FORTY SIXTH YEAR.

LYNCH LAW FOR TEN, Tragic Result of the Rioting

Among the Striking Cotton Pickers.

A WHITE MAN MURDERED,

But Speedily Avenged by the Death of a Half-Score of Negroes.

A SHERIFF'S POSSE SURRENDERS.

Winchesters in Angry Planters' Hands Finish the Bloody Work.

ABSOLUTELY NO CHANCE OF REDEESS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 1 .- The South has once more distinguished itself by a wholesale lynching. The number of victims is equal to that of the famous New Orleans affair, and the excuse for their deaths far less tenable. But the unfortunates are black, and no foreign country will enter a protest because of their sudden taking off. Ten more of the striking negro cotton pickers have been lynched. Yesterday's dispatches told how three of the Leacounty, Ark., rioting cotton pickers had been shot

to the Marianna isil. They never reached it. After they were captured and secured the posse captured four more and the whole nine were started to jail on foot in charge of Sheriff Derrick and his deputies.

The Fate of the Strike Leader.

piece of machinery on the boat.

His slavers struck out across country to fronted them, so there was little hesitatio or parley.

rest City riots, two years ago, but it i

Shot While Crawling in a Canebrake,

Never Existed There Before. GOODLAND, KAN., Oct. L-About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon small fleecy clouds began to form around Goodland just above the orizon. They were new clouds for this country. The wind was blowing at the rate of \$1 miles per hour, and the oldest inhabit-ants said that they had never known clouds to form in such a high wind. Melbourne was highly elated, he pronounced the work the best he had ever ascomplished The clouds gradually exchanged unshifted from the south the north and by 10 o'clock last night the northern horizon was black with heavy clouds. At 7 o'clock this morning the whole sky was overcast with a uniform covering of heavy, greyish clouds, and two hours later a mis began to form. The wind has not perceptibly decreased in velocity. This is something new for the plains of Western Kansas. Dispatches received at the milroad state that t was clear 140 miles east, but that rain had fallen at Colorado Springs, is miles west. At 10 o'clock the mist had stopped, and for a few minutes the sun broke through the clouds. Rain is looked for before midnight. At Dodge City and Denver the barometers

day, and there were indications of rain. SNAP JUDGMENT ON BRIGGS

By a New York Presbyterian Assembly

Which Is Roundly Condemned. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- [Special.] -- There warm times in the Presbyterian Assembly in Genesee county at Oakfield yesterday. The regular fall meeting of the Presbytery was held and action was taken regarding Union Seminary and Dr. Briggs, which is considered as wholly premature at this time. After considerable debate, a motion was carried, recommending that the Board of Education of the Presbyterian denomination refuse pecuniary aid to any theotogical students from Union Seminary, in which Dr. Briggs, who is charged with cresy, still remains as one of the in-tructors. But one person, the Rev. A. E. derdon, of Attica, opposed the motion. The Rev. W. J. McKittrick, paster of the

Presbyterian Church of Batavia, who was unable to attend until late, thinks the action was decidedly premature, inasmuch as the Presbytery of New York, in which Dr. Briggs is located has not yet taken action in the matter and the General Assembly has not yet acted upon the matter except to appoint a committee to confer with the directors of Union Theological Seminary, which has not yet made its report.

JAY GOULD'S COLLAPSE.

An Hysterical Attack Renders Him Atmos Speechless at a Directors' Meeting-He Buries His Face in a Handkerchief and

reports have been circulated in the last few years concerning the health of Jay Gould that Wall street people are not inclined to accept any but the most authentic statements regarding the matter. There was consequently the usual skepticism down town to-day when it was 'reported that at the meeting of the Missouri Pacific directors this afternoon Mr. Gould had broken down completely, and thus acknowledged to

Russell Sage's speech, in which Mr. Sage advocated the payment by the Missouri Pacific dire tors of a dividend of ½ per cent. Mr. Gould has always been considered a strong man in making speeches at such meetings, so the directors expected to hear sound wisdom from him. But instead Mr. Gould is said to have been almost incoherent in his utterances. None of the directors could understand him, and finally he appreciated, apparently, the unpleasant situation, and suddenly said down, burst into tears and covered his face with his handkerchief.

The attack was of a hysterical character. It was what his physician had always said, that Mr. Gould was particularly disposed toward an intensely nervous state, resulting from life-long mental tension and imperfect digestion. All the directors were concerned about the mishap to Mr. Gould, and the meeting adjourned. Subsequently Mr. Gould explained that he had been extremely nervous for the last few weeks, and that moreover his old stomach troubles were affecting him. It was a scertained that Mr. Gould was similarly overcome at a meeting of the Union Pacific directors about ten

The leader of the strikers, Ben Patterson, was shot before the nine were captured. He escaped being killed outright when shot by feigning death till the firing ceased. He only delayed the reality a few hours. Being too badly wounded to go either afoot or horseback to jail he was put aboard the St. James Lee in charge of Deputy Sheriff Frank Mills, who was to take him to Marianna, via Helena. He was chained to a

at the Capitol to-day and asked why his re-port contained no general conclusions or At Hackler's Landing the boat was signaled to stop. As soon as it touched the recommendations. He replied: "Our un-derstanding of the task set before us was bank 15 men armed with Winchesters simply to make a report of the occurrences, the details of the execution, as we as witboarded it and demanded Patterson of Mills, who, under the persuasive powers of 15 nesses observed them. Personally, I have no theories or views on the subject of elec-Winchester rifles, led the way to where he trical executions nor even of capital punishtrical executions nor even of capital punishment. I was asked with other medical men to observe the new method of capital punishment and to report the results of it."

"Was thereanyone of the witnesses who doubted whether unconsciousness instantly followed the initial contact?"

"Not one of us expressed or had the slightest doubt that the prisoner was rendered unconscious the instant that the powerful electric current cammenced its 300 alternations per second through his aystem. The only question which we found it necessary to discuss was as to the duration was. The trembling wretch was carried ushore, and as the boat pulled from the shore the Winchesters told the story of his

Intercepting the Sheriff's Posse.

intercept Sheriff Derrick and his nine prisoners. Heading them off, they demanded of the Sheriff his prisoners. He and the two deputies with him could not cope with the determined body of men which con-

The nine men were lynched without ceremony or loss of time. This is the first serious trouble with the blacks since the Forclaimed the whites had considerable provoention. Under the leadership of dangerous negroes there is telling where the trouble would have ended hadn't it been summarily dealt with.

As it was a white overseer, Tom Miller, was shot to death from behind and a gin couse fired, together with a lot of cotton destroyed, and the assassins and incendiaries banded together. Then the outraged white citizens started on the pursuit which ended so tragically.

When Peyton and Patterson were surprised on Tuesday they were on their hands and knees crawling in the canebrake. Peyton had the pistol he had taken from the dend body of Mr. Miller and started to use it but before he could raise it he was shot full of holes, his fineers even being shot off. It is believed now there will be no more

The teeling is intensely bitter against J. F. Frank, on whose plantation the trouble occurred and whose overseer Tom Miller was. He is a wealthy merchant of Memphis and anxious to get his cotton picked. He advanced the price of picking 60 cents per hundred. Until then pickers on other plantations were satisfied. His action was what precipitated the strike, Nothing will be done with the lynchers.

NEW WEATHER FOR WESTERN KANSAS. Melbonrne Produces Conditions Which

her hands to her face as though she was crying. From these facts it seems probable there has been another suicide here. HENDRICKS FIRST SEIZURE. Bugs and Stuffed Birds, They arrived on the steamship Advance from Rio Janeiro. The snakes, 47 bugs and 15 stuffed birds were imported, it is alleged, by the crew on speculation.

The collection was seized on the ground that it was subject to 20 per cent duty and was not imported for a museum. In the afternoon snake dealers by the dozen visited the seizure room. The dealers will buy the snakes and ray the duties. uy the snakes and pay the duties. are reported to have fallen rapidly yester-

THE CONNECTICUT MUDDLE

Dispute to the Courts. New Haven, Oct. 1 .- The conference counsel representing both sides of the Gub-ernatorial contest in the quo warranto case of Morris versus Buikeley, has resulted in an agreement through which the question at issue is to be submitted directly to the Supreme Court on a simple question of inw.
This point is whether the Legislature has This point is whether the returns of the Mod-erators. By this action a speedy settlement is possible and a decision may be reached by November, before the incoming of the Legisinture.

The Itata Released on Ball. Los Angeles, Oct. 1 .- The Itata was re

STARTLING BREAK-DOWN OF THE The Mills of Mingo Junction Close Down

WIZARD OF WALL STREET.

Bursts Into Tears. NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- [Special.] -So many

his fellow-directors that his health was badly impaired. But the story was ascer-tained to be substantially correct. The facts as learned from various trust-worthy sources are that Mr. Gould's nerves gave way when he attempted to reply to Russell Sage's speech, in which Mr. Sage

and five captured who were then en route fould was similarly overcome at a meeting if the Union Pacific directors about ten

days ago.
Mr. Gould was first afflicted by these severe nervous attacks in 1884, at the time of the downfall of the Metropolitan Bank, the Marine Bank and Grant & Ward, and has never fully recovered from them. THE SING SING EXECUTIONS. Dr. McDonald Believes Death Came Instantaneously to the Four Victims. Albany, Oct. L—[Special.]—Dr. Carlos Mac-Donald, who, with Dr. S. B. Ward, prepared the official report of the execution of the

the official report of the execution of the four murderers at Sing Sing, July 7, was seen party. But Republicans will turn out as well as Democrats to hear a Democratic speech. This was demonstrated in the

SURPRISED AT THE GREETING. The Governor was surprised at the crowd that greeted him in the Republican city of Steubenville. Not long since Major Mc-Kinley addressed a meeting here and the Democrats claim that he didn't have more than Mr. Company Democrats claim that he didn't have more heavers than Mr. Campbell. The Governor was fagged out at Youngstown, but he was feeling better this afternoon. He spoke with his wonted sprightliness and vigor. The Opera House was decorated with bunting and a row of potted flowers and plants hemmed the stage. Judge J. H. S. Trainer was the Chairman, and what is unusual for political meetings, the Rev. Mr. Williams offered a prayer. He prayed that laws would be pussed that would redound to the glory of God and the benefit of the people. The familiar face of Al Carlisle, a member of the State Executive Committee, was noticed on the streets. He occupied a good seat in the parquet. The Governor appeared on the platform holding a big peach in his hand. He said it had been given to him in Pittsburg as the product of Pennsylvania, a protected State. When he was a boy and living under a low tariff the peaches were

tem. The only question which we found it necessary to discuss was as to the duration of the contact and the interruption of the circuit by reason of the moisture about the electrodes drying up. I am satisfied that the law fulfills its purpose of producing death instantaneously, but am not satisfied

A HOMILY ON WOOL. As Jefferson, with its neighbor Harriso

ble attention to the tariff on this product. In his speech Mr. Campbell said:

"Last year we had a tariff of 10 cents on wool and it sold for 33 cents. This year the duty is 11 cents and it is selling for 27 cents per pound. The fact is the people by their thrift, industry, inventive genius, and by reason of free institutions have made this country great and not the tariff.

"I believe in America. I believe in America for Americans, and that we are able to stand alone and compete with any nation for the commerce that passes between them and us on the high seas. Excuse my voice; it is husky. I have been trying to carry the Western Reserve. [Laughter.] They have discovered up there that the war is over. They have been instructed to vote as they shot and it will be on the right side this time. They have found out they have grown poorer. One way I used to convince them that they are going over on the right track

any light on the tragedies, then the Minister will bring it to the attention of the State Department and ask for the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrages and compensation for the losses suffered.

When the tragedies occurred four years ago, said Mr. Ho, the Minister called the attention of the United States Government and asked for the punishment of the murderers, but nothing was done, as the State officers to whom the request was referred were unable to discover them. Mr. Ho could not recollect exactly how many men were reported killed at the time, for whose murders reparation was asked, but he thought it was eight or ten. partment and ask for the punishment of the

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Another Unknown Woman Takes That Method of Ending Her Life. NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 1 .- [Special.] -- Soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon a man and

that it is altogether perfect, inasmuch as I believe the secrecy thrown about it and the exclusion of the press are both unnecessary and serve no good purpose."

THE MASSACRE OF CHINAMEN

On the Snake River Not Yet Taken Notice

of by the Chinese Legation.

Ho, of the Chinese Legation, has been called

to a statement of Hugh McMillan, which is

of "34 Chinese miners" on the Spake river

Oregon, four years ago. Mr. Ho said the Legation had not received any notice of Mc-Millan's statement. If Vice Consul Bee at San Francisco has received a statement, as

reported, he will make a thorough investi-gation of the matter and report its results to the Legation at Washington. If it throws

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The attention of Mr.

o the dispatch from San Francisco relating

said throws light on the murder

woman came down from the head of Goat Island and reported to Officer Highland that they had seen a woman dressed in black leap into the rapids above the falls at a point leap into the rapids above the falls at a point on the mainiand above the Cataract House, They did not give their hames, but said they were from Pelham. Ont.

Accompanied by another officer, Mr. Highland crossed to the mainiand to the point referred to. There they found a young lady named Annie Thompson sitting on a bench, and she said she had seen the lady out on the point, but did not see her jump in the river. She had also seen the woman hold She had also seen the woman hold

It Included Sixty Bos Constrictors, Many

NEW YORK, Oct. L-[Special]-Collecto Hendricks assumed control of the Custom House to-day and his first day was marked by a seizure, which included 60 active boa instrictors. The snakes were in five cases They arrived on the steamship Advance

Both Sides Agree to Refer the Gubernatorial

leased to-day upon a bond being filed in penalty of \$50,000 for the vessel, and a bond of like amount for her cargo of arms. It is expected that the Itata will leave to-nor-row for Chile.

WOOL AS HIS TEXT.

Campbell Talks to the Sheep-Raisers of Eastern Ohio, With

TIN PLATE AS A SIDE ISSUE.

for the Governor, AS THEY LIKEWISE DID FOR M'KINLEY

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 1 .- To reach this town from Youngstown Governor Campbell and his party passed through Pittsburg to-day, coming over the Panhan-dle this afternoon. He had an opportunity to see the now famous McDonald oil field, which continues to be more of a surprise every day. W. P. Logan and J. M. Guffy, two oil magnates, pointed out to the Gov

ernor what money can be made in grease. Mr. Campbell was met at the depot here by a large crowd of Democrats with a band. He was loudly cheered, and, without much delay, was hustled off to the big Opera House, where he made his speech to an enthusinstic crowd. Oil Inspector Joe Dowling remarked that, if the Governor continued to be as well received there was no doubt about his election. Some one suggested that McKinley was also having large andiences and good receptions and the standard of judgment would have to be changed.

HIRED HIS OWN BAND.

"Why, I remember," continued Mr. Dowing, "two years ago the candidates didn't have such an easy time. In many places Campbell and Meeker slipped into a town and hired a brass band to let the people know they were present. Reception committees were not at the station, and yet he was elected. This fall things are changed, and the Governor is welcomed everywhere. It shows how much interest is being taken in the campaign.

"The Governor remarked the other day that it would please him greatly if some-body would forge another ballot box con-tract. The little incident which cooked the goose for Mr. Foraker two years ago has not been forgotten. The Governor has a way of taking the people into his confidence. In every town that he appears he tells the voters confidentially that he needs about 15,000 Republicans to stand by him and he would like to have their support.

Jefferson county, in which this city is located, has a Republican majority of 1,800. Like most of the river counties, it is one of the intrenched sections of the grand old the intrenched sections of the grand old

protected State. When he was a boy and living under a low tariff the peaches were small and scrubby. As they had increased in size he said it was about as fair to claim that the protective system had done it as it was to attribute the country's prosperity to the principles represented by McKinley.

is one of the leading wool-growing counties in the State, the Governor paid considera-

poorer. One way I used to convince them that they are going over on the right track was to show them where the increased wealth of the country had gone. They were not getting it. I am going to try to do something in this county, where a Democratought to have some show for his life. [Laughter.]

LOSSES OF THE FARMER. "If there is a farmer in Jefferson count who is richer to-day than he was ten years ago I would like to see him; but the are full of grangers who have grown poorer. are full of grangers who have grown poorer. In 1880 the appraised value of farm lands in this county was \$8,313,000; in 1890 it was \$6,024,000. The land had depreciated \$2,280,000. You have had some big floods in these years, but the water did not carry away the acres. Add to this the real value and the sum which you have lost by shrinkage is double the above amount.

the above amount.
"If you had not had the legislation enacted in the interest of certain favored classes, you would not have lost this money. Half the wealth in the country is in the hands of 25,000 men. Are they more descrying than you: Grant them brains, blind luck and good op portunities, could they make so much money alone by their efforts? It is the legis honey alone by their efforts. It is the legis-lative system that has favored them. (Ap-plause.) I am a farmer, but I am not going back to it so long as I can hold the job I now have. (Laughter.) Down my way we are too good farmers to try to raise sheep under a protective tariff. (Laughter.)

THE TARIFF ON WOOL. "You voted for Republican Congressmen; they advanced the duty on wool, but the confounded fellows who buy it won't come to the scratch. [Laughter.] At the same time there were some crafty fellows, the buyers, combing the wool over your eyes. time there were some crafty fellows, the buyers, combing the wool over your eyes. [Laughter.] They wanted the tariff advanced on wool. Now somebody must have been wrong. Both were not right. A tariff on wool can't put up the price and lower it at the same time to suit all classes. Taking the duty off sugar makes it cheaper, while raising it on tin plate will also lower the price. This is queer logic." [Laughter.] Here the Governor quoted from a letter written by Thomas Dolan, the wool manufacturer, in which he says that the protectionist Congressmen promised that putting up the duty on wool would lower the price. He said Judge Lawrence King, of the Ohio Shepherds, was now complaining that the wool buyers wouldn't come up. The Lord chastens those whom he loves, and he thought the wool growers had now gotten enough light to show them how to vote. Natural laws can't be changed by tariffs. Judge Lawrence allowed the buyers to write the wool clause and he now talks of conspiracy. And the woolen goods makers have gone over to using shoddy. It is old wool and the cloth's full of disease, ground up, continued the Governor.

The Lowell Manufacturing Company testified that a large portion of their goods were nade out of shoddy and cotton. Why, the result is that the wool tariff only protects the rag-pickers, for shoddy has gone up, [Laughter]. Well, I am willing to take the larmers and let McKinley have the ragpickers." [Laughter]. Here the Governor read a funny poem that somebody lad written, taking off McKinnley's position on the wool question.

PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER

"I have been trying to locate the fin plate factory. Now it has bobbed up at Apollo. I want to read a letter from a man in Apollo. He says they are not using tin and the build-

I want to read a letter from a man in Apollo. He says they are not using tin and the building is 7 by 9 [laughter] with a high board fence around it. That is protection. [Hilarious outbreak.] [A voice, "give it to them Jim"]. If I were you I would punch Major McKinley for allowing this great industry to go over into another State. [More laughs.] Occassionally through the press the old stories about the Governor's gambling in stocks in Wall street are revived. He told me that he has not owned a share of any kind of stock for 11 years, and he wished I would publish this statement.

In the evening Governor Campbell went out to Mingo Junction. The steel plant and furnaces in the latter place were closed down for an hour, to give the men a chance to hear him. The former home of Logan, the Indian Chief, was gaily decorated in his flonor. A special train was run from Steubenville and it was packed with people. When McKinley was here recently the mills were stopped for a short time while he talked to the workmen. The owners are Republicans but they extended the same privilege to Mr. Campbell. A platform had been erected in the open air, alongside the hill. Men and boys sataround on the ledges and stood in front of the stand. When the the time had expired for the mill men the whistles sent out a shrill biast on the night air for the men to return to work.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES. "I ask you," said Mr. Campbell, beginning his speech, "to name an industry in which wages have been advanced since the tariff went into effect (a voice 'Nary, a one'). [Applanse.] I am a laborer myself, and will work more than eight hours, but I always

planse.] I am a laborer myself, and will work more than eight hours, but I always apply the rule to other people, and this is my proposition: Major McKinley made a tariff bill to enhance the value of wages. I will give the Major all the votes of the men whose wages have been raised, and I will take all the rest. [Applause.] Why, I would carry the State with a majority of 750,000. [Applause.] I am not complaining about the employers."

The Governor then cited industries in which wages were cut. He claimed under the tariff that this condition would not become better. The Governor said further that when notices are posted in the shops that there is going fo be a change, the men can rest assured their wages are not giving up, but down. In discussing the financial question, he asked which was better, a promise to pay a silver dollar or the silver dollar itself. Silver bullion is piled in the Treasury and paper money is issued for it, redeemable in silver. He added that the Government would never have gold enough to redeem them.

"When the Republicans are pushed into a corner they fall back on the old cry of low wages in England," he continued. "What has brought down the price of steel rails in America? You reply, the tariff. Then what has reduced the price in England: Ist fair to say free trade? Italy hus the highest tariff in Europe. The wages paid are lower than in Germany, and they are less in the latter country than in free trade England. Iskael.

MINERS ON BANK MULES

TURN OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS TO SWELL M'KINLEY'S OVATION.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Jackson-The Largest Procession Ever Seen in the County Escorts McKinley-The Major Speaks on Silver and Protection

JACKSON, O., Sept. 1 .- [Special.]-If immense crowds and enthusiasm are indicaions, Jackson county will increase her usual majority by 50 per cent this fall. It seems as if half of the Republican voters of the county were in town to do honor to the champion of honest money and protection. The Zach Chandler Club, 300 strong, met Major McKinley at the depot and escorted him to the hotel. At 11 o'clock the largest procession ever seen in the county was formed, consisting of several hundred on horseback and hundreds in all sorts of ve-

The mining towns of Glen Roy and Coal-ton added hundreds of enthusiastic work-ingmen to the parade, a large number of whom were miners dressed in their working clothes and riding bank mules. Ten bands and a drum corps was scattered through the Mottoes floated everywhere half of which were borne by the working men from the mining region. One of the banners bore the significant inscription Glen Roy Workingmen Want a Dollar "Glen Roy Workingmen Want a Dollar Worth 100 Cents." Another banner bore on one side: "Sherman, Foraker, Foster, and McKinley our Educators," and on the reverse side, "Mills. of Texas, Gordon and Crisp, of Georgia, Democratic Educators." At the fair grounds in the afternoon between 7,000 and 8,000 people listened to his address until its finish. He devoted his attention to the silver question and to pro-

tention to the silver question and to pro-tection, talking for two hours. McKinley also addressed a large meeting at Wellston SHERMAN'S BIG MERTING.

The Senator Speaks to an Enthusiast Crowd of 3,000 People. CAMDEN, O., Oct. 1 .- [Special.]-The grandest political demonstration ever held in Preble county was that to-day. John Sherman was the orator. It was his first appear ance in the county for 25 years. A special train from the north arrived at 10:30 with 500 people from Eaton, and a few minutes later the Sherman train arrived, bringing with it the First Regiment Band. The town was handsomely decorated by citizens regard-less of politics, and Camden never looked prettier. Fully 3,000 people were here. The day was all that could be desired.

A RAILROAD GONE TO GRASS. Cansas Commissioners Say It Must B

left at 7 o'clock for Richmond

Either Rebuilt or Torn Up. Topera, Oct. 1.-The Kansas Railway Comission is bringing to a crisis the matter of ebuilding the Kansas Central Rrailway, a anch of the Union Pacific. A year ago th Commission reported to the Governor that the road was not in fit condition for the safety of the traveling public. Early this orning, after a tour over the road with General Manager Clark, the Commission ordered the company to rebuild the road. The railroad alleged inability to make the repairs, pleading the poverty of the Union Pacific. The Commission issued a per-Pacific. The Commission issued a per-emptory order confirming its previous order, and threatened to revoke the company's

and threatened to revoke the company's charter.

General Manager Clark replied last Monday that while the company would regret to lose its charter it would not contest action by the State, nor would it comply with the Commissioners' order. The Commissioners to-day laid the matter before the Governor. The Commissioners and the Attorney General were in consultation with the Governor during the entire morning. The rails are old, and are bent so as to make sharp curves in the middle and sharp angles sharp curves in the middle and sharp angles at their connecting ends, to say nothing of worn and broken threads. The condition of the road has driven from it all train service but a single mixed train a day with a time and of 11 miles an hour.

MORE GUATEMALA STORIES.

Consul General Baiz Shows There Cann Be Apy Truth in Them.

New York, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Further sensational stories from Guatemala by way of St. Louis, were printed to-day. They are unworthy of credence. Consul General Balz, Guatemala, said to a reporter to-day: "I do not put the slightest faith in any of the rumors of the trouble in Guatemala. The nowspapers said that the insurrection therebegan on September 15. I have just received a letter dated September 18, which does no mention any trouble, but says, on the contrary, that everything is remarkably quiet Cable communication between here and Gasternals is now open addition. Cable communication between here and Guatemala is now open and clear, and if any-thing had happened there I would have been informed of it without delay."

It Is Really Dr. Mary Walker. HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 1.-Dr. Mary Walker still detained here by the Sheriff. Her identity has been established beyond a rearead a funny poem that somebody had written, taking off McKinnley's position on the
wool question.

TIN PLATE FROM APOLLO.

Speaking of tin plate Mr. Campbell said:

Speaking of tin plate Mr. Campbell said:

FITZ GIVES UP \$1,000 To Assist His Convicted Wife in Securing Her New Trial. LETTER FROM THE FUGITIVE

In Which He Says He Is Getting Along

2, 1891,

Very Nicely Where He Is. THE MISSIVE SENT TO HIS ATTORNEY Fitzsimmons was heard from yesterday

t was noon, at the Hotel Duquesne, and the manner of receiving the news from the fugitive was attended by features quite dramatic. There was no orchestral accompaniment of flesh-creeping, nerve-drawing music, as is customary in stage presenta-tions when the villain or his shadow ap-

dumb with astonishment. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who was lead ing counsel for the jail-breaker, while eating his lunch in his room at the Duquesne heard a gentle knock on his door, and almost immediately a youth stepped into his presence, saying, as he closed the door:

pears, but the "dean of the bar" was stricken

"Mr. Marshall, I wish to see you for a ioment. "Don't bother me, sir: don't vou see I am eating my lunch? "But I only-

"I will see you at my office, where I transact business. Not now, sir. Not "But I'll leave this with you," and as he poke the young man laid a small package on the table and quickly took his depart-

SINGULAR EFFECT OF HANDWRITING. The old lawyer was quite grumpy at being disturbed, and didn't glance up for a fer moments. When he did so his eyes rested curiously on the package, which was a long and very fat envelope, lying superscription side down on the cloth within arm's length of him. Picking it up he turned it over,

and one glance was enough.
"Bring that young man back!" he exexclaimed. "Bring him back, waiter; bring him back." The waiter shot out to fulfil the order so peremptorily given, but upon returning said that he could not see him, and that no one in the office had noticed him. Turning to a gentleman who GRAVE FEARS OF FURTHER DISASTERS

was his guest, Mr. Marshall said: "This is a letter from Frederick C. Fitznmons. I know that handwriting well.

THE FUGITIVE'S LATEST LETTER. And opening the envelope, he read the

SEPTEMBER 29, 1891. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

Dear Sir: Please obtain a new trial for Mrs.

Pitzsimmons. She is innocent. What else may be public opinion as to Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Fitzsimmons is an innocent, good wife. Get the new trial. Then things will come out all O. K. Have not heard from Paddy Murphy. How is it about the prison-Hotel Ras-tile? It is cosey here-fresh eggs, cows mils, and bacon. Fresh meat is short—twice a week when the wagon comes around. I can't go to the city until you get a new trial. I will pay \$1,000. Money no use here. Send

receipt by the boy.
Respectfully, my Dear Sir and Lawyer. FREDERICK C. FITZSIMMONS.

N. B.—Not Napoleon Bonaparte, but the little man you laughed at. I can get out of a hole. How my eye went around the Hotel

Bastile on Tuesday morning. Goodby. The above having been told a representative of THE DISPATCH, a call was made on Mr. Marshall yesterday afternoon. As he walked down street, on his way to the car, he said that the incident, as here related,

was substantially correct. "Certainly," came the ready reply, and producing the missive in question, he handed it over to the reporter to be copied. He then produced a number of notes received by him from Fitzsimmons while the latter was in jail, and a very brief comparison of the handwriting of them with that of the letter in question showed it to be identical and written by the same person. "And you are positive this is from Fitzsimmons?" was asked of Mr. Marshall.

"Of course I am." "Where is he?" "Ah! the detectives have a clue-have no they?" and with a grim smile the putter of

the Yankee answer turned down Smithfield

street, waving his hand.

AFRAID OF HABD CIDER. That Is Why a Prohibitionist Farmer Destroyed His Big Apple Crop.

CHESTER, CONN., Oct.1.—[Special.]—Preacher Hall and his two sons aided Deacon Hunger-ford and his hired man to destroy the biggest and finest crop of apples ever grown in Deacon Hungerford's orchard the other day. Preacher Hall, his sons and his deacon are ardent Prohibitionists, and when the Lord blessed the latter with more apples than he want to turn them into cider, for that was the bane of the farmer's life, and especially after it had grown "hard." He consulted

after it had grown "hard." He consulted with his pastor and suggested giving the fruit away, but Preacher Hall declaimed in eloquent terms against that, lest someone else might make cider of them.

It was finally decided to throw away the whole crop, and so the four men, with the help of the hired man, who silently protested againt the work, siripped the orehard and dumped every blessed apple into the village mill-pond. The water was covered with them, and when the miller opened the gate to his water wheel the next day the apples filled the flume, rattled into the wheel pit and were ground up, making the water foamy with indignation at this waste of excellent fruit.

AN ANTI-SILVER RESOLUTION.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Cor demns the Existing Law. New York, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—At to-day's neeting of the Chamber of Commerce the Committee on Finance and Currency failed to submit its report as to measures, by which depreciation in the currency, as created under existing laws, can be prevented, and whether additional legislation is required to carry such measures into effect. Chairman Coe explained that the business situation had changed for the better since April, and

had changed for the better since April, and that he and the gentlemen who introduced the resolution at the time thought it advisable to defer action.

This did not suit President J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National Bank. He is a Democrat and at Saratoga was on the committee on platform. Mr. Coe is a Republican. Mr. Simmons introduced a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York so much of the existing law which compels the purchase by the Government of 4,509,000 ounces of silver per month is against the public welfare and should be repealed. It was adopted with only one dissenting yote, that of William P. St. John, the silver enthusiast.

Two Millions and a Half in Litigation. CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- The affairs of the United States Rolling Stock Company, which went into the hands of a receiver several months ago, are again the subject of litigation. William Brander, of London, filed a bill in the United States Court to-day in behalf of certain English stockholders, to foreclose a mortgage given by the company and also asks that the entire plant be sold for the benefit of the bolders of the bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000.



THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

MOBS OF DEPOSITORS

Threaten Violence to Bank President Dill, Who Has Been Arrested

ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Iwo Receivers and Examiner Miller Have Now Taken Charge.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HOUTZDALE, PA., Oct. 1 .- Excitement here over the failure of the Clearfield Bank was intensified to-day when the actual state of affairs at the Houtzdale Bank was earned. When President Dill, of the Clearfield Bank, placed John B. McGrath, a justice of the peace, as cashier of the Houtzdale Bank that institution at once enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people, the books showing the first day's leposits under the new management running to nearly \$10,000, the most of that sum coming from poor miners. At that time the deposits did not reach \$60,000, but through McGrath's well known integrity and popularity, they grew until yesterday

they reached over \$200,000. The hundreds of Hungarians and Slavs, earning their money was endangered, grew frantic, and have been to-day threatening the lives of the bank officers. Cashler Me-Grath was seen to-day, and stated that though the deposits in the bank reached currency in the bank when it closed—how much less he would not say. Mr. McGrath also said that President Dill, who also great amount of money from the local bank lately, giving as his reasons that the Houtzdale vaults were not secure, and that it

would be safer in the Clearfield Bank. THE DEPOSITORS WILD. When depositors were informed they were likely to receive less than 50 per cent of their money, the lower classes formed in squads and shouted execrations and threats gainst the officers that would certainly have been put in execution had they been found. Their anger is boundless owing to the fact that Dill has catered to the miners for years. Some years ago he gave a miners' pienic, bringing over 2,000 with their fami-lies to a large park near Clearfield, where they were entertained in a handsome man-

they were entertained in a handsome manner.

In fact the President has been looked upon as a philanthropist. A large delegation of Houtzdale cltizens called on President Dill at Clearfield to-night, and demanded and pleaded with him that he make some satisfactory statement. They pointed out that the two towns were actually threatened with financial ruin and other disasters in the future were to be feared unless he made some sort of statement showing what he could and would do in paying the the vast army of depositors in the two banks. To all these headings President Dill returned the only answer, that he was all right, and the banks were all right, and if the depositors stood by him they would be all right.

This afternoon and tonight affairs became

all right.
This afternoon and to night affairs became This afternoon and to-night affairs became alarming, the financial cloud becoming darker each hour with every new development. Men and women clamored at the doors in vain, the pressure before the bank becoming so great that a strong guard of policemen was finally placed there and ordered to beat the howling depositors back with their clubs, as it was feared the bank would be demolished and looted. There are many pitiable tales of individual woe, but where there are so many unfortunates no one here seems to have any time to listen.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED. A dispatch from Clearfield says: This morning Cashier McGrath, worn out and woebegone, appeared in courtand filed a pecition asking for a receiver, and had a rule issued on his partner, Dill, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Houtzdale bank. Judge Krebs at once granted the rule, and later on in the day Dill made answer that the allegations made by McGrath were true, and asked the Court to appoint a receiver of his own choosing.
Judge Krebs thereupon appointed George
W. Dickey and John Beyer receivers of the
Houtzdale bank. Many of the Clearfield depositors talk of instituting criminal pro-

eedings. Bank Bxaminer Miller was telegraphed Bank Braminer Miller was telegraphed for, and now has the bank in charke, with experts going over the books, and will make no statement whatever, but it is now thought Dill has been re-discounting the bank's paper, and that much of it lies in other banks, which will suffer greatly unless the hopes of the friends of the President are realized, and the banks both pay up in full. The most serious charge made against Dill is that he has been "robbing Peter to pay Paul" and maintaining an uneven balance between his two banks. two banks

two banks.

This crush takes all the ready money out of the region and leaves nothing but distrust and desolation. Some business men lose as much as \$13,000 apiece and the miness their all. The effect on unsiness will be bad, and it will be a long time before confidence is restored. The officer from Houtzdale arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening with the warrant for Dill, and entered the residence and arrested him. Friends were sent for and and arrested him. Friends were sent for and upon their arrival Dill accompanied the officer to Justice McCullough's office. The warrant charges him with embezzling deposits of \$990. It was issued on the information of the control o tion of a temale depositor. District Attorney Wilson asked that he be held in the sum of \$2,000 ball, which was immediately furnished by James Mitchell and W. R. Mc-Pherson. NARROW ESCAPE FROM VIOLENCE.

Upon leaving the office a half dozen lrunken Hungarians from Houtzdale set upon him, but were restrained from doing any harm by the officers. Dill was hurried to his residence by his attorney. The Houtzdale officers say Dili will be arrested upon other warrants to-morrow. A crowd of angry Huns are now congregated in front of Dill's residence, but officers and special guards are keeping them quiet.

Many new developments are looked for ta-morrow. Mik Moritz, a Slav, who lost \$450, said: "I lost my money, I may lose my life, but somebody else will lose theirs first. No money for winter and I have a wife and five children, which is pretty hard for a poor man."

poor man."

The authorities have stopped the selling of all liquor to strangers and extra policemen have been kworn in. Many more Hungarians are expected on the later trains. Dill is badly frightened, but the citizens will see that no violence is done. Mine Agent Dan Lemmon is here and is doing his utmost in keeping the miners quiet.

EGAN AND BALMACEDA.

ENVOY TRUMBULL TELLS SOMETHING OF THEIR RELATIONS.

le Says the Minister Was Too Much of a Partisan of the Dead Dictator-Uncle Sam Will Not Be Trifled With by the NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- [Special.]-Mr. R. . Trumbull, of Chile, said to-day in regard to Mr. Egan's trouble with the Junta, that he believes all the reports were greatly exaggerated. He added: "Egan was a

very decided partisan of Balmaceda. Balmaceda frequently consulted Mr. Egan about the formation of a great international syndicate and about the of interesting American prospect capitalists. From the very outbreak of hostilities he manifested his sympathies with Balmaceda, and Balmaceda's agents boasted of their influence with him. He fried to get your Government to consent to having the Pensacola do what the Espicale did and carry \$4,000,000 in silver bars to help Balmaceda. He then interested hims: If in

"Together with the French and Brazilian finisters, he acted as mediator in trying to ring about a settlement between the conliberately broke off the negotiations and in-sisted that the safe conduct which had been sisted that the safe conduct which had been unconditionally promised to the Congress agents should be granted only in case the commissioners promised thereafter to take no active part against him. Mr. Egan, instead of protesting vigorously against such action, refused to sign the note of protest which the French Minister addressed to Balmaceda, and contented himself with informing the different commissioners that he felt very sorry that Balmaceda should insist on such a course. sist on such a course.

A dispatch from Chile says: The Balmacedists who took refuge at the American Legation still remain under the protection of the American flag. The Junta refuses to

of the American flag. The Junta refuses to grant them "safe conducts," and splos are continually watching the Legation in the hope of being able to capture the refugees. The orders which were issued last week to arrest all persons entering or leaving the Legation have been revoked on the protest of Minister Egan. Several persons were arrested, including Mr. Egan's son.

The Chilean Government will shortly be notified that the United States wilf-not be trified with. Instructions to this effect have been received from Washington by Minister Egan and by Captain Schley, of the cruiser Bultimore, and both are preparing to act firmly. A strong teeling exists here against the American officials.

BANKERS KICK VERY HARD Against a New Treasury Order That Delays Consignments of Gold.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- [Special.]-Representaives of New York bankers made it stormy weather in the Custom House to-day. The trouble was over the importations of gold coin and bullion. Assistant Secretary Nettleton wrote to Mosbacher & Co., who have been gold importers saying: "You are informed that the rules and regulations of the department require the production of consular invoices on importations of gold and silver pieces (coins) and gold and silver in

Hitherto the examination of the coin an Hitherto the examination of the coin and builion has been waived, but to-day General Nettleton's order made it necessary for such firms as August Belmont & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. and the Colomia Bank to produce the consular invoice before they could get their gold. All told \$1,500,000 arrived for these three concerns to-day. They were not aware of General Nettleton's order, and of course could not produce the consular invoices. They were obliged to give bonds, and this necessitated delays sufficient to keep them out of their gold until late in the atternoon, when they should have had it in the morning. It was a mighty expensive delay, for ing. It was a mighty expensive delay, for money on call is worth something these lays.

If the new order is not changed the specie

will also have to be detained at the ap-praiser's stores until it is counted, and this will involve another disastrous delay. BOSTON RUDELY SHOCKED.

Fresh Italian Takes a Bath in the Historic Frog Pond on the Common.

Boston, Oct. 1 .- [Special.]-The unwonted pectacle of a full grown man taking a bath in the Freg Pond on the Common to-day created a lively sensation, and scores of women received shocks which sent them scurrying away with burning cheeks. The cause of the rumpus was Giarono Lurraro, who had just landed from an immigrant who had just landed from an immigrant steamer. He was dirty and needed a bath. He did not know anything about the cus-toms of the country, so when he espied the water in the Common he divested himself of coat, vest and tronsers and jumped in. He had the decency, lowever, to keep his underclothes on, while substituting a fresh suit of underclothing for the one in which he had just bathed. The man was arrested.

Belgian Glassblower Suspects. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The Treasuty Department is investigating a complaint that large number of Belgian glassblowers have recently arrived in this country in violation of the anti-contract law. While there are suspicious of cumstances connected with several of the cases, it has so far been found impracticable to obtain any direct evidence of an infraction of the law.

BOUNCING BAUSMAN,

His Rochester Congregation Cited to Show Cause Why He Shouldn't Go.

THE PRESBYTERY'S EDICT.

It Distinguishes Between Personal Liberty of Belief and

DOUBTS THAT ARE INCULCATED.

The Accused Prencher Admonished for His Imprudence, and

CAUTIONED TO GO AND SIN NO MORE

Rev. J. H. Bausman's connection with the Presbyterian Church will very likely be severed in the near future. A special meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery was held yesterday to receive and take action on the report of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged heretical views and utterances of Rev. Mr. Bausman. As already fully detailed in THE DISPATCH the views of the reverend gentleman on the subjects of preterition, divinity of Christ, inspiration of the Scriptures and the doctrine of cternal punishment were said to be radical and unorthodox in the extreme, and on some points totally at variance with the teachings of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. At the time these charges were first made, Mr. Bausman tendered his resignation as pastor of the church at Rochester, this State, and went on a three months' trip to Europe. The action of his ongregation in refusing to accept the resignation is also familiar.

A VERY LIVELY SESSION HELD. At the meeting yesterday about 40 members were present and a very lively session was held. Dr. McClelland was Moderator, and five hours were consumed in the consideration of the report, which, as first presented, found Mr. Bausman guilty to a certain degree, of the alleged utterances, but ecommended that judgment be suspended, and that he be allowed to continue his pastorate at Rochester, and admonishing him so be more prudent and to diligently strive to reconcile his views to the teachings of the Contession of Faith.

A substitute was offered to this resolution, however, that materially changes the result of the report. This substitute provides that the congregation of the Rochester church shall be cited to show cause why their pastoral connection with Roy Bausman sho not be dissolved.

The committee consisted of Rev. Dr. Campbell of Leetsdale; Rev. S. B. McCormick,

Rev. Dr. D. S. Kennedy and two elders of the Rochester Church. Below is an exact copy of the report, as presented by Dr. Campbell, Chairman, and adopted by the Presbytery:
"In view of the facts presented in the report of the committee touching the diverg-ence between the pulpit and pastoral teach-ings of Rev. J. H. Bausman and the doc-trines of the Confession of Faith of the

Presbyterian Church,

"Respived, That while we are disposed, in order that truth be not hindered and iberty not unduly abridged, to allow reasonable freedom of belief in those whose soundness. of doctrine is by the constitution of our church made a special charge on us, we at the same time hold that the mode of adoption of our confession requiring adherence simply to its system of doctrine is sufficiently liberal to secure the interests of truth and righteousness and that when the prescribed limit is exceeded erroneous cpinions are likely to creep in, to the great injury of the purity and peace of the church.

WHERE THE LINE IS DRAWN. "Resolved, That we are not unwilling to allow some distinction between views which one may hold tentatively and in private, and his public teachings, on account of doubts and difficulties which may arise to doubts and difficulties which may arise to trouble his mind. One may feel, and feel deeply, as our brother expresses it, 'the burden of belief' of the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked. This may extend so far as to cause us to shrink from preaching that terrible truth, as a kind physician snrinks from using the knife on the diseased member of his patient. We art all human, and some of the doctrines of the Divine Word are exceedingly profound, and we cannot comprehend them. And some of them are exceedingly distasteful to the natural man, and we find that to receive them. At the same time, distasteful to the natural man, and we find it hard to receive them. At the same time, it is quite evident that in what he has said and taught regarding the doctrine of endless punishment, our brother has exceeded both the limit prescribed by our constitution defining the mode of subscription to our confession, and the limit of a reasonable allowance for temporary doubts and difficulties. His attitude amounts to a denial of a truth vital to our system of doctrines, clearly taught in the Word of God, and believed by all evangelical branches of the Christian Church. It is quite true that in his pulpit utterances he seemed to have carefully Church. It is quite true that in his pulpit uttersnees he seemed to have carefully avoided setting himself in opposition to this truth, but he has, by his own confossion in private, at different times, expressed his dissent from it, so as to cause the impression to prevail among the people of his charge that their pastor does not believe in a dootrine taught in the Scriptures; a truth which he had engaged to uphold when he took his installation vows.

UNWISE IN HIS ACTS. "In this we feel that he has acted most unwisely, and has not exercised that care for the purity and peace of the church, which he was solemnly bound to do. We are not able to excuse our brother on the ground able to excuse our brother on the ground that his teachings do not touch the vitals of religion, for while it is quite true that genuine purity is not instigated by fear, and 'perfect love casteth out fear,' yet when we reflect that the doctrine of endless punishment is so clearly taught in the Word of Cod, as to have united all evangelical churches in the belief of it, that God who is most merciful can not have so revealed it, unless He who knows our hearts better than we know ourselves, had judged it quite important in its bearing upon the salvation of the world, and that to deny it is to leave sin without the just punishment God has appointed to it, thereby tending to create the impression that God thinks lightly of our transgressions; and when we consider that wherever true plety has flourished, this doctrine has been an article of the Christian faith, we cannot but feel that in our estimation of the great importance of this terrible truth, we are confirmed by the festimony of experience, and we believe that we have the approval of God.

ONE BIGHT IS RESERVED.

ONE RIGHT IS RESERVED. "Resolved, That the Presbytery does not think it necessary, at present, to define the degree of Rev. Mr. Bausman's departure from confessional orthodoxy as to the doc-trine of the relation of the human and divine

trine of the relation of the human and divine nature in the person of Christ, reserving our right to take any further action if it be required.

"Resolved, That the terms which the confession characterizes the holy scriptures, especially where it speaks of them as 'immediately inspired by God and by His singular care and providence kept pure in all ages,' and of the entire perfection thereof by any fair construction cannot but be understood as maintaining the doctrine of a perfectly inspired Word and the infallible guidance of the sacred writers, moving them to teach, However innocent our brother may have been of the intention, one cannot help but believe that the tendency of the way in which he has expressed himself on the subject of inspiration is to convey the impression of an imperfectly inspired Word; and that, too, notwithstanding he affirms that he holds to what by a fair construction of the terms what by a fair construction of the ter may be called the plenary inspiration