Ransom to Compel a Compromise The Safe Combination Changed.

TACOMA, WASH., Sept. 14.—The case of R. B. Albertson, the Seattle attorney, accused of concealing stolen property in connection with the Fidelity Bank robbery, was called in court this afternoon. He is a cousin of Edward Albertson, the defaulter, who has not yet been caught. Before the hearing commenced the original complaint against R. B. Albertson was dismissed and one of grand largeny substituted. The hearing lasted all the afternoon and will be continued to-morrow.

The first witness was Thomas B. Wallace, President of the Fidelity Trust Company,

papers in triplicate herewith in the presence of two witnesses, have the same duly acknowledged, deliver all three to Fred N. Chandler at Brown's Point on or before 9 o'clock Monday morning. (See directions below how to meet him.) He will deliver to you all securities, etc., valued at \$900,000, and the key to all the safe doors so you can commence business at the usual hour, except my personal notes of \$4,000, which I have destroyed; but the collisteral 40 shares of stock you will get notes of \$4,000, which I have destroyed; but the collateral 40 shares of stock you will get from me if you will meet Chandler with the papers duly executed. You will find the company's seal in the drawer at the end of Denman's desk. If you refuse to execute and deliver the papers and securities they will be burned and it will cost you \$5,000 to \$10.,000 to open and replace the vault and safe doors and four to six months' time in which to do it, etc., etc. You will be compelled to absolutely suspend business.

Respectfully,

E. A. ALBERTSON.

Then follow the directions. Mr. Wallace continued by describing the subsequent interview, the facts of which have already been published.

HAS THREE WIVES.

amuel Y. Gifford's Record in Ohio, New York and Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.-[Special.]-Detective McHenry returned to Providence to-day from New York, bringing with him about \$1,500 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Edna Gifford, one of the charming young women of East Provi-dence. The property was taken away, it is alleged, by Samuel Y. Gifford, who does an extensive business East. On a flying Eastern trip Gifford met the East Provinence lady, and they were married under assumed names.

He disappeared, but soon she located him in Troy with a young woman. She also learned that his companion was wearing the jewelry which she had bought. This girl's name was Clemence. Detective McHenry recovered some of the jewels from the Clemence woman, who claimed to be the Clemence woman, who claimed to be the wife of Gifford, and she displayed a marriage certificate signed by an Albany minister. Gifford was followed to Sandusky, and there it was found that he was the reputed husband of another woman. No trace

of Gifford could be found beyond Sandusky LOUISVILLE'S BROKEN BANK

Its President and Cashier Make Individual Assignments. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14 .- Jacob Krieger, Sr.,

President of the broken Masonic Savings Bank, and J. H. Egelhoff, cashier, to-day made individual assignments. Krieger's 'estimated liabilities are \$250,000. He claims to have assets to pay in full and have a comhave assets to pay in full and have a competency. Egelhoff's liabilities are estimated at \$25,000, assets nominally equal.

The Masonic Savings Bank statement, issued to-day, shows \$786 420 bills receivable in a total of nominal assets of \$1,119,739. This casts much doubt upon the statements of the officials that the bank will pay in full deposits which amount to \$429,779, and have enough left to meet other obligations, as well as pay a large per cent of the \$250,000 of stock. It was reported that Krieger and Egelhoff were overdrawn for \$200,000, but this Krieger emphatically denies. this Krieger emphatically denies

A Bad Wreck Near Altonna

Attoona, September 14. - A disastrous reight wreck occurred on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Altoona early this morning. Two engine and seven freight cars were thrown over an embankment and totally demolished. One of the engineers is said to have received serious injuries. Both tracks were blocked four hours.

AN EXTENSION ASKED.

The Moorhead-McCleane Company Is

Temporarily Embarrassed.

LIABILITIES REACH \$1,100,000, With the Assets Conservatively Estimated at \$250,000 More.

NO INTERRUPTION AT THE IRON WORKS

The well-known iron manufacturing corporation the Moorhead-McCleane Company will to-day feel obliged to ask an extension of time from its creditors, and it is understood it will be granted. Yesterday George Shiras IL, attorney for the firm, drew up the papers. Mr. Moorhead was in consultation with him the entire afternoon. This action is due to circumstances of an almost entirely personal nature, and, it is said, in no way indicates any personal embarrass-

This is one of the oldest and, as has been generally accredited, one of the wealthiest of Pittsburg's manufacturing establishments. It has extensive works in the Fourteenth ward, where an immense volume of product has been steadily turned out.

While the company has always been active and conservative in its operations, the personal ill-health of its leading members, Mr. Max Moorhead and Mr. George F. McCleane, has for some time past prevented them from giving the management of the affairs of the firm that close supervision they would have desired. They had also, individually, important business outside of the iron works requiring time and alterations. This in particular was true of Mr. Moorhead, much of whose care was completely taken up in directing the management of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

CAUSES OF THE STRINGENCY. It had been the intention to secure such expert aid in conducting the iron works as would relieve them in some measure of a portion of the strain. But while having this in view, the monetary stringency which has been felt more or less locally since last November had its continuous effect even upon this wealthy corporamanufactured product, the sale of which

manufactured product, the sale of which enabled the company to meet the demands made upon it from time to time, but eventually it was thought best by the member to lay the facts before the creditors and ask for an extension.

A friend of the company yesterday said: "The habilities amount in gross to about \$1,100,000. The principal item in these is a mortgage indebtedness upon the firm's property of \$400,000. This mortgage, it is understood, is held by the Bank of Pittsburg. The remainder is made up of notes and accounts payable. It is confidently asserted not only by Messrs. Moorhead and McCleane, but by business judges familiar with the affairs of the company and to whom its present condition was made known, that the assets will, at a moderate valuation, reach \$250,000 over and above the whole deficit. Among the assets are between \$200,000 and \$300,000 worth of accounts receivable. There is also a valuable quantity of manufactured product, and the works themselves are valued at a round \$1,000,000. uct, and the works themselves are valued at a round \$1,000,000.

COULD NOT MAKE COLLECTIONS. "If the firm had been able to collect promptly the sums which were due it, this situation would have been tided over quite easily, but, as explained, they felt the need of active and competent aid in the direction of their affairs, and concluded it best to ask their creditors to consider these circumstances."

Though the temporary embarrassment of the company has been known quite generally in banking circles for several weeks past, it occassioned no uneasiness. Its large resources were well understood, or were the

resources were well understood, or were the special circumstances through which the stringency arose. There has been no element of speculation in the matter, nor have there been any losses, with the exception, it is said, of an unliquidated chaim of \$90,60 for material furnished to a concern which not long ago failed.

The feeling among the creditors who yesterday knew that the request for an extension was being prepared was that it would undoubtedly be granted, and that the work in every department will continue without interruption or entailing the ultimate loss of \$1 to any-body concerned. Notwithstanding the fact that confidence was expressed by friends of the company that its affairs would turn out right, there was also surprise expressed in other quarters that the financeering had permitted things to drift into such a volume of debt. There was also wonder as to why the members of the corporation had not come to its rescue.

WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

The Moorhead-McCleane Iron Company is corporation, not a firm. Its members are Max Moorhead, George F. McCleane, William J. Moorhead and Messrs. Dallas and Porter, Mr. Dallas is Secretary of the concern. Being a corporation, the members are only liable for the amount of their stock, and the liabilities do not follow the personal assets of the various members unless they are willing to become liable.

are willing to become liable.

A gentleman well known in the fron and steel trade had an interview at a late hour of the evening with a member of the company. He is a gentleman always conservative in his utterances, but he said:

"I have just had a long talk with a member of the company. The importance of the matter has been exaggerated. The firm, outside of the banks, has but 28 criticors, and none of these were in the least degree pressing. These rumors are due to the action of the banks, which, within the last 30 days, became pressing for the paper they action of the banks, which, within the last 30 days, became pressing for the paper they held. If they had held off there would have been no uneasiness. As a statement of simple fact the firm has \$2 of assets and \$1 of liabilities. Everyone knows what a bad year it has been for iron makers, yet in spite of this the firm paid off \$200,000 of its liabilities within the last six months. I am confident that matters will be alranged without

dent that matters will be arranged without the least difficulty." VERA AVA FINDS FRIENDS.

She Will Be Examined on the Score of Sanity, but Mystery Will Remain. CINCINNATI, Sept. 14 .- Miss Ava has found friends in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, One of the members of that organization, whose duty it is to visit jails. brought her to-day some necessary clothing. When asked if she had any plans she quickly said "Yes." The ladies were to arrange for a lecture, and with the proceeds she would

a lecture, and with the proceeds she would return to Chicago.

"I am not afraid to return," said she, "for like Mahommed, who was not a Christian, I can say, with the good on my side, I have a majority," and then, laughing, she added: "And if I am Madame Blavatsky, and gifted with the occult power of reappearing after cremation, I certainly should not fear mortal man." It is now said that she will be given a medical examination to determine whether a medical examination to determine whether or not she is insane. No matter what the result may be, her singular disappearance in Chicago Wednesday, and her still more puzzling reappearance in Cincinnati Friday, will be unexplained. No one has yet appeared who saw her on the street here until she got into the drugstore, and there has been no trace of her journey from Chicago

AGAINST WOMEN DELEGATES.

The Erie Methodist Conference Holds Its Closing Sessions. ERIE, Sept. 14 .- [Special.]-The fifty-sixth

annual meeting of the Eric Conference closed at 6 P. M. to-day. In the morning session the lead to a radically new departure in last train service.

Mr. Webb dropped no hints as to what the Central intended doing, but a reporter of The Disparce learned that there may oe a rivalry of fast time between the great trunk lines in anticipation of the World's Fair, and it may be the idea of the Central people to see just what they can do. They have shown conclusively that they can knock one-third of the time it now takes the fastest regular train to make the run from New York to Buffalo. The fast train to-day made it in less than 1% hours, and how about Chicagot The Lake Shore is credited with having one of the best roadbeds in the country. A corre-