FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

He Puts All the Blame on Quay, and Says That the Policy Pursued Will

BEAT GREGG AND MORRISON

The Executive Committee Refuses to Admit Any of the Newly Organized Clubs.

NOT EVEN ALLOWED ON THE FLOOR.

Magee Also Expresses His Opinions Freely in Denunciation of the Action of Those in Control.

THOUSANDS OF DELEGATES ON HAND.

The Iown Not Big Enough to Hold the Enthusinatio Growds Which Are Shouting for the Respective Candidates.

PROMINENCE OF THE PITTSBURG CONTINGENT

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATORAL

SCHANTON, Sept. 22. - The mushroom clubs, of all kinds and descriptions, have een barred at the League Convention. They will not even be allowed on the floor of the Auditorium to see themselves ampled upon. Such is the decision of the recurive Committee, and there is hardly un lota of a chance that this decree will be

When Dalzell was asked for his views on the situation this evening hadictated this pily: "I think the action of the Executive amittee in excluding new clubs from the convention was exceedingly unwise and without respect to any personal question as to candidates, it will, I fear, have a very discorrous effect on the State ticket this In short, instead of defeating me, which would be a small matter, Mr. Quay

Knock Out Gregg and Morrison.

Aside from any question as to the power of the committee to take the action that it chi, arthing could be more idiotic in the way of policy than to send away from Scranton the bundreds of young Repubicans who represent legitimately organited clubs, without any opportunity to partheipste in the proceedings of the convention and indeed without any opportunity to be even spectators of its proceedings. As far as I understand the resolution, it excitates everybody except the delegates

It strikes me that this is an amazing It is hardly worth while to discuss the right of the Executive Committee to take the action it did. The idea that a more committee of a body, whose declared purpose according to its constitution is to cocourage and assist the formation of perminnent Republican clubs, should pass a resolution that clubs shall not be formed is something that no intelligent man can

justify or defend.

Blances It All on Quay. "The best thing that can be said for it is that it is Quay's order. Mr. Quay successfully organized defeat for the Republican party last year, and he seems determined to o the same this year. The pretense that because Mr. Robinson and I have had a contest for the Presidency, therefore lack of hermony must result, is silly. It will blind The people will place the blame where it belongs in case of party disaster, and they will undoubtedly place it on the deculders of the man who has destroyed the club system of Pennsylvania by making it the instrument of his will. Of course it is possible that the convention to-morrow may Juse to ratify this insane action of the cecutive Committee, but I do not regard tion as probable, and I fear that when the e-avention adjourns to-morrow the State League will have held its last meeting." C. L. Magoe was equally outspoken about the limitful effects of the gag rule on the party and the league. He said the action of the committee was a serious blunder, and he was surprised that such a policy was

"Certainly," he continued, "the delegates from the 200 or 300 clubs organized in Western Pennsylvania who were excluded from the convention will go home feeling that they are not wanted. When the time comes to need them they will remember respond to the call of the party. The Republicans in Allegheny county don't care its them it was the more the merrier, and ay the best man win. To be stopped at doe of the convention was something by did not expect. My policy is this lie second article in the constitution tures that the object of the league is to prome the organization of clubs. Now the recutive Committee declares against their Their conduct is sure to hurt party ticket this tall."

Executive Committee of the Lengue this atternoon. It was apparent from start that Jack Robinson was on top. sas present as a member, but the moon the nunchine was so gentle and easy was not necessary for him to lend a mand. His worthy henchman, Horr, delphin, did the bulk of the work

McCandless Fights to the Last. Ex-Sherin McCandless gathered around his tride hand, and they occupied seats be carls of the hall. President Stunrt at he had received applications ral hundred new clubs, and he and to know what the committee would offered a resolution that same clubs as went on the official list licensuld be allowed representation convention. McCandless moved to and making the date Sentember 1. The plop; a arrive policy. He insisted that and legitimate organizations were en-

tent on forcing the issue. There were loud rose was taken the gray-haired veteran. Haram Young, of York, asked to make a statement. The Robinson cofftingent pronot enobe of snybody. Then Mr. Young stated that the young Republican Club, of

York, had been organized last May, and that they had paid the initiation fee, which was accepted, before September 1. They had rented rooms for three years and spent \$1,000 in making repairs. It was not a mushroom club, and he understood many other clubs beside this one would be shut out if the resolution was passed.

Robinson's Hour of Triumph. The other side became more impatient, and demanded that a vote be taken. Mcand demanded that a vote be taken. Mc-Caudless' amendment was lost by a vote of 25 to 7. Horr's resolution entitling clubs to representation that were enrolled July 16 was passed without further comment. Horr next followed up the vantage ground gained by handing in a resolution excluding everybody from the main floor of the convention hall, except delegates from clubs on the difficial list, July 16. There was a low hiss from the Dalzali side, and remarks were made that such exhibitions of gag rule would prove a boomerang to Bobinson. This resolution also passed.

ang to Robinson. This resolution also passed. In the original resolution knocking out mushroom clubs passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee the word "not" was omitted. It was insinuated by the Robinson people that Secretary Lindsey had crased the adverb. To-day he produced the resolution, and submitted it to the inspection of members. The paper plainly showed that the word "not" had never been written. The writer in his haste evidently omitted it. Mr. Lindsey read the resolution to the committee. In passing the paper around for the committee to see it somebodyquietly pocketed it.

Mr. Lindsey was very angry when he discovered the document was missing. The crowd sided with Lindsey. For that matter no body believes that he crased the word. The blunder was due to a clerical error. When the action of the Executive Commit-

When the action of the Executive Commit-tee was noised around among the delegates, great dissatisfaction was expressed. The York people were particularly bitter, and they reasted Senator Quay in not very choice, but expressive, language. York County Particularly Angry.

"Ah, wait till Quay runs for office again," sald one delegate, "won't we take pleasure in soaking him in York." Others in their wrath predicted that the Republican party in the State would be broken up. The York delegates intended to vote for Dalzell and they hold Quay responsible for their disthey hold Quay responsible for their disbarment. Captain Joe Stone, of McKeesport, was kicking for the Union Republican.
Club of that place. He characterized the
action of the Executive Committee as an
outrage. The delegates were instructed for
Robinson. The club was organized in April
and the enrollment fee paid but for some
renson they were not on the official list.
The Brookville Republican Club sent exChief Justice Gordon, ex-Senator McKnight
and John Van Viiet to vote for Dalzell.
They were ruled out with others by the action of the Executive Committee. The club
was started in 1888 and reinvigorated last
June. Their dues had been paid, but owing
to the carelessness of someone the club was
not enrolled. Judge Gordon was astonished
when he heard he would not be allowed to
vote. "I have been a Republican," he said,
"for more than 20 years and a member of
the league from its beginning. This action
of the committee is beyond my conception
and against all precedents." The Judge was
disgusted, but his prominence in this case
would not help him. "We are barred,"
spoke up young Van Vliet, "because we intended to vote for Dalzell."

Any Quantity of Red Fire.

Any Quantity of Red Fire. All the evening the Wyoming House, the headquarters of the rival candidates, has been surrounded with a mob of people. Red fire, skyrockets and lively music vied with each other to make the occasion memorable. The names of Robinson and Dalzell could be heard above the din as they were shouted

be heard above the din as they were shouted out by admirers. The Media man had things his own way during the day. But the arrival late this evening of 700 from the west to vote and how! for the Pittsburger has changed the situation, but Robinson's people still have the prependerance in numbers. It is estimated he has 1,500 followers here, while Palzell's will fully reach 1,000. Between them they had organized what the Excentive Committee would call 1,600 mushroom clubs. As they wen't be needed if the gag rule prevails, the real strength of each candidate will never be known. Scranton has a candidate in the person of young Major Warren as a compromise for the sake of harmony. He has a gang of lusty

sake of harmony. He has a gang of usry boys to yell for him, and if noise availed for much he could be elected. Early this evening Robinson's men gathered around the Wyoming House and called for a speech. Jack responded, as he was in the job, and he was loudly cheered.

Dalzell Taiks From the Balcony. When Dalzell people came in about 10 o'clock it was the signal for an outbreak in his interest. He came out on the portice and was received with great applause. His speech was frequently interrupted with howls of delight from his hearers. It was a Republican effort and no allusion was made to the action of the Executive Committee Few in that throng from Allegheny county anew at that time that they had been de-

prived of a vote in the convention.
Upon the basis of representation fixed by the Executive Committee 214 clubs will be the Executive Committee 214 clubs will be admitted to-day to the convention. A cause will be held to morrow morning to select delegates at large to the National Convention and 50 members of the Executive Committee, one from each Senatorial district. Allegheny county is entitled to five delegates at large. Little interest is manifested in the fight for the Secretaryship. Senator Neels said the Philadelphia and central Pennsylvania, delegates were picked to Neeb said the Philadelphia and central Pennsylvania delegates were pledged to Elijah Randolph, of Pittsburg, and he would undoubtedly be elected. Word was sent along the line, so it was claimed, to dump Burke. The contest for the Presidency is so exciting that scarcely any attention has been given to the selection of Vice Presidents. Major Moreland will formally nominate Dalzell to-inorrow.

Loud complaints were heard on every side about holding the convention in a small city. Scranton is a good town, but certainly has more than its citizens can do to handle

has more than its citizens can do to hand The town is overrun to-night and many are forced to find shelter in the hon of the hospitable people. Such an outpour ing was not expected when Scranton was selected. It shows what a crowd boodle and a free ride in Pullman cars will pull to-gether, and the less said about the quality of the collection the better.

DROWNED AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Wealthy Buffalo Widow Who Suddenl

, Left Chicago Is a Suicide. Niagara Falls, Sopt. 22.—Mrs. Dell Rath-burn, of Buffalo, committed suicide at Cedar Island on the Canadian side near the Michigan Central station of Fallsview shortly how they were treated, and they will not after 6 o'clock. She was on her way from Chicago, where she had been visiting for some time past. She left the train when it stopped to allow passengers a view of the cataract, and passed down the steep incline to the river. Magistrate A. J. Hill, of Niagara Falls, was the only one that saw her go to the Falls. He thought it boded no harm and paid but little attention to her. About noon it was reported that the body of a woman had been seen floating down the of a woman had been seen floating down the river toward the falls. Two policemen rescued the body just in time before it passed over the Horseshoe falls. The woman had a profusion of diamonds on her person and a sum of money. Thinking from the dispatches of this morning that the unfortunate woman was the missing Mrs. Rathburn, the Cauadian authorities communicated with Boffslo, and to-night Frank Rathburn, brother in law, and Warren Millerand a triend of the family arrived and recognized Mrs. Rathburn's remains. They said nervousness was, no doubt, the cause of the act.

> MURDERED FOR TEMPERANCE WORK. That Seems to Be the Explanation for Cap-

tain Herring's Taking Off. St. Many's, Sept. 22.- [Special.] -Excite ment over the nurder of Captalu Herring at St. John's, continues unabated. Your correspondent, in company with a detective from the city, visited the place to-day. The opinion of the detective, based upon facts disclosed by citizens, is that the cap-

tain was foully murdered. A few months ago the town went "dry," and Herring, it is said, was the main instigator of the local option bill, which generated ill-feeling against him. Mrs. Herring, the murdered man's wife, was seen, and stated that on several occasions the Captain had been aroused from his sleep by some one prowling about the yard, and going out he fired his pisiol in the direction from which the noise emanated to frighten away the intraders. The impression prevalls among the villagers, and is strengthened by the dietective, that he was decoyed to the chicken coop by the murderor. The County Commissioners have offered a reward of \$2,000. A few months ago the town went"dry,"and

BURNED NO LETTERS

Philadelphia's Convict Treasurer Failed to Follow Instructions.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

When Bardsley Signed a Check, Mc-Camant Wrote a Receipt.

LIVSEY'S NAME ALSO A FEATURE.

The Resignation of the State Cashier Formally Announced.

REVELATIONS OF A RACY CHARACTER

rectal telegram to the disparce. I at torney Graham to-day made public in entirety the now famous McCamant-Livsey-Bardsley correspondence, of which only disconnected portions had previously been made public. The mass of documents would take up a page of The Disparch, and some of them are very interesting. The letters, the authorities think, plainly show that there was collusion between McCamant and Bardsley in procuring rebates for the mercantile appraiser's advertising.

It also shows an arrangement between McCamant that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have your matters so arranged as to be sent that they are not true, or if true that you have any knowledge of any other in you have any knowledge of an

It also shows an arrangement between Bardsley and Livsey by which the public funds were permitted to remain unlawfully in Bardsley's hand until the interest accounts in the depositories could be closed. The letters were found among Bardsley's papers at the time of his arrest. They began within 30 days of his taking charge of the office and run right up to the time of his leaving. Accompanying the correspondence is a brief showing the connection be tween certain letters from Harrisburg and postal orders or checks sent thither.

WHERE BARDSLEY'S CHECKS WENT. The brief gives, first, a copy of the expert's report upon McCamant and Livsey, dated July 1, in which a list of checks drawn by Bardsley was given. The expert's report has aiready appeared in The Dis-PATCH. The brief then goes on:

Bardsley drew checks numbered dated and for the amounts named in the ex pert's report regularly from April, 1890, to March, 1891. In the effort to discover re ceipts of moneys for these checks from Mo Camant, I have gone over his correspond-ence, with the following result: "Check No. 313, dated April 1, 1890, for \$500.

We have postoffice receipt of registered let-ter from both McCamant and Livsey, dated April 2, 1890. "Check No. 394 dated May 1, 1890, for \$666 I find a letter from Mr. McCamant, dated May 31, 1890, in which he says: 'Please accept my thanks for favors received this

"Check No. 426, dated June 2, 7890, for \$666 Letter from McCamant, dated June 4, 1890 which says: 'Your favor of yesterday re-ceived and you will accept my thanks.'
"Check No. 461, dated July 5, 1890, for \$700.
Letter from McCamant dated July 6, 1890, in which he says: 'I have your favor and you

PERHAPS IT WAS ANOTHER NECKTIE. "Check No. 112, dated August 2, 1890, for \$700. Letter from McCamant, dated August 2 1890 as follows: You will please accept

"Check No. 155, dated September 4, 1890, for \$690. Letter from McCamant dated Septem-ber 5, 1890, in which he says: I have your letters this morning and you will please ac-

"Check No. 283, dated October 31, 1891, for "Check No. 233, dated October 31, 1891, for \$300. No letter. We may be able to discover from telegrams that McCamant was in Philadelphia that day. Check No. 233, dated November 29, 1890, for \$300. Letter from McCamant dated November 30, 1890, as follows: 'Your letter received, and am much obliged for your kindness.' Check No. 337, dated December 24, 1890, for \$300. No letter. Check No. 485 dated February 28, 1891, for \$1,000. No letter. Check No. 135 dated March 17, 1891, for \$375. No letter.

On June 11, 1890, Mr. Bardsley paid to some one as a share of the newspaper rebate the sum of \$7,108 25. I find a letter dated June 6, 1890, from Mr. McCamant as follows: 'There are two or three matters of business concerning which I want to see you and if it will place you to no inconvenience, I wish cerning which I want to see you and I it will place you to no inconvenience, I wish you would be at your office at 6:30 r. M., next Wednesday, the lith inst. In a letter dated July 2, 1890. McCamant says: 'I do not expect to be in Philadelphia this week, but intend stopping there on my return from Washington on the lith or 12th instant.'

A DIVISION OF THE SPOILS. "This would show that McCamant was pre he was paid the share of the rebate from the newspapers, amounting to \$7,108 85. The re bates for 1889 were paid on May 31, 1889. We bates for Isso were paid on any 31, Issa. We have a telegram from H. N. Gratten, dated May 20, Issa, as follows: I will be at your office at 10 o'clock to-morrow.'

"This includes about all the evidence I can discover, either from the letters or telegrams in my possession, with the exception of a letter from McCamant acknowledging the receipt of a handsome clock at Christmas 1899.

of a letter from a handsome clock at Christmas, 1889.

"With respect to Livsey, I have a letter October 8, 1890, in which he says: 'Received letter. Am ooliged.' Letter dated August 5, 1890, as follows: 'Your complimentary note received; many thanks.' Letter dated Octobor 3, 1890, as follows: 'Compliments of resterday duly received; accept thanks for same.' Letter dated November 5, 1890, as follows: 'I am obliged for your kind note and compliments of first instant.' Letter dated December 2, 1890, as follows: 'Your note was duly received. I hope Keystone will pall through.' Letter dated December 39, 1890, as follows: 'Four kind note received.' On December 3, 1898, Bardsley drew a check: 'To the order of myself for W. L., for \$500.' On the stub of the check is: 'William Livsey, State Treasurer, for his kindness to me during the year.' We have a letter from Livsey, dated December 31, 1889, as follows: 'I received your letter in Pittsburg on Saturday last when I arrived home. Thanks for your kindly consideration.

ANY NUMBER OF LETTERS. The letters of McCamant and Livsov Bardsley would fill several columns. The first reference to the mercantile advertise ment matter appears under date of Feb mary 2, 1889, in a letter from McCamant t Bardsley, in which he says: "The intention of the act of 1887 was to place the Philadel-phia advertisements under the control of phis advertisements under the control of the City Treasurer and Auditor General, and I think we have the matter in our own hands." A letter of February 21 quotes law to the effect that the Auditor Gen-eral and City Treasurer have the right to place the advertisements. Meanwhile it appears the County Commissioners had begun proceedings in the courts as McCam-ant writes Bardsley, on February 25: "The publication rests with you and me. Take all steps necessary to protect our interest and steps necessary to protect our interest and keep me advised of what is done." On April 29 McCamant writes to Bardsley that he has just been informed by telegraph that the court had decided that the City Treasthe court had decided that the City Treasurer and Auditor General Should advertise the mercantile appraisers' list. On May 9 McCamant writes to Bardsley in reference to the fees of Messas. Cavan and Sheppard' 1 do not want them to feel in any way uneasy in regard to their fees." On May 21 he writes that whatever fee is paid to Messrs. Cavan and Sheppard would come from himself and Bardsley. On June 4 he writes that the Attorney General suggests that no more than \$1,000 each shall be paid to Messrs. Cavan and Sheppard.

Cavan and Sheppard. M'CAMANT WRITES ABOUT LIVSEY. When Livsey was to succeed to the State Treasurership, on Nov. 13, the following letter was sent by McCamant: "I write to say that Livsey will be appointed State Treasurer to-day, and that so far as receipts are

channel they formerly did, and whatever

channel they formerly did, and whatever payments you want to make this month can be made to Livsey. Livsey expects to go to Philadelphia in the morning. It might be well enough for you to hunt him up and have a talk with him." A postscript to this letter says: "Do not let Newlin get ahead of you on the loan tax."

The day before Christmas McCamant evidently received a present, as this letter, under date of December 21, shows: "Your kind remembrance of me in the shape of a beautiful clock came duly to hand, and Mrs. McCamant and I join in sending you our sincere thanks for the same." On May 3d McCamant probably got a "necktie," for he thus writes: "Dear Bardsley—Please accept my thanks for favors received this morning." June 4 Another "necktie" must have gone to Harrisburg, as the letter of that date says: "Your favor or yesterday received, and you will please accept my thanks."

On July 6, McCamant writes: "I have your favor and you will please accept my thanks. Now, may I trespass on your kindess and ask you to do me a favor. It is this. I have been obliged to withdraw an investment I had and in looking around for something safe my eve rested on the enclosed, an advertisement as to Lehigh Valley bonds. These bounds, though not yielding as large a rate of interest as I would like to have, are, nevertheless in my judgment.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND GILT-EDGED, and can be readily converted into money at any time. I am unable to leave here to-morrow, and will be greatly obliged if you will go to Drexel & Co. to-morrow morning and bscribe for \$10,000 of the bonds for me. I notice payment is not required until the 15th

have your matters so arranged as to be se-cure. Let me hear from you at once. The postscript also contained the statement that the bearer had no knowledge of the con-tents of the letter.

The 1st of January brought forth this

"Your letter received. I do not know what Jack Robinson is after, but suspect very strongly that Philadelphia papers are back of him on some action that he proposes to of him on some action that he proposes to spring in the Legislature in regard to the advertising of the appraisers' lists. I should not be surprised if some of the Philadelphia Senators are behind him, and I suggest that you post Dave Martin and the appraisers and have them be on the watch. I will tell you more when I have an opportunity of seeing you. I know Robinson very well and will ask him what he is after if I find I can do so without offending his dignity. He wrote me in regard to the act and authority for publication and amounts paid. I gave him the former but told him I did not have the latter, inasmuch as the law progave him the former but told him I did not have the latter, inasmuchas the law provided for payment by the county treasurer, and I would not get the return of the same until after the first of the year. I do not think Robinson should ask you what he does, but inasmuch as the Star published the same you can do no harm by giving him the figures. Use your own discretion, however, in regard to the matter, first consulting the newspapers that made the publications and Dave Martin. I think Martin can control Robinson on party grounds. So can Elverson or some of the newspaper men interested in the publication. Livsey says Boyer will take to you the school warrants in person. Happy New Year to you."

ear to you."
"P. S. Burn this after reading."
"Per are many more equally interesting
nd significant letters in the batch.

BOYER'S EXPLANATION OF THE HASTE TO PLACE SCHOOL FUNDS IN BARDSLEY'S HANDS.

tion of Cashier Livsey-His Successor Will Probably Be Named To-Day-Sto

Will Get It. HARRISBURG, Sept. 22.-[Special.]-State Treasurer Boyer was asked to-night what he had to say concerning the letter alleged to have been written by Auditor General McCamant to John Bardsley, in which it is asserted he had seen Livsey and that the latter had informed him (the Auditor General) that the school warrant would be delivered in person to the then City Treasurer of Philadelphia by the State Treasurer. Mr. Boyer remarked that he could not imagine why the injunction to burn the letter was added to Much hurry is said to have been exhibited to get the school money into Bardsley's hands before the close of last year, and Auditor General McCamant's letter and the Additor General measurement and an author general mappropriation of the fund by Bardsley indicate that the late City Treasurer had a hand in the movement to secure it before it was due. But Treasurer Boyer says he was not actuated by any other consideration than that of keeping it

other consideration than that of keeping it out of the sinking fund.

3 The resignation of Livsey, first made known in The Disparch, was formally announced to-day. Here is his letter:

Milwaukee, Wis., August 26, 1891.

"Henry K. Boyer, Esq., State Treasurer, Pennsylvania:

"Circumstances of a domestic nature compel my absence from Harrisburg for an indefinite time. To relieve you from official inconvenieuce, through my absence, I hereby resign the position of cashier, to take effect at once. Thanking you for the courteous treatment you have accorded me during our official relations, I am very truly yours,

"W. LIVSEK!"

Boyer said Mr. Livsey had expressed a deing our official relations, I am very truly yours,

Boyer said Mr. Livsey had expressed a desire for a vacation before the adjournment of the Legislature, as he had none the previous year. Nothing was communicated to him that indicated a purpose on the part of the cashier to resign when he left for the West, nor had Mr. Livsey at any time created any such impression. "He was not an applicant for the office," said Mr. Boyer, "but he accepted it without protest. Several of Livsey's friends have stated that he expressed a wish to retire at the beginning of this year, but Mr. Boyer says he knew nothing of such a desire. The letter which he opened to-day at the State Treasury was the first he had received from Livsey since he started on his hunting and fishing trip to Canada. The State Treasurer will probably to-morrow appoint a successor to Livsey, and it is thought John E. Stott, who has been acting cashier, will be his choice.

The Braddock Rioters, Bowser, Bande

and Killen Will Try Again. HARRISBURG, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Thirty-six cases will be heard by the Pardon Board on Thursday. This is the largest list ever prepared for one sitting and includes nine murderers. The more important cases are those of Andrew Toth, Michael Sebel and George Rusuak, the Braddock rioters, convicted of murder in the first degree: Absolem Bowser, sentenced to ten years' impris-onment for connection with the Haymaker homicide, and who has once been refused a pardon; Alexander Killen, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mrs. Radert at Tarentum; Harriet Borrow, convicted of murder in the first degree in Philadelphia, whose death sentence was commuted, and who now asks for a pardon; Joseph Bueker, Jr., and John Manus, first degree murderers from Philadelphia, and James Stewart, of Fayette, who is serving ten years for first degree murder.

Another appeal will be made for Abe Buzzard, the Welsh Mountain outlaw, who is serving it years for burglary and jailbreaking. He has already been refused a pardon three times, J. D. Bander, who is serving three years for his connection with the famous detective conspiracy in Allegheny county, and Johanna Esholtz, three years for larceny, are also applicants. omicide, and who has once been refused a

A West Virginia Man Hunt,

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 22 .- [Special]-Great excitement exists near Wilsonburg where the man Plant, who escaped on his way to jail to stand trial for assaulting Miss Gadd, is hiding in the woods. Plant is a desperate man, heavily armed, and it is be-lieved he means every word he says when stating that he will never be taken alive. Yesterday Plant was driven from the woods by a posse, and chased two inlies, frequent shots being fired.

BLOOD WAS SPILLED

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891.

In the Wild Rush of Thousands of Oklahoma Boomers for a Home.

SOME KILLINGS REPORTED.

One Woman Shows Fight and Is-Shot by a Deputy Marshal.

CLAIMS GOBBLED UP BY SOONERS.

At the Signal Shot From an Army Officer's Pistol the Race Began.

OF DRAMATIC INTENSITY

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 22.-The great day has come and gone; another epoch has opened in the history of the wonderful territory of Oklahoma and to-night 1,250,000 acres are as thickly settled as New England that at sunrise this morning were a total wilderness. Ten thousand people have ac quired a home and a farm and a half score of cities have sprung up as if by magic. Your correspondent went to the Towa reservation at daybreak this morning, and in a drive of 25 miles along the line did not find a space of 100. yards where there was not

from 50 to 100 people camped.

All night last night horsemen crossed the line and disappeared in the interior, there being fully 2,000 "sooners" in the land at sunup this morning. Some of the scenes along the line were very pathetic. The first place visited was the negro settlement of Langston. Here were 2,000 negroes, most of them on foot, being too poor to buy a conveyance and having walked the 18 miles from Guthrie over a rough road under the hot Southern sun. All ages and both sexes were represented. One old gray-haired ex-slave said to the correspondent:

AN EX-SLAVE'S LAMENT. "Foh God's sake, boss, how long mus" stay on a claim before I can go to de Land Office? I'se out ob prowisions, and hab had nothin' to eat since yesterday." Another said: "How kin I tell wah de land is what de Indians don't own, and how kin I tell
what section it am?" Nobody knows. At
another place was found an old colored
woman with two children in her arms, that she had carried 15 miles, having become lost from her husband in the crowd at

Guthrie.

At another place a woman 60 years old was found on horseback ready to rush for a claim 20 miles away. Scores of women of all ages were found waiting patiently on horseback and in wagons and carriages, and everywhere the men accorded them every courtesy, always allowing them to take the best starting points. Further on down the line was met a woman on horseback with a 6-year-old girl behind her on the borse. At the point where the old Sac and Fox trail crosses the line about 500 people were assembled.

A COURAGEOUS MAID. At 10 o'clock a mighty cheer went up when Miss Kretsinger, of Winfield, Kan., walked into camp, having footed the entire distance from Guthrie. She is a handsome young lady of 20, and everybody admired her grit. Four printers were in a light spring wagon and had no room for another passenger, but they drew straws, and one climbed out and offered the young lady his seat. Though they insisted, she would not take the proffered seat." "No," said she, "there are plenty of men, both young and old, who go on foot, and I will go that way, too."

"The reporter was stationed on a high hill where he could see ten miles up and down the line as high noon approached. As far as the eye could reach all was in readiness. Nowhere was there a sodier, a guard or an officer to keep the crowd in check, yet they obeyed the law and awaited patiently the arrival of 12 o'dlock. At 11:55 several miles to the north two covered wagons shot

niles to the north two covered wagons sho out of the timber and started across the

THE BIG RUSH BEGINS. This was a signal for the cowboys to-dash through the Cimarron and down the most fertile valley in the West. The negroes at Langston fired a volley and rushed into the

fertile valley in the West. The negroes at Langston fired a volley and rushed into the level valley extending for miles east of the village. Two minutes later two shots were fired at the trail crossing below the hill, and 500 people rushed up one hill and down another. Far in the lead were the horsemen, well to the front being the woman aged 60. In a line in the trail followed the wagons, and across the gulleys and into the timber went the people on foot.

Every claim along the line was jumped by from 6 to 20 people. One claim which belongs to an Indian is being held down by three negroes and four white men. It was but a few moments after the signal was given when the last wagon disappeared over the hill, and, with the exception of the few people on the border claims, the country looked as deserted as it did early in the morning. In the interior, however, a wild scene was being enacted. Up and down every valley and on every ridge dashed horsemen and wagons and through the draws hurried the claimants on foot. Every claim was already taked by "Sooners," however, and within an hour began quarrels and discussions which will end in feuds and murder. Enough contests are already insured to enrich all the lawyers in Guthrie.

A WOMAN SHOT DOWN.

A WOMAN SHOT DOWN. At a point five miles below Tobee quite number of boomers were gathered to make the race. Among them was one woman, whose impatience got the better of her discretion. She crossed the line before the appointed time, and one of the deputy marshals arrested her and forced her back over the line. Soon afterward she again crossed the line prematurely, and when the deputy a second time ordered her back she drew a revolver from her dress pocket and opened for aron him.

volver from her dress pocket and opened fire upon him.

The marshal returned the fire and shot her in the left leg, just below the knee, shattering the limb and disabling her so that she was unable to make the race. When noon arrived the boomers left her this side of the border, stretched under a tree unable to move.

move.

Samuel Ayers, a colored man, has just arrived from Langston. He says: "Some shooting occurred about a quarter of a mile from where I was, at I cannot tell you whether anyone was furt or net. I am here to place a filing on the first claim over the line adjoining the city." NEGROES REPORTED KILLED. Mr. Robertson, a photographer, who is just in, says: "Two negroes were killed at

Langston, about a mile south of the town.
One of them was dead when I first reached there and the other died a few minutes before I left."

The front door of the land office here was The front door of the innd office here was opened at four seconds past 12 o'clock, and the first man to present his paper was S. F. Deamond, who has stood in line day and night since last Friday. He was almost exhausted from the exposure and want of sleep and rest, and as he staggered up to the window it was necessary for a friend to assist him. It required only four minutes to examine his papers and they were passed to Mr. Wallace, chief of the land office, who took the chaimant's \$14 and gave him a receipt for it.

took the claimant's \$14 and gave him a receipt for it.

The Government supervision of the opening of the lands seems to have been sadly deficient. The entire Government force was composed of two companies of United States troops and the forces of three United States troops and the forces of three United States Marshals. Of the regular troops a squad of men were stationed at each of the two county seats. This left only some 300 men to patrol the borders of about 200 miles in extent, or one man to every two-thirds of a mile. Under these conditions it might have been expected that crowds of boomers would enter before the appointed time, and they did, to the number of fully 3.000.

In trying to avoid the killings and costly litigation which marked the celebrated opening of two years ago, the present course of the Government, in the opinion of most people, has precipitated a crisis that can only end in a hopeless logal tangle.



THE SITUATION AT SCRANTON.

Both Sets of the Mushroom Delegates Are Barred From the League Contest, but Will Hold a Little

CORN IS STILL KING,

As the Big Banking Firm of S. V. White & Co. Sadly Realizes.

THE HOUSE FORCED TO ASSIGN. It Tried to Corner the Cereal, but Failed

Most Ingloriously. HEAVY LIABILITIES ARE REPORTED

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- On the morning of July 5 last Stephen Vau Cullen White, entor partner and moving syirit in the banking firm of S. V. White & Co., with offices now at 36 Wall street, began a speculation which was to take him out of the familiar paths he had trod on the New York Stock Exchange. His career as a leader in Wall street had been established. His intrepid spirit shone brilliantly in the great Lackawanna corner which he successfully engineered in 1884, and from that day he was one of the shining stars of the specu-

lative world. His associates have been Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field (before the fanhattan mishap occurred to Mr. Field), Russell Sage, Addison Cammack and others, but in the step Mr. White took on July 5, he was practically to leave these old friends, and venture into the whirlpool, the power of which James R. Keene, John W. Mackay, Senator Fair and James C. Flood had tried. In a word Mr. White followed these illustrious predecessors in an effort to triumph over the soil and climate of this great country.

CORN IS STILL KING. He attempted to engineer a corner in corn, and especially in the September option, and to-day the battle ended when Mr. White made an assignment without preferences to Charles W. Gould, a lawyer. The name of S. V. White has been familiar in Well expect since the close of the war. n Wall street since the close of the war. Announcement of the assignment and aspension of S. V. White & Co. was made on the Stock Exchange at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. White says the failure is due to long speculation in corn, and not in stocks. The liabilities of the firm are very

stocks. The habitates of the firm are very large, but only a few hundred shares of stock are outstanding on contract.

At 1 o'clock the assignment of Stephen V. White and Franklin W. Hopkins, comprising the firm of S. V. White & Co., was filed. The assignce was seen in his office this afternoon. When questioned about the failure, he said: "All I know is that I was engaged all day in going through the formal acts necessary for me to take charge of the assets of the firm. What these are or what the liabilities are I have not the faintest idea. I have a force at work making up the schedules. There is no inclination on my part to conceal the least thing from the

The climax of to-day's catastrophe has been approaching culmination for the last two weeks. The news, which has been carefully guarded, leaked out yesterday afternoon after the closing hours of the Stock Exchange. An assignment of the assets of the embarrassed firm was then said o have been made, but not recorded.

A FORTUNE OF \$2,000,000. The private fortune of S. V. White, so long noted for the success and boldness of his speculative deals, is estimated at \$2,000,000. A number of firms who were borrowing stocks from S. V. White & Co., received notice from the firm, before the opening of the business to-day, to sell these shares, and the market took the stock with scarcely a tremot. Put and call holders who held privileges from S. V. White, chiefly calls, and who went short against their options, now find themselves in the predicament of having to cover.

The failure caused but little excitement at the Produce Exchange, for the reason that but few of the members were interested in the deal, and it is stated that the failure will affect Chicago principally. The price of corn on the Produce Exchange feil 1½ cents at the news of the failure.

Before the formal announcement was made commission brokers advised their customers to be prepared for it. This advice started heavy liquidation and caused the first genuine reaction that has occurred in the stock market for six weeks. The members of the suspended firm say that no other firm is involved with them.

EFFECT IN CHICAGO. The private fortune of S. V. White, so

EFFECT IN CHICAGO,

The announcement of the failure was made in Chicago simultaneously with the announcement here. A dispatch from there says: The effect of the failure of S. V. White & Co. was discounted in the lower figures & Co. was discounted in the lower figures which prevailed at the opening of the board here this morning, and subsequent trading led to advances in all the pits.

Before business began the Secretary of the Board gave notice that S. V. White & Co., fluding themselves unable to meet their obligations, desired those who had trades with them to close them out under the rules. This announcement, though not unexpected in some quarters, caused consternation for a moment, especially in the corn pits, where the firm had the heaviest line of open trades.

the firm had the heaviest line of open trades.

This firm was known to be the leading one of the band of brokers who have been representing the clique in the buil deal which has been running in September and October corn for several weeks. Many millions of busilels of September and October futures have been bought by this mysterious syndicate, whose identity traders have in vaintried to discover, but whose names may come out as the result of to-day's failure.

PANDEMONIUM IN THE PIT.

attraction, and a wild stone was enacted the

"Of course the corn pit was the center of

moment the bell tapped. Traders clambered over each other in their efforts to be heard, and all sorts of prices were asked and bid at White & Co. he "ine of trades in wheat,

White & Co. he has been composed of the members of the firm of S. V. White's son, Arthur White, and Arthur Allen, the resident manger and the partner, who applied to have the receiver appointed.

Lawyer E. C. Prussing, who acted for the house, said: "The assets cannot be accertained yet, but the transactions in grain reached into the millions. The receipts were two large for them and they had to go under. The failure shows that the farmers did not hold back their corn, because if they had this would not have happened."

A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION. HOW THE DEACON'S FAILURE AF-FECTS A LOCAL FIRM.

tea Bros. & Co. Close Their Doors Until

Their New York Correspondents Settle-Nearly \$100,000 Involved-Not Much of n Stir Caused Here. The failure of S. V. White & Co., of business by Rea Bros. & Co., of this city, yesterday, cause general surprise among bankers and brokers. At first it was stated that the local firm would was stated that the local arm would only be involved to the extent of \$8,000 or \$10,000. Later in the day the firm gave out an official statement that they had \$74,000 depos-ited with the Eastern firm, but still they are confident that the suspension will only be

declined at first to give the name of the

ited with the Eastern firm, but still they are confident that the suspension will only be temporary.

"It was under legal advice," said Mr. Barton, of the firm, "that we closed our doors." Mr. Thomas B. Rea said: "We could safely take orders and place them with other correspondents, but we prefer to simply stop business till we know first where we are." The first news of the assignment came at 10-30. The local firm wired for more definite information, but could get little or no satisfaction, and at 12-15 they posted the following notice on their doors:

"Advices are just received of the assignment of S. V. White & Co. They have advised us that all our transactions were closed out this morning. We deem it best to suspend all business pending the settlement of these transactions."

George I. White & co. have deem it best to suspend all business pending the settlement of these transactions."

George I. White & Co. They have advised us that all our transaction that S. V. White & Co. have assigned. Of course, that would naturally cause all their correspondents to close temporarily, but I don't suppose it will amount to much locally."

Last night the local firm gave out the following statement of their suspension:

"S. V. White & Co. have for some time been our correspondents in New York and Chicago. We had direct wire connection with their offices and they substantially transacted all our business in the exchanges in those cities. We had to-day deposited with them over \$74,000 in cash. We had in addition large amounts of grain and securities in their hands for sale. We were startled at 10:30 to-day to receive a message from them stating they had closed out all our affairs in their hands this morning and had made an assignment. We have so far been able to get no statement from Mr. White as to how or when he proposes to adjust our account and have decided to decline all business until we know where we stand."

stand." THE LATEST CANADIAN SENSATION.

An Impeachment to Be Moved Against the Postmaster General. OTTAWA, O., Sept. 22.—This afternoon, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lister, M. P. for West Limbton, gave notice that to-morrow West Lambton, gave notice that to-morrow he will move an impeachment of Hon. J. G. Haggart, Postmaster General, in connection with the construction of section B, of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The charge will be that while a member Mr. Haggart was interested in this contract given by the Government for the construction of that part of the milway which runs between Keewatin and Eagle River.

Mr. Haggart was not at the time a member of the Ministry, being given a portfolio only in 1888. This is now the sensation of the day, and drowns the McGreevy and Langevin debate.

NOT REBELLION BUT ROBBERY.

The Remnant of Garza's Band Hemmed in and Cannot Escape.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 22.-General Stan-SAS ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 22.—General Stan-ley had telegrams to-day from General Laz-erons, of Mexico, stating that the invasion of Garza and his band had ended. They were 27 miles from Reynosa Monday, are scattered and will try to cross the Rio Grande into Texas. A few have gotten across at Tasilichat, 12 miles above Browns-ville.

have them almost surrounded, and American troops are on this side waiting to intercept any of the band who may attempt to cross. General Lizerous says that the object of the band was robbery, and that the

BURGLARS IN A CHURCH

A Catholie Cathedral Robbed by Brought Up in the Parish.

New York, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Four bur-glars broke into the old St. James Catholic Cathedral in Jay street, Brooklyn, early this morning, ransacked the safe and closets in morning, ransacked the safe and closets in the vestry, scattered the vestments and drank four bottles of the communion wine. Their presence was discovered before they got ready to depart, and a cordon of excited citizens was thrown around the church. They kept guard until the arrival of police-men. Three of the burglars were captured in the church. The fourth escaped. All three prisoners were brought up in the parish and all attended the parochial school.

JOBS AT THE JAIL,

The Investigating Committee Claims to Have Discovered Several.

SENSATIONS IN A REPORT

Asking the Prison Board to Remove the Present Warden.

HOW KEEPER PRICE CARRIED MAIL.

Fitzsimmons Paid Out a Thousand Dollars

FINAL SETTLEMENT COMING TO-MORROW

Before His Escape.

The Jail Investigating Committee has found ample cause for its labors. The report presented to the Prison Board yester-day at noon was full of sensational disclosures implicating at least one, and probably two, of the jail officers in some decidedly shady transactions. It shows up some startling irregularities in the prison management, and almost daily disregard of the rules of good judgment and custom usually observed in such institutions.

It developed the fact that Fitzsimmons received more valuable assistance in escaping from inside the jail than out of it. It revealed the old story of the almighty dollar conquering all the obstacles law and honor could put in its way. There was more than sufficient proof to show that the escaped murderer had relied more on the \$6,000 in his possession than his own dexterity with the saws, acid and ropes. Testimony revealed that the guardians of the jail not only aided the murderer in securing the money he put to such good use, but one of them actually carried him the saws used in cutting his way out, and served as messenger boy in the preliminary arrangements for the escape. It was also reveloped that Fitzsimmons left \$1,000 of his money behind him.

THE WARDEN NO LONGER WANTED. As a result of all this the committee was nanimously satisfied of the incompetency of Warden Berlin to fill his position, and recommended his removal. The Prison Board, after hearing the report read, authorized that Berlin be notified to appear before it to answer any charges made in the report. The Board will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to hear his statement, Final action will then be taken on,

the matter. The report, as presented, shows that the committee spared no pains to secure every possible detail bearing on the case. For three days they sat as a court at the jail and heard testimony from a dozen or more per-sons. Among these were the Warden, deputies, keepers, matrons and others connected with the prison management. Seven prisoners and ex-prisoners were also examined.

At no time was more than one witness in the presence of the committee, so that each was unaware of what the others had said. All statements were taken under oath. Witnesses were frequently kept on the str

two or three hours at a time, and several were recalled. One of the most startling features of the report is in reference to the actions of Keeper Michael Price. The testimony of several prisoners revealed the fact that it had been Price's almost daily practice to carry notes and letters between Fitzsimmons, the Clarks and other prisoners. Mrs. Clark was apparently particularly favored in this way according to her own testimony She had no besitancy in saying that letters had been carried to and from her almost every day by one of the jail officers, but

KEEPER PRICE CARRIED LETTERS. Finally she admitted it was Price. Some ime ago a girl named Sheffler was committed to fail. She was very ill at the time and was placed in the hospital department. Mrs. Clark and a woman named Perry were assigned to nurse her. While there Mrs. Clark carried on quite an extensive correspondence, presumably with Mrs. Fi mons and her husband. One day

spondence, presumably with Mrs. Fitzsimmons and her husband. One day Price brought her a large yellow envelope containing the four saws afterward used in cutting out of the jail. They came from Fitzsimmons with a message instructing her to secrete them in her cell until such time as he would have use for them. A few days later Price brought her the following note:

"Use the saws yourself. The man on the range in front of my cell this morning is my friend. I have paidout \$1,000 and there is no danger of me getting left."

On being asked who was referred to as the man on the range of whose friendship Fitz-simmons was so confident, she replied:

"Warden Berlin."

It is supposed that Fitzsimmons cut the bars of his cell before sending the saws to Mrs. Clark. Afterward, when he wrote her to use the saws herself, he was evidently contemplating some other mode of obtaining his liberty. Subsequent events must have changed his plans for shortly before the night of his escape he sent for the saws. They were returned to him in the usual way. Mrs. Clark further testified that one night while attending the Scheffler girl Price came in and attempted to put his arm about her. She objected. At that time Mise Perry was not present. When the latter was put on the stand she confoborated Mrs. Clark's statements concorning Price's efficiency as a messenger, as also did several other prisoners. The Scheffler girl was too fill at the time to be able to tell what had taken place.

MRS. CLARK THE CHIEF WITNESS.

MRS. CLARK THE CHIEF WITNESS.

The statements of Mrs. Clark, owing to their startling nature, are given in full in the report. From the other testimony the committee simply draws its conclusions and states them in a general way. Keeper Larimer, who was on duty the night of the escape, said he made his rounds up until almost 2 o'clock in the morning. After that he did not make a round. He admitted occasionally taking a sleep while on duty, but did not regard that as much of an offense. He did not think he slept any the night of the escape. He heard no sound and from the desk where he sat could not see the door of Fitzsimmons' cell or the window he sawed through. The committee simply stated what he said and made no special recommendation in his case.

Keeper Price was on the stand for a time. His testimony was not very advantageous to himself. On being closely questioned he admitted having gone to the County Treasurer's office in the early part of August and got a \$500 bill changed for Fitzsimmons. The committee learned from several employes at the full that Fitzsimmons, during his imprisonment, was almost constantly supplied with a large amount of money, with which he was very lavish. Warden Berlin testified to having secured Fitzsimmons \$6,000 on a draft the latter possessed. About \$2,000 of this had been used for attorneys' frees, and he did not know what had been done with the remainder. The prisoner had it in his possession. The statements of Mrs. Clark, owing to

LAUGHED AT THE WARNING. The testimony of Detectives Murphy and Beltzhoover was also made use of. The told of having had suspicion of an attempt to break the juil, chiefly aroused by the actions of Cora Wyatt. These suspicious

actions of Cora Wyatt. These suspicions were communicated to the jail officials several days before the escape, with advice for precautionary measures. They were metonly with ridicule.

There is nothing in the report to intimate any suspicion in the minds of the committee that the actual work of getting out of the jail was made easier by anybody for Fitzsimmons. On the other hand it is conceded that the man worked alone in cutting the bars and climbing to the window. After reciting the facts mentioned above, the report