

A SENATE CALL

Issued by Governor Pattison to Investigate State Scandals.

McCAMANT AND BOYER

To Be Placed on Trial as to Sufficient Cause for Their Removal.

THE ACTION OF BARDSLEY

In Refusing to Testify Compelled the Abandonment of Criminal Prosecutions.

HENSEL IS TO TAKE A HAND NOW.

The Governor Asks Chairman George Handy Smith to Permit the Attorney General to ASSIST IN HIS COMMITTEES WORK.

Considerable Surprise Expressed by Party Leaders

and Various Opinions as to the Effect of the Extraordinary Move.

NO DOUBT OF ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—Governor Pattison has decided to take extraordinary measures to probe to the bottom of the scandals which have been agitating the Commonwealth and to punish, if possible, all who may have been concerned in them.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Whereas, The constitution provides in article 4, section 4, that "all officers elected by the people except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly and Judges of the Courts of Record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate."

Whereas, grave charges have been preferred, involving the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and most seriously reflecting upon the manner in which their official duties have been performed,

Whereas, it is proper that diligent inquiry should be made to ascertain whether or not "reasonable cause" does exist for their removal,

Whereas, There is in the public mind a profound conviction that the officials referred to, and some of their subordinates have been grossly inefficient, shamefully negligent, and entirely wanting in due fidelity,

Whereas, It is the prevailing opinion that some of the officials connected with these offices have been guilty of absolute dishonesty and downright dishonesty in violation of their oath of office, and of the criminality of the same,

Whereas, If any one of the charges so made should be established, appropriate action looking to the removal of the officials involved should be taken by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a duty to the people of the State whose good government has been stolen, squandered and lost,

Whereas, John Bardsley, late Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, is now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary for embezzlement and misuse of public moneys, a large portion of which would have been used for the relief of the poor, and exposure of his transactions had those charged with the administration of the duties of Auditor General and State Treasurer performed them with due fidelity,

Whereas, John Bardsley's stubborn refusal to answer the charges against him, and the conduct of these officials has compelled the abandonment of proposed criminal prosecutions at least for a time,

Whereas, A proper inquiry by the Senate may develop evidence sufficient to satisfy its members that "reasonable cause" exists for the removal of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and

Whereas, Under the Constitution the duty and responsibility of making diligent inquiry and of taking appropriate action in the premises are devolved upon the Senate and the power vested in the Executive to remove the Senate the opportunity to act,

Now, therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in discharge of what I conceive to be my duty to "the people" by the Constitution, "to convene the Senate in extraordinary session by proclamation" for the transaction of executive business, hereby convene the Senate in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in extraordinary session, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, Anno Domini 1891.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the city of Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and sixteenth.

By the Governor: ROBERT E. PATTISON.

WILLIAM F. HARRIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HENSEL TO HELP PROBE.

At the same time in the pursuance of the

same object the Governor sent a letter to Senator George Handy Smith, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee, to investigate the offices of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in which he says:

Recent disclosures affecting the administration of the duties of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, particularly the letters and other documentary evidence recently produced in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia, and subsequently made public, justify me in asking that you permit the Attorney General of the Commonwealth to assist in the investigation directed to be made by your committee under the terms of the joint resolution approved January 25, 1891, and May 27, 1891, by the examination of such witnesses as may appear or be deemed proper to produce before your committee.

As the evidence already made public seriously involves officials charged with the faithful and efficient administration of two of the principal offices of the executive department of the State Government, and as it is my constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and deem it proper to aid in the inquiry contemplated by the terms of the joint resolution, under which you and your colleagues are investigating, I have requested the Attorney General to appear at the next meeting of your committee, which I am informed will be held on the 25th instant, and I trust and believe that you will be so fortunate as to have him. He will, I am sure, be prepared to attend the sessions of your committee from day to day until a thorough and systematic investigation of the facts which are the subject of inquiry is completed.

McCament Says It's a Surprise.

Auditor General McCament was greatly surprised when he learned of the action of Governor Pattison in calling the extra session of the Senate.

He was very unexpected to me, and politics had a great deal to do with it. I thought I had been investigated, but I do not propose to run away."

Further than this the Auditor had nothing to say. The proclamation of the Governor evidently annoyed him, but so have the newspaper criticisms of his course.

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there is nothing in the developments to warrant the calling of a special session of the Senate. All of the Pennsylvania thieves are in the penitentiary. No Governor Pattison is not warranted in calling the special session. I think this whole matter is a political buncombe. I do not think there is anything in it. The State Treasury, as is alleged, I know Lively, and he made a good State Treasurer. I know nothing else about him. He is honest, as I believe, and if there is anything crooked he is not in it."

Patrick C. Dean, a shining light in the Democratic camp, expressed himself as follows in an interview with the Dispatch, and expressly stated that he thought that the two parties were capable of taking care of themselves.

Believes the Move is Good.

Attorney George Elphinstone, City Solicitor of Allegheny, had not given the matter any thought when seen last night, but said: "I think that Pattison is a man who will do whatever he thinks to be his duty in a matter of this kind. He is disposed to stop at no half measure, and the fact that he has called a special session of the Legislature would indicate that he intends to bring the charges to the bottom.

What the Governor's motives were I am not prepared to say, nor do I wish to be quoted as hinting that there were any ulterior motives. He is an ambitious man, but don't you think it would be uncharitable to say that this action was dictated by policy, and that one eye was behind the other? The other was cast longingly on 1892?"

Councilman Wertheimer, of the North-side, said that the calling of the Legislature was entirely unnecessary, that there was a special committee already in existence to attend to the Philadelphia affair, and that the Governor had all the power and authority necessary to bring the investigation to a successful conclusion.

He did not think that Governor Pattison had taken this step for political purposes, as he considered the Governor to be above party politics. He was probably following what he supposed to be in the line of duty, but Mr. Wertheimer could not see the necessity for a special meeting of the Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC EXULTATION

BETWEEN THE LINES OF PHILADELPHIA EDITORIALS.

The Philadelphia Papers Have No Opinion to Express as Yet—Treasurer Boyer Not in Philadelphia—Politicians Divided on the Issue.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Board to-morrow will say: Governor Pattison, in fulfillment of his sworn obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has issued a proclamation calling the Senate to an extraordinary session for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in order that the Senate may determine whether "reasonable cause" exists for the removal of those officials by the Senate.

The House Investigating Committee completed its work and made a white-washing report last spring. The President told General Raun plainly that he must see to it that the House should not repeat the same error.

During the summer the President repeatedly expressed his dissatisfaction with the conduct of Commissioner Raun and his Bureau. Mr. Harrison was very reluctant, indeed, to come to this conclusion, because the appointment of General Raun had been a personal one with the President.

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RAUM'S RACE IS RUN

As the Pension Bureau Head and He Will Be Asked to Vacate.

HARRISON HAS SO DETERMINED.

Ex-Senator Blair is Looking Up as the Coming Commissioner.

SECRET TALKS WITH THE PRESIDENT

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Harrison administration is said to be on the point of including in its cabinet an Office for the Pension Bureau. The big appointments there will probably appear the name of a new Commissioner of Pensions, the third in less than three years. The report is abroad today that the President will shortly accept the resignation of Commissioner Raun and appoint as his successor General Blair.

This report is not direct verification, but there is little doubt that General Raun is to be removed, whether or not Mr. Blair is the man chosen to take his place.

Soon after President Harrison returned from Cape May he had a long talk with General Raun, at which it was plainly intimated that the administration would be pleased to get rid of the embarrassment caused by the retention of the Commissioner in office, and that as soon as his successor could be selected the General might expect to receive a request for his resignation.

President Harrison has been inclined to look with suspicion upon General Raun ever since the late election, and his removal would be a great relief to the President.

Under the impression that their mother was suffering from nightmare, the girls struck a light, and after they had succeeded in lighting their mother entered the sleeping room and approached the stove, so as to satisfy the mother that she had been dreaming.

When they drew near the stove, the mother awoke and saw the girls standing on the floor, too weak to leave the room. The racket in the stove continued and was soon extinguished.

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States reached a total of 141,239,513 short tons in the census year and was valued at \$160,229,323. The product included 45,000,457 short tons of Pennsylvania anthracite, worth \$25,979,574, and 95,939,056 short tons of bituminous lignite, valued at \$134,349,809.

The average value of all salable grades of anthracite was \$1.08 per ton at the mines, and the average of bituminous coal was 99 cents per ton at the mines. In 1888 the total product included 28,649,812 short tons of anthracite and 43,831,765 short tons of bituminous coal. The value of the anthracite product was \$25,640,396. The product increased 67.07 per cent during the decade, and the total value was \$134,349,809. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 299,550, who received in the aggregate \$109,130,928 as wages.

WILL DIE FROM FRIGHT.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WOMAN AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS.

A Chimney Swallow Imprisoned in a Stove Seared Them Into Convulsions—The Strange Noise of the Fluttering Bird Aroused Them From Sleep.

HARRISBURG, CONN., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Holston and her two daughters, Mary and Lizzy, aged 15 and 18 years respectively, living on a farm two miles north of this city, are lying at the point of death as the result of a terrible fright that they received three nights ago. Mr. Holston deals extensively in fancy cattle. His business often calls him away from home, and last Wednesday he went to Hartford and was obliged to stay there until Friday. His wife and two daughters were left to occupy the house, but in a building across the yard slept the hired man.

At midnight Mrs. Holston was awakened by a peculiar noise inside a large sheet iron stove that stood at one side of the room. The woman was of a very nervous temperament. The strange noise continued to come from the stove, and at last, with wild fear, Mrs. Holston sprang from the bed and ran screaming into the adjoining room, which was occupied by her daughters.

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THE WEST SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Alarm the People of Half a Dozen States.

MANY RUSH FROM THEIR HOMES.

St. Louis Seems to Be the Center of the Territory Affected.

REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS CITIES

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—At 10:55 o'clock to-night a violent earthquake shock was felt all over this city. The commotion lasted for 30 seconds, and was by far the strongest shock ever felt here. The vibrations were distinctly felt upon the third floor of the Western Union building and passed north and south. Pedestrians upon the street also felt the shock.

It was not long after the shock before inquiries and reports concerning the earthquake began flowing into the newspaper offices. It seems that the shock was very general and that the vibrations were slow, but very noticeable and distinct. Several people were awakened from sleep, particularly in the West End, and rushed to the streets in their nightclothes. Among those who migrated from their beds were Governor Johnson and his family, who live at the corner of Washington and Pendleton avenues. Probably the most singular experience was that of J. B. Waters, of the Salvage Corps, on the corner of Locust and Seventh streets. Mr. Waters was awakened from his sleep while sitting at the board.

Considerable crockery and glassware demolished, and it is reported that some wooden stables on the outskirts of the town were toppled over. It is not known whether the report is authentic. Buildings facing the north and south were visibly affected by the shock. Watchmen in several high buildings were generally aroused and made all haste to reach the ground. At one newspaper office, the compositors who were on the fifth floor, left their cases and rushed panicked down the stairs and into the streets. Throughout the whole city the police report that the people rushed from their homes in great alarm. No serious damage has been reported as yet.

TWO SHOCKS OF TREMBLING.

How the Shock Affected Louisville and Evidence as to the Time.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 10:55 o'clock to-night. The duration was about one second. The motions seemed to be from south to north. There was a vibration lasting a little more than a second, followed by another one, making the total time about two seconds.

The City Hall clock struck once at 10:53, but Signal Officer Burke says the time was 10:57. The motion, he says, was vertical, not lateral, there differing from any other of the seven he has experienced. The shock was felt generally throughout the city and at Madison, Ind.

IT NAUSEATED PEOPLE.

Two Seismoscopes at Terre Haute, but No Report From Them.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here about 10:50, lasting six or seven seconds. Windows rattled, chandeliers swayed and many persons were nauseated by the undulating motion. The movement appeared to be from north to south.

One of the two seismoscopes in this country, by which the duration of earthquake is accurately determined, is at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, but at this hour has not been examined.

COOLED THE AIR TEN DEGREES.

The Shocks Frighten People From Their Homes in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—Late last night a severe earthquake shock was felt in this city along the Peoria and back from the Communication with outside towns brings the information that the shock was felt in Bloomington, Jacksonville and other places. The train dispatcher at Loganport, Ind., says the shock was so violent there and at Vincennes that people left their houses for fear, as articles of furniture were tumbling down.

The air has cooled ten degrees since the disturbance, but the sky is cloudless and there is no sign of rain.

Thought It Was a Storm.

DECATUR, ILL., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 11 o'clock to-night. Dozens of families in all parts of the town were awakened. They thought there was a storm ill they saw the sky was clear. Some felt their houses tremble fully half a minute. There is much excitement though no damage has been reported.

Interrupted the Court.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt at 10:50 to-night throughout this city. Windows rattled violently and the Circuit Court in session was temporarily interrupted. Reports from Jacksonville, Taylorville, Decatur and Mt. Pleasant state that the shock was felt there.

Three Men From Their Chairs.

MR. VERNON, Sept. 26.—An earthquake of several seconds duration shook this city and country for miles around to-night at 11 o'clock. Houses rocked, men were thrown out of chairs and brick buildings were badly damaged. No loss of life is reported.

Three Tremors in Iowa.

KROOK, Ia., Sept. 26.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night there occurred three distinct tremors of the earth which shook buildings in various parts of the city. The shocks were of short duration.

Down in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity about 10:50 to-night, the disturbance lasting two or three seconds.

No damage was done, but general fright ensued.

Slight at Nashville.

MELBOURNE IN KANSAS.

THE RAIN WIZARD WILL GET \$6000 FOR A GOOD SHOWER THERE.

He Must Cover an Area of Fifty Miles with the Rain—The Big Test to Come Off This Week—Melbourne's Opinion of Dyerforth.

GOODLAND, KAN., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Frank Melbourne, the Australian rain wizard, who had been advertised to produce rain within a radius of 50 miles of Goodland to-day, did not arrive until 2 o'clock this afternoon. He found that it had been raining steadily in the western half of Kansas for the past 48 hours, and by agreement with the committee of citizens who entered into negotiations with him, the test was postponed until next week. A new contract was entered into to-day by which Melbourne will be given three days in which to produce a rain extending to a radius of 50 miles from this point. In the event he is successful he will receive \$6000.

It is claimed that Melbourne will altitide the conditions for a perfect rain test better after a general rain, such as has fallen, than if there had been continued clear weather. Melbourne has been in the States for some time, and has given a series of experiments in this State. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is here and will get the wizard to give a rain test in Topeka.

An addition has been made to the Melbourne combination, in the person of F. H. Jones, of Ceyenne, a civil engineer, who induced the Australian to make his coming experiment. Jones was interested in a town site, which had been practically deserted because of the continued drought, and he sees his everlasting fortune in the successful experiment of the Australian.

An interview to-day Melbourne stated that he did not have much faith in the success of his experiment. He was particularly anxious to bring it before the United States Government. It should not be a private enterprise. He has made a series of experiments in Texas where the Government failed, and I want the conditions as unfavorable for rainfall as it is possible to make. He is accompanied here by representatives from all the State institutions, are expected here to witness the test this week.

DIED FULL OF GRIPPE.

The First Woman in the Bay State to Be Chosen a Bank Treasurer.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Miss Mary White Bond, Treasurer of the Florence, Mass., Savings Bank, died Friday, aged 57. She was for several years the principal of the village schools. When the Florence Savings Bank was started in 1872, Miss Bond was now dead, was elected Treasurer and Mary acted as his assistant, and it was not long before she was chosen Treasurer.

How