THE JUNTA'S STAND.

It Still Claims the Right to Arrest Refugees at the American Legation.

EGAN'S COURSE PROTESTED

The Minister Charged With Misrepresenting Chilean Affairs.

A SPECIAL ENVOY DISPATCHED

To This Country to Present a List of Grievances Against Him.

HIS RECALL WILL ALSO BE DEMANDED

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- The peculiar relations existing between the United States and Chile continue to excite a great deal of discussion in diplomatic circles. The latest information is that though no arrests have been made of persons coming to or departing from the United States Legation the Junta's police still keep it under surveillance, and the Junta has not abandoned the assumption of the right to make such arrests.

It is believed here, outside of the State Department at least, that Minister Egan must be harboring somebody who is peculiarly objectionable to the anthorities, as no other foreign legation has become involved in a controversy with them except the United States.

The assertion of some of the State Department officials that a foreign legation has the right to protect political offenders against the Government they have offended. and within the shadow of their capitol is treated by the most experienced diplomats as perfectly absurd, and they usually suggest that the United States Government would hardly have nequiesced if, at the close of the late war, President Davis, of the Confederacy, had sought and found asylum with the British Minister at Wash-

A BACKDOWN IS EXPECTED.

It is well established, however, that all precedent is against the stand taken by the dministration in the defense of Egan, and that a backdown will have to be made and Egan asked to resign. It is the general ex-pression here that this is the one sensible thing to do, as there can be no friendly intercourse between the two countries so long

as Egan is the representative at Santiago. This was plain to everybody but the State Department and the President from the first, and the opinion is frequently heard that the mere fact that Egan was not at once withdrawn showed there was an influence at work with the administration to create a feeling against the victorious party and possibly stir up a revolt against them. This may be a violent view of the matter, but there can be no doubt that the conducof this Government throughout the whole affair has been very remarkable, and that no sufficient explanation of its course has ever been vouchsafed the public.

MEAGERNESS OF EGAN'S NEWS. The difficulty of getting definite news in regard to the situation has also been peculiar. With the cable at his command and the heavy tells paid by the United States, it would seem that Egan should have been able to give a detailed statement of all occurrences in which the United States is interested, but instead of this his messages have been of the most meager and

r complexion. The representatives of the Junta now in Washington received information of this fact to-day. They say that the misrepresentations are so flagran' that their Government deemed it wise to take this course to impress the truth on this Government in a manner that would be impossible were they to depend on the transmission of official documents through the representatives here, who have been for months far away from

the scene of action and whose relations have

not at any time brought them into cordial

communication with the President or the State Department.

A CHILEAN ENVOY COMING. If it be true as telegraphed to day, that Senor Campos Pedro, a brother-in-law of Senor Jorge Montt, Chief of the Junta, has been dispatched to this country, londed with information, there will probably be a lull in the controversy until he is heard from, unless some act of Egan's should provoke a new outbreak. These who best know the temper of the Chileans, say it is astonish ing that no attack has been made on the American Legation by a mob, such as assembles there at times as though by magic.

If the Legation were stormed and Egan killed it would be a natural result of the intense feeling against him, and this country could do no more than demand indemnity.

The representatives of the Junta here assort, however, that the Junta are using the olice, not to watch and annoy the Legapolice, not to water and anno, tien, but to protect Egan and other property take United States from possible harm at of the United States from possible harm at the hands of a mob, preferring to let their own people believe that they are on the lookout for fugitives. It is probable, therefore, that there will not be further trouble. and that information will soon be at hand which will put an end to the present anomal-ous relations between the United States and

MANY IMPORTANT CASES

TO COME UP BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Will Be Given on the Sayward Seal Fisheries and Anti-Lottery Cases-Three Attacks on the McKinley Tariff Law to Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .-- The Supreme Court of the United States will meet next Monday for the October term,

The first case to be heard is that of exparte Thomas Henry Cooper, owner of the schooner Sayward, brought to test the con-trol of the United States over the scal fisheries of Bering Sea. The lottery cases are set down for argument after the Sayward case is disposed of. These cases involve the question of the constitutionality

of the recent anti-lottery legislation

Three of the cases advanced for hearing on the 19th involve questions bearing upon the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act. One of them is that of Marshall, Field & Co., appellants, vs the Collector of the port of Chicago. The firm imported goods on the 6th of October, 1890, and duty was levied on them under the McKinley act. The firm contended that the goods were dutiable under the set of March 4, 1885, which it was insisted had never been repealed. The constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act is attacked, on the ground that it never passed the House and Senaie, but that the bill which did pass the House and Senate, and which included the tobacco rate section, never was presented to the President, as required by the Constitution. The document signed by the President as the McKinley hill was not in fact, it is held, the bill as it passed the House and Senate.

The case of Charles Starnbach et al vs. the United States also raises the question suggested in the previous case, as well as other interesting points. An important case is that of the United States as Bailin, Joseph & Co. The case arises under the disbursements, \$28,879.82; assets, \$75,801.51. | BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Herr Book, a product the output of the coupling is changed.

act of the last Congress, providing for the classification of worsted cloths and woolens. One of the contentions of defendants in the lower court was that the act did not apply. because there was no quorum in the House of Representatives when the bill was passed.

THE SEIZURE OF THE OTTO

It Was Perfectly Proper According to the British Point of View,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- The statement ontained in the dispatch from Ottawa that the British sealer Otto had been seized by the United States ship Mohican on account of an irregularity in her papers, is pronounced at the Navy Department to be without the slightest foundation. Reports have been received at the Navy Department from Commander Cotton, commanding the Mohican, which shows that the Otto was seized August 31 for a violation of the modus vivendi; that she was taken in Bering Sea, 20 miles northwest of Unimak Pass, with a full sealing outfit and 48 seal-

skins on board. It further appears that five days before the seizure was made Commander Cotton had received an official letter from Com-mander Turner, senior British naval officer at Ounalaska, stating that he considered the Otto a just and lawful capture for any vessel of war of either nation. No question arose in reference to her papers. The Otto was delivered two days after her capture to the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship Pheasant at Oupplaska.

A NEW COLLEGE CODE

THAT RESTRICTS THE CALLS OF MALE ON FEMALE STUDENTS.

Wesleyan University's Social Sensation Young Gentlemen Only Allowed One Visit a Week to a Young Lady-Both Sexes Rebel Against the Edict.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 6 .- [Special.] -Wesleyan University has a lively social sensation and a dezen young lady students are freely expressing their minds regarding new order from the college authorities. Wesleyan has many charming young men among its students and the young ladies have found them agreeable companions in their hours of leisure. The young gentlemen have been permitted to call upon them at their dormitory, which, in the slang of the institution, is known as the "roost." Presi-dent Raymond recently conceived the idea that the calls of the young gentleman should be systematized. The matter was talked over by the faculty, and it was con-cluded that some plan should be adopted whereby the President might know which of the young gentlemen were frequenting the "roost." The outcome of the affair was that a general restriction has been placed upon calls. The new edict requires the filling out of a card, in this form:

Middleton Conn. ——1891. Signature of caller ——.

Evening desired ---.

Hour— Gentlemen are requested to bear in mind the following facts: The ladies do not re-ceive later than 10 o'clock. The ladies desire callers to conform to their cards. Not trans-

The members of the faculty claim that the e of these cards will operate advantageously in several ways. They can ascertain whether certain students are calling too frequentia, whether it is advisable, on ac-

coin: of the personal character of any of them, to shut off the privilegs. A young gentleman can hereafter obtain nly one card a week, on which is designated the evening he may call. Each young lady may receive not exceeding three evenings in the week. The young gentlemen and voung ladies are agreed in protesting against President Raymoud's new rule as an uncalled-for interference with their individual rights and privileges.

CHINESE IN A QUANDARY

In a Ferryboat and Not Allowed to Land on Either Sho e.

BUFFALA, Oct. 6.-To-day at noon the unsatisfactory character, and so misleading that the Junta has determined to send a representative to Washington to explain the instructions of Judge Cox, of Deputy Marsi al's men took four Chinamen matters and exhibit Minister Egan in his the Federal Court, who had ruled that they were to be returned to Canada as the country whence they came. When the When the pposite shore of the Niagara river, a di-mma presented itself. Two of the deorted Celestials had certificates of entrance to Canada and were accepted, but two had uone and were refused permission to land.
They remained on board the boat and
were ferried back to Buffalo. Here they
were not allowed to alight because of the exclusion act, and so they remained on board the ferryboat, plying back and forth

between the two countries, taking in the river scenery, but very much in doubt wheth-er they would ever set foot on dry land again. The captain of the boat was almost as distressed as the Chinese. He teared be might have to engage them as deck hands, since he could not land them anywhere as passengers. Finally the Canadian authorities agreed to their landing at Fort Erle, provided they paid the entrance fee. This the Celestials willingly agreed to do. Each produced the

requisite amount, \$50. FOOD EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

An Attempt to Bring Makers, Sellers, and Consumer's Together.

Boston, Oct. 6 .- A great step in an art long neglected was taken this morning when the Food and Health Exposition was opened, under the superintendof the Boston Retail Grocers' Association. The event is the first of the kind held in New England, and will be watched with no small interest by all who wish to see the advancement of the culinary art. All descriptions of food from the spices of India to the food products of the New World were exhibited. Health appliances of all kinds form no small feature of

The object of the association is to unite he manufacturers of food products and the wholesale and retail sellers so as to give the onsumers a better insight into what is being done for them. Lectures are to be given on cooking, both in theory and practice, regularly during the exhibition. The attendance this morning was rather meager, owing to the unpleasant weather. There were no formalities. All the exhibitors are not yet quite ready, but it is expected that about Wednesday everything will be in order.

SHOT HIS SCHOOL RIVAL IN A DUEL.

John B. Wood Sentenced to Spend His Life in State Prison.

HIWASSEE, GA., Oct. 6 .- John B. Wood shot and killed Alexander S. Brown in a duel last May and was to-day convicted of murder. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Wood was sentenced

to life imprisonment.
Wood and Brown were fellow students and class rivals in the Hiwassee Institute, a Methodist school. Both were members of influential families and widely related. Their rivalry spread to their friends, and at the commencement exercises last May their relatives marshalled in force. At the close of the exercise the young

men with half a dozen witnesses went to clump of woods near the town and fought a duel according to the code. Brown fell dead at the first fire. Upon the indictment and trial of Wood the greatest difficulty was experienced in se-curing jurors. Thirteen grand jurors were

disqualified because of their relationship to Wood or to Brown. Out of 117 men drawn as petit jurors

only the first requisite 12 were found not disqualified either by relationship or by opposition to capital punishment.

The State of the Actors' Fund. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.-The Actors' Fund

TWO NOTED MEN DEAD.

W. H. Smith, the Most Important Minister Under Salisbury, and

THE AGED KING OF WURTENBERG.

Wilhelm II., His Nephew, Will Succeed the Deceased Monarch.

BALFOUR MAY ASSUME SMITH'S OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 6.-The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Government leader in the House of Commons, who had been ill for some time past, suddenly suffered a relapse this morning and died this afternoon.

Mr. Smith made favorable progress toward recovery until yesterday, when he became worse and suffered a great deal of pain, owing to the recurrence of gout. This morning Mr. Smith's condition became critical, and he died at 3 P. M.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P. for East Manchester and Chief Secretary for Ireland, will succeed the late Mr. Smith as the Conservative leader in the House of Commons if the influence of the powerful Carlton Club and the opinion of the Conservative party as a whole rules in the decision to be made by Lord Salisbury. On the other hand, if the negotiations now pending for a reconstruction of the Cabinet based on the absorption of the Liberal Unionists are effected, Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will claim the leadership.

GOSCHEN'S CLAIM TO THE PLACE. An intimate friend of Mr. Goschen informs a correspondent that Lord Salisbury, during a critical period in the history of the coalition between the Conservatives and the Liberal-Unionists, gave a written assurance that Mr. Goschen should have the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons in the event (then a possibility, owing to Mr. Smith's state of health, and the rumor that he was about to be raised to the peerage) of the retirement of the First Lord of the Treasurer from that position.

Mr. Gladstone has wired the following message of condolence to the relatives of Mr. Smith: "I have received with grief the news of Mr. Smith's death. I shall long retain a recollection of his kindly nature, fine qualities and distinguished devotion to the

Mr. Smith, who was one of the representative business men of England, is popularly reputed to have left a fortune of about \$10,-000,000. He was born in this city June 24, 1825. He was educated at the Grammar School, Tavistock, and in November, 1868, he was elected to Parliament from West-minster, defeating Mr. John Stuart Mill-HIS FIRST CABINET PLACE.

He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from February, 1874, until August 8, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and went out of office on the retirement of the Conservatives in April,

In June, 1885, when the Conservatives were resurned to power, Mr. Smith was ap-pointed Secretary of State for War. In January, 1886, he was appointed Chief Sec-retary for Ireland, but the Salisbury Government fell immediately afterward and he neld the appointment for only six days. In Lord Salisbury's second administration he was again appointed Secretary of State for War, and when Lord Churchill resigned Mr. Smith became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons.

THE DEMISE OF A CROWN. A cable dispatch from Stuttgart says that the King of Wurtemburg died at 7 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for some time past, and yesterday his condition be-came so critical that the last rites of the church were administered to him. During the night his condition became worse, and he sank gradually until the end came.

Karl I, King of Wurtemburg, was born March 6, 1823, and ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I, on June 25, 1864. On July 13, 1846, he mar-lied the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna. daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of

Prior to the year 1804 Wurtemburg was a grand duchy, but by the peace of Pres-burg it was erected into a kingdom. The civil list of the ruler of the kingdom amounts to 1,769,000 marks, with additional grants of 293,960 marks for other members of the

The new king, William II, nephew of the dead monarch, presided at a Cabinet Council held here to-day. The Landstade, or "Estate" of the realm, will shortly be called together to take action on certain matters. In all of the streets of this city the people have draped their houses with mourning emblems as a mark of sorrow for

the death of the King. -THE AMERICAN PAVORITE.

According to the St. James Gazette, there has been danger recently that the Americans who gained such influence at the court of Wurtenburg some time ago would resume their sway, in which case it is understood the late King would have been forced to abdicate had not Queen Olga undertaken to prevent a recurrence of the scandals. The King since that time has been practically a prisoner in his apartments, as it was feared he would escape from Stuttgart and go to Paris, which the same paper concludes would probably have resulted in a scandal or a catastrophe

The Anglican Church Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 6.-The Archbishop of Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, to-day opened the Church Congress at Whyl, The Archbishop in his opening said that such meetings would be the means of drawing all bodies of Christians together and of promoting mutual justice, love and charity. The Bishop of Manchester defended the maintenance of the establishment and endow-ment of the Church in Wales. Several members of the American E₁-iscopal laity

Scotch Crofters for British Columbia. LONDON, Oct. 6 .- Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture of British Columbia, is now on a visit to England. He states that his Government will accept £50,000 of the £150,000 offered by Mr. Goschen for the preliminary experiment for the settlement of Vancouver by crofters. Mr. Turner asserts that the movement look-ing to annexation to the United States has no place in the practical politics of the colony.

The Pope May Yet Leave Rome.

PARIS. Oct. 6.-Owing to the recent exhibition of popular feeling aroused in Rome by the offensive act of a French pilgrim who recently insulted the tomb of the late King Victor Emanuel in the Pantheon, the question of the Pope leaving Rome and holding the next Papal Conclave abroad

No Favored-Nation Clause Hereafter. MADRID, Oct. 6.-The Spanish Government is negotiating a treaty of commerce with Portugal. In this connection it is in timated that no future Spanish treaty will contain the "favored-nation" clause.

A French Glassworkers' Strike. PARIS, Oct. 6.-French Glassworkers' Unions are supporting a strike of employes of factories at Carnaux and Montlucon, and it is proposed to inaugurate a general strike of glassworkers throughout France.

Russia Must Be Driven From Europe.

declared that Russia should be trampled to the ground at all costs. Everybody should contribute to the victory of the German flag and drive Russia out of Europe. Russia, he declared, ought to be revolutionized both externally and internally in order to eliminate the perpetual menace of war, and that Poland should be made an independent

ITALY'S POOR FINANCES.

THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EX-PORTS IS GROWING.

Conflicting Reports From the Commercial Trenty Negotiations-The Silver Question a Burning Issue in the Kingdom-Causes Driving the Coin From the Coun-

ROME, Oct. 6 .- The foreign commerce of Italy for the eight months ending August 31 shows that the imports exceeded the exports by 192,000,000 lire (\$38,400,000), while for the same period of 1890 they were 330,000,000 lire (\$66,000,000) in excess. During the same period the customs receipts declined 23,000,000 lire, due in large part to the decreased imports of cereals, which were 230,000 tons less than in 1890.

The reports concerning the progress of the commercial treaties at Munich continue to be conflicting. The official press express the conviction that they will have a favorable conclusion, while the opposition insists that the differences between the Italian and other representatives are almost irreconcilable

The press of Italy is much concerned over the recent decrees relating to the transporof the coupons due January 1 as cash for all payments to the Government. The tariff for the transportation of silver coin amounts to about 1 per cent for every 78 miles by land, which is virtual prohibition, not only o export, but even to the transportation between the various centers of Italy.

The monetary convention of 1885 authorized each member of the Latin Union to coin fractional silver coin to the amount of 9 lire or francs for each inhabitant. Italy has coined the full amount allowed, so she cannot obtain relief from the scarcity of silver change by buying bullion and coining it. Although her silver coins have no legal circulation in other States, yet in con-sequence of article 6 of the convention, which provides that the Government offices of each State shall accept the frac-tional silver coins of each of other States up to the sum of 100 lire, the Italian coins are accepted in the other countries without There is thus every inducement to export them, as they can be sold at substantially the same premium as gold, which is from 114 to 2 per cent. It is argued that the only possible way to prevent the export of silver is to make the paper currency equal in value to coin and to keep it so. The decree providing that coupons due January 1 shall be accepted by the Government as cash will virtually increase the paper circulation for the time being, but will probably accomplish the object intended, by the redemption of the coupons at home at the value of paper instead of in Paris, London or Berlin, where gold must be provided for that pur-pose at least a month in advance.

TURKISH BRIGANDS' LATEST JOB. They Attempt, but Unsuccessfully, to Wreck

a Passenger Train. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5 .- A band of brigands yesterday made a desperate attempt to wreck and rob a passenger train. The train was passing along a desolate portion of the Haidar-Pachaiamidt Railroad when the engineer discovered that some-

thing was wrong along the rails ahead. The train was brought to a standstill as soon as possible, and an examination of the line showed that the brigands had torn up the rails and so damaged the road bed that had the train not been stopped in time a disaster would have surely happened. The origands retreated as soon as they saw that their plan had miscarried, instead of attacking the train. This is only one of a series of similar outrages upon the part of Turkish brigands, and in which foreigners have usually suffered at the expense of the Porte, the latter having to indemnify the Govern ments to which the foreigners owed allegibrigands.

RENOUNCED A THRONE FOR LOVE.

The Heir to the Roumanian Crown Bound to Wed Mile, Vacaresco.

VIENNA, Oct. 6 .- It is reported that the heir to the crown of Roumania has renounced the throne and insists upon marrying Mlle. Vacaresco. The King has invited to the capital the youngest son of Leopold. of Hohenzollern, with the ides, it is supposed, of making him the heir to the

throne.

The Wharf Troubles at Wapping. LONDON, Oct. 6 .- The labor troubles at Wapping continued to-day with little or no prospect for an early settlement. The lightermen have now joined in the strike and are greatly assisting in stopping the riverside work. This morning only a few truckmen were at work and their vehicles had to be protected by police patrol. The wharf owners are supported by the Shipping Federation.

Roumania Can Check Russia, VIENNA, Oct. 6.-The Roumanian army is strong enough to prevent the advance of any Russian force to the river Pruth until Austria has mobilized her army.

Caprivi Prosecuting the Socialists. BERLIN, Oct. 6 .- Chancellor Von Caprivi has given orders that the first prosecutions be begun against Socialist workmen for attacking him at a public meeting.

THEY ENTER BOSTON AT LAST.

A Successful End to a Long Fight by Two Telegraph Companies.

BOSTON, Oct. 6 .- After many conferences and concessions, W. W. Gooch, counsel for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the New England Printing Telegraph Company, has succeeded in so adjusting the differences between the telegraph and electric companies that the two corporations which he represents will get a foothold in Boston. The story of the New England Printing Telegraph Company's previous attempt to obtain rights is pretty well known to the public, resulting in a veto by Mayor Matthews of the order passed by the Board of Aldermen and his subsequent attack on Police Commissioner Osborne on the ground that Mr. Osborne was a stockholder in the company.

Mr. Gooch at that time was not counsel for the company, and his connection with it the company, and his connection with it is of recent date. He was also retained by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, which desired similar rights, and the cause of both companies has been a common one.

In bringing about a satisfactory solution of what appeared to be a very difficult matter to settle, Mr. Gooch has induced the Committee on Electric Wires to have the various companies unite in the use of poles instead of having each company, as formerly, maintain separate lines.

Texas Lumber Men's Grievances.

ORANGE, TEX., Oct. 6 .- At a meeting of the mill men of Southeastern Texas and Southwestern Louisiana, held here to-day, resolutions were adopted that the depressed condition of the money market in the past year had curtailed the consumption of lumber by railroads and improvement companies; that the freight rates and railroad commission kept matters unsettled; that the commission rates matters unsettled; that the commission rates have shut this section out from a large part of trade, and that the present ruling prices are below the cost of production. It was resolved that the mills in this section reduce the output one-half until the present policy

HIS WIFE'S INSULTER

Shot Down by Ashley Howell for Which He Will Be Tried To-Day.

A SENSATIONAL GEORGIA MURDER.

Some Damaging Letters to Be Produced

Against Howell's Wife, WHICH REALLY CAUSED THE TRAGEDY

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WARRENTON, GA., Oct. 6.-To-morrov

the trial of Ashley V. Howell, charged with the murder of Captain W. J. McGrath, will begin. The story is one of sensational plot and development. On the 2d of last April Howell married Miss Julia De Beaugrine. Miss Julia was one of several sisters, and is a dashing brunette of handsome figure and attractive features. Before her marriage to Howell she was regarded as somewhat "fly," but the young couple moved immediately to Atlanta after their union.

Captain McGrath came from Charleston, S. C., about four years ago. He was about 40 years old and had a beautiful wife and three little children, who came with him to Warrenton, Bad blood arose between young Howell and McGrath, a few months before the former's marriage, which became known to several parties in Warrenton. When Howell and his young bridge left for At-lanta, however, the matter was forgotten, until one morning in early June Howell suddenly appeared at Warrenton. He remained about the town four days, when it began to be whispered that trouble was

OPENING OF THE TRAGEDY. As a sequel to this Captain McGrath was een to leave his store on the morning of the 11th of June last and walk toward the Court House with some mail matter in his hand. Howell was seated in the window of his brother-in-law's store. A moment after McGrath't form had disappeared in the doorway, Howell arose and walked toward the Court House.

Howell entered the room and approached McGrath. When within a few feet of the latter, Howell exclaimed: "Captain Mc-Grath, you have been writing letters to my wife." With this excited declaration he whipped out a pistol and fired five shots in rapid succession. Every shot took effect in McGrath's body and head except one. The wounded man sank to the floor with a groan. McGrath was removed to the hallway of the Court House, where, after speaking a few words, he breathed his last. The wife of the unfortunate man was in a millinery store not 50 paces away and heard every shot. Howell was met by Captain Shuoley, the Town Marshal, who put him under arrest. CAUSE OF THE MURDER

The letter which Howell claims that Me-Grath wrote to his wife and which fell into

his hands, thereby bringing about the tragedy, is said to be very repulsive and in-decent. Mrs. Howell told her husband at the time that McGrath had persecuted her for a long time with letters of a similar character, and denied bitterly that her conduct had been such as to warrant advances from McGrath. The defense will offer this letter and others of a similar character as evidence of justification on Howell's part, and the defense will offer witnesses whose testimony will develop the fact that Mc-Grath sent parties to Atlanta to secure the address of Mrs. Howell, in order to get in

communication with her.
On the other hand, the State will introluce about 20 letters from Mrs. Howell to McGrath, one of which, it is claimed, in vited the answer which fell into Howell's hands and precipitated the shooting. The contents of some of these letters abound in vulgarity of the most hideous type.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN

Haunts the Grave of a Dead Millionaire, Claiming to Be His Widow.

AUGUSTA, ME., Oct. 6 .- [Special.]-People acquainted with the late millionaire er, E. C. Allen, are greatly interested in a report that he who was always considered a single man was married to a German woman in Paris. E. C. Allen was buried in Augusta Sunday, August 9, 1891, and two watchers were stationed at his grave that night and were very much startled by the appearance of a woman at midnight, who knelt by the side of the grave and seemed in great sorrow. The next night the woman is said to have appeared again and the guards accosted her. In attempting to get her away her face, which is said to be beautiful, was disclosed and was seen to be sad as if from some great

The report states that she had an interview with Mr. Allen's sisters and bad made claims to the property as the legal wife of Mr. Allen. Oscar Holway, one of the ad-ministrators of the wealthy estate, says he has had no claim presented to him nor inti-mation of a claim. Miss Allen is out of town. It is not believed here that the great publisher was married, but that this woman is an adventuress trying to extort money.

KILLED BY AN BLEVATOR.

A Prominent Cincinnati Clergyman Meets

an Untimely Death. CINCINNATI, Oct. 6 .- At 6 o'clock this evening, Rev. Samuel Benedict, for many years the rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, was killed in an elevator. He was visiting a parishioner in the San Rafael flats, a splended building on West Fourth street. He had descended in the elevator from the third floor to the second floor, and was stepping out, when, by an unaccountable freak, the

He had stepped out with his left foot, and he tried to get back. The elevator caught his right leg near the hip between the car and the caken girder of the next floor. The bones were absolutely crushed into small pieces. After much trouble he was extricated, having been suspended next to the ceiling, in terrible agony, for several min-utes. Death relieved him before he reached the hospital. His dead body was taken to the home of his family. The whole parish is in deep mourning to-night. He was 61 years old.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-In response to Mrs. Harrison's call for a meeting of the Regents of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, nearly all the States were represented at the gathering to-night. Mrs. Harrison, who came from New England and especially to attend the meeting, presided. Mrs. Cabell, the Vice-President, entertained the society at her residence.

A Short-Lived Carmen's Strike. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 6.-This morning every one of the 300 employes of the Electric Street Railway Company went out on a strike for 12 hours for a day's work. The company finally agreed to pay the men extra for all overtime, and work

A Ruined Wall's Fatal Collapse. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.-The east wall of the Van Camp Packing Company building, which was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, fell this torenoon and buried five workmen in the debris. Walter Kerr was instantly killed, William Smith probably fatally in-jured and the others considerably bruised.

was resumed.

A Bicycle Record Smashed

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 6.-H. C. Tyler, of Highlandville, Mass., broke the world's record of 33 3-5 seconds for the quarter-mile on a safety wheel this after-noon, by making the distance in 33 1-5 sec-onds.

LOCAL METHODIST PREACHERS.

The National Association Elect Officer and Then Adjourn.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6 .- The annual convention of the National Association of Methodist Local Preachers adjourned this evening. These officers were elected: President, John R. Wright, D.D., of Washington, D. C.; vice president, Chauncey Shaffer, LL.D., of New York; R. D. Callahan, Kentucky; C. B. Stemen, Indiana; J. H. Simins, Wilmington; N. U. Walker, East Ohio; R. Crawford, Rock River; Robert S. McWilliams, Central Pennsylvania; Ebertezer Adams, Philadelphia; secretary, D. T. McFarlane, New York; assistant sec-retary, George J. Jones, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, C. G. Leigh, New York; treasurer, James North, Baltimore. The report of the Committee on Educa tion, looking to the endowment of the Taylor University at Fort Wayne, Ind., was adopted. The next convention will be held at Cleveland on the first Saturday of Octo-

ber, 1892. Uncarthed a Hog Cemetery.

Youngstown, Oct. 6 .- [Special.]-While contractors were excavating for an approach to new bridge, almost in the heart of the city, this afternoon, they unearthed a hog cemetery. The Board of Health found that the owner of the property had buried from 160 to 180 dead hogs, just under the surface of the soil, and the stench caused by the exeavation drove the workmen away. large quantity of lime was secured and the owner was notified to abate his pigpens within three days

Mining Engineers in Session GLEN SUMMIT, PA., Oct. 6 .- The 20th nnual meeting of American Institute of Mining Engineers opened here this evening. Sixty persons were added to the membership roll, which now reaches 4,000, from every State and Territory and many foreign lands. There are 30 papers on the programme but only a few were read this even-



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EXPOSITIO 1



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of cheap imitations, at "cut prices," offered by unauthorized dealers as Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines.

To prevent fraud and imposition, the genuine guaranteed medicines are sold only through regularly authorized agents, and at the following longestablished prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for Liver, Blood and Lung Diseases), . . \$1.00 Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), . . . \$1.00 Pleasant Pellets (for the liver), 25c. Comp. Ext. Smart-Weed, . . Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, .

But at these prices, which must be paid for the genuine, Dr. Pierce's medi-cines are not only the best, but they're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

There's "value received," or there's no pay. The manufacturers take all the risk by selling them on trial! As no other medicines are sold, through druggists, on such liberal and trying terms-it's an insult to your intelligence for any dealer to attempt to substitute other medicines for these, by recommending them to be "just as good," only that he

may make a larger profit. BISQUE OF BEEF.

-A LIQUID FOOD .-

makes pure blood and refreshing sleep.

Gives health and strength. For Dyspepsia, loss of Appetite, Physical and Mental Exhaustion and Overwork,

Tones the entire system. An ordinary dose of a wine-glassful equal to 1/4 ounce of nutriment.

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Popular music for the ladies at the afternoon concerts. NATIONAL AIRS in the evening, including the famous "Battle of Gettysburg" with Battery B, Cannon and Gatling Guns, in compliment to our comrades of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Make

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We believe you will be thoroughly pleased. Our long experience, loyalty to customers, and unquestionable qualities and prices are relied on to give us your custom. We have more styles of the very finest goods than you'll take

time to look at likely, and we're equipped with cutters and tailors capable of doing the finest tailoring.

You may expect our prices to be less than our neighbors'.

TWENTY PAYMENT LIFE POLICIES The first of the policies with 20-year Tontine periods, issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, end their Tontine period this year. The following table shows the result per thousand on 20 payment Life Policies, on the basis of maturing policies.

ash returns to Annual rate of Policy holders simple interact end of 20 est realized value at end years.

Annual rate of Paid-up Paid-up value at end on investm'ts of 20 yrs. Premiums on \$1,000 of assura'co for 20 years. 43/s p. ct. \$1,940 \$ 622 \$ 900 30 1,970 twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance 45% p. ct. 1,039 700 35 1,204 4% p. ct. 796 40 1,424 5 % p. ct. 45 924 2,170 55% p. ct. 1,096 1,746 50 2,430

There are other methods of settlement, illustrations of which will be given on application. Address, stating age,

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