THEN AND NOW.
Small Ads for Two Months Compared.
September, 1891.....5,911
Same Month 1890...3,967
Increase, 1,944.

# The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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THE DISPATCH.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

## NO SENATE CAUCUS.

### Republican Leaders Abandon the Plan of Drawing Party Lines at Once.

### A BRIEF OPENING SESSION.

### Governor Pattison's Message Is Listened to With the Utmost Attention, and

### PRONOUNCED A STRONG DOCUMENT.

### The Investigation of the Defalcations to Be Openly Conducted Before the Full Upper House.

### FLINN WRITES A MAJORITY REPORT.

It States That Boyer and McCamant Violated the Law, but Finds Palliating Circumstances in Precedents.

THE MINORITY MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—The Senate of Pennsylvania convened in extraordinary session at noon to-day. Promptly at 12 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Watres called the body to order, Chaplain Baker offered an earnest plea for divine guidance and the work for which the Senate was assembled was taken up. Newell, of Bradford; Mylin, of Lancaster; Penrose, of Philadelphia, and Mehard, of Lawrence, were the only absentees.

Newell and Mylin will be here to-morrow. Penrose is hurrying here from the mountains of Montana, and Mehard is dangerously sick. He is not expected to attend the session. The seat of Harlan, of Chester, will be vacant, the Senator having resigned since the last session. When President Watres told the purpose of the session he looked pale and haggard and his voice trembled. The Governor's proclamation convening the Senate was read and a committee was appointed to notify His Excellency that the session had convened.

**Pattison's Message Is Presented.**

The Governor promptly responded with his message. Its reading consumed just 30

*Lieutenant Governor Watres, the Presiding Officer.*

minutes and it was listened to with marked consideration. [The full text of Pattison's message will be found on the twelfth page of to-day's DISPATCH]. The Senate Chamber was crowded with politicians of both parties from every part of the State and a positive silence prevailed during the reading.

Senator Flinn was one of the most attentive listeners. He stood on his feet during the entire reading and at its conclusion he left the chamber and did not return until to-night. He went out of the city, but refused to say where he had been.

The message was the one topic of conversation during the day. The Republicans contend that it contained nothing new on the subject of the charges against State Treasurer Boyer and Auditor General McCamant. Senator Gobin, who will assume the Republican leadership during the session, says the message is a strong one.

**The Republican Caucus Declared Off.**

However, he believed that Governor Pattison had used what material he had to the very best advantage, and, to prevent the impression that their inquiry into the charges against the State officials would in any way be colored by political prejudice, the Republican caucus was declared off. The Democrats had decided beforehand to hold no caucus and to keep the surface clear of political feeling. This policy, which is supposed to have originated with Secretary Harrity, more or less embarrassed the Republicans, and the mild example served an effective purpose in forcing the majority party to change its plans.

Mr. Harrity is looked upon with a good deal of suspicion by the Republicans here. They fear he has a cold deck concealed somewhere about his clothes, and they are anxious lest he flash it on them before the game gets rightly started.

The committee of seven appointed to draft rules to govern the session spent this afternoon discussing methods to guide the body. The committee is composed of Gobin, Thompson, Grady, Packer, Ross, Sloan and McDonald, four Republicans and three Democrats. While they have not reached any conclusion, they have decided that the proposed investigation will be conducted in the open Senate and there will be no attempt to hamper the Governor or the inquiry.

**Some Partisan Allegations Heard.**

The Republicans charge that the Governor is anxious to have the session extend until after the election, and they argue that his determination to investigate the police court and constables of Philadelphia is part of his plan to prolong the meeting. On the other hand the Democrats assert that the Republicans will delay the inquiry until after the election for protection to their party.

The Senate was only in session for an hour to-day. When it meets at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the policy of both parties will be outlined and what promises to be the most remarkable contest the State has ever experienced will be fairly launched. Senator Ross, the recognized Democratic leader, said to-night that the duty of the Senate was plain. It cannot, he says, act as a jury, as the Governor must take the final action. If the Senate finds that the Auditor General and State Treasurer have violated the laws of the

*Attorney General Hensel, Who Appears as Prosecutor.*

State the Governor must be so addressed by the Senate. The accused must then be given a hearing by the Governor in their own defense and unless they can satisfy His Excellency of their innocence and that there exists no reasonable cause for their removal they will be displaced, not by the Senate, but by the Governor. HERBERT.

## DEFENDING THE OFFICIALS.

### FLINN WRITES THE MAJORITY REPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE.

**Republicans Say That It is a Strong Document—A Number of Recommendations for Bettering State Finances—Democratic Minority Report Probable.**

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The majority report of the Legislative Investigating Committee was sent to the Governor this afternoon. A minority report has been prepared, but it has not yet been definitely determined whether it will be issued. The majority report, Senator Flinn said to-night, was written by him in Pittsburg last week. Among the Republicans the report is considered positively strong, but the Democrats contend that it is only a well prepared defense of the officials charged with violating the law and does not bear on the work of the committee or the ugly facts brought out during the inquiry.

The report, after detailing the manner of its being called into existence, states that it acceded to the request of the Governor to allow the Attorney General to participate in the investigation, but that the latter called no witnesses who had not already been examined by the committee, except certain witnesses relative to the payment of rebates on mercantile advertising. The committee, in accordance with Senator Flinn's resolution offered in view of the fact that the Senate had been called to consider the same subject matter upon which the committee had been working, offers the following conclusions as its preliminary report:

**Unable to Find Enough Evidence.**

The committee, with the aid of the Attorney General, has been unable to find any further evidence than that herewith submitted, relative to the management of the State Treasury and Auditor General Department in connection with the recent embezzlement of public money by John Bardsley, ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia county. The evidence wholly fails to disclose any just ground for suspicion as to the personal or official integrity of Henry K. Boyer, the present State Treasurer. The evidence fails to show any act of personal or official dishonesty on the part of Thomas McCamant, the present Auditor General, or the improper receipt by him of any money, either directly or indirectly, from John Bardsley. The letters written by said McCamant to said Bardsley, and which are alleged to indicate the improper receipts of money, were explained by Mr. McCamant as referring only to small personal courtesies and having no reference whatever to payments of money. Mr. McCamant solemnly denies under oath having ever received $1 of money from Bardsley either directly or indirectly, in the manner suggested or from any one representing him, either by way of gratuity, division or interest, rebate from mercantile advertising, or from any other source, and this denial is not contradicted by any evidence which this committee could find.

The evidence shows that the loss to the State and the City of Philadelphia through the recent heavy embezzlement of John Bardsley, ex-Treasurer of said city, resulted in a large measure from an exceedingly reprehensible custom of the Auditor General's department and the department of the State treasury under the present and under many preceding heads of these departments, of allowing County Treasurers to withhold, often for many months, large sums of money, which had been collected by them on account of taxes and licenses due to the State.

**The Fault of the Custom.**

This custom resulted, in this instance, in making it possible for John Bardsley to embezzle large sums of money, which would have probably been saved to the State if the accounts had been more promptly settled, and if the settlements when not made had been more promptly placed in the hands of the Attorney General for collection. But both the Auditor General and State Treasurer testified that these sums of money were withheld by John Bardsley against their repeated protests, and that they were constantly urging him by letter and by personal interviews to pay over the sums for which he was in arrears. They also testified that until his downfall in May last they had not the slightest reason to doubt his integrity and ability to pay, and that in allowing him further time in which to make payment in full before sending the account to the Attorney General for collection, they were only following the precedent established by all their predecessors for many years back, and were acting upon the construction put by departments for many years on existing laws allowing them to grant extensions of time.

He also testified that it is impossible for the Auditor General and State Treasurer to enforce the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of June 1, 1889, which requires the payment in full of the personal property tax on or before the second Monday of November in each year, because it is impossible for the Auditor General and State Treasurer to make settlements against counties until after the Board of Revenue Commissioners—which is required by law to adjust valuations and equalize these taxes between all the different counties of the State—has met and determined what is the amount of said tax which is actually due from each county, because not until then can the State Treasurer issue his precept to said county calling for the payment of the amount of tax thus bound to be due by it.

**Impossible to Obey the Law.**

It is also impossible for the State officers to compel county and city treasurers to observe the provisions of the act of 1857, 1874 and 1889 requiring them to make quarterly returns and payments of moneys received by them for the Commonwealth, because

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

## ON GARFIELD GROUND.

### McKinley Speaks in the Old District of the Martyr President.

### TOUCHING EULOGY OF THE DEAD

### Delivered in the Presence of Some of the Garfield Family.

### THE MAJOR HOT ON CAMPBELL'S TRAIL

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

PAINESVILLE, Oct. 13.—Major McKinley is moving over the Western Reserve with a hop, skip and jump. He travels as fast as a lightning change artist doffs one outfit for another. This morning early he made a speech to the dock men at Ashtabula; in the afternoon he spoke to a very large audience at Painesville for nearly two hours, and this evening he entertained a crowd of voters at Burton. Such a strain is sure to tell on the strongest constitution, but so far the Major doesn't seem to mind it.

The central meeting was at Painesville. McKinley was received by a large concourse of Republicans. Lake is the smallest county in the State, but it enjoys the distinction of raising principally Republicans. All the faithful in Garfield's old district, the many Republican votes wasted on Congressmen in the famous "shoe string" section, turned out to greet their candidate. If these people can't get the number of Congressmen they think they are entitled to they propose to make up the loss by a rousing vote for the Major.

After parading around the town an informal reception was held at the hotel. In the turnout were a number of Swedes and some Italians engaged in unloading iron at Fairport. They carried banners with such inscriptions: "We couldn't make a living in a free trade country, so we moved over here." We want a tariff on iron ore." "Our wages depend on the tariff," etc.

**FARMERS WITH TIN BANNERS.**

A large number of farmers came to town with their wagons decorated with the flag. One had a rusty pie pan marked "imported tin" dragging from his vehicle, others had tied pieces of bright tin on poles, which they boldly proclaimed was of American manufacture, Mr. Campbell to the contrary notwithstanding. Major McKinley didn't have time to shake hands with the young ladies in the seminary like the Governor, but he drove by the school and the girls cheered him. It is plain that one candidate wont be outdone by the feats of the other in this blooming village.

Painesville is a beautiful place, full of green lawns, fine homes, ancient elms and flowers. The meeting was held in the park and the Major talked from the stand that Garfield stood on in 1880, when he made a great speech to an enormous crowd. Among those on the platform and in the crowd were James R. Garfield, J. Stanley Brown, the husband of Mollie Garfield, who returned last week from a trip to Bering Sea as an agent for Secretary Foster; Captain J. B. Burrows, a brother of the Michigan Congressman; Mayor Meigs and others.

**A BIG MAJORITY PREDICTED.**

Mr. Cope, candidate for State Treasurer, came over from Cleveland. He has come to the conclusion that the Republicans will have a majority of 20,000 in the State. Captain Burrows is a good judge, and he shares in Mr. Cope's belief. The people in the Reserve claim they will give the Major not less than 25,000 of a plurality. Young Garfield also figures on a good safe majority for the Major.

One of McKinley's strong points on the stump is the courteous manner with which he suffers interruptions and answers questions. To-day he stopped for fully 10 minutes to enlighten a benighted Democrat on the silver question. Most speakers invite a cross-examination for the purpose of crushing the questioner with sharp wit. Not so with McKinley, and I think his method has made him votes. Captain Burrows introduced the Major. He is a good talker, like his brother, Julius Cæsar, who was one of the orators at the last banquet of the Americus Club, of Pittsburg. He said it was the greatest political meeting he ever saw in Lake county. He added that Campbell's crowd looked like a pauper funeral in comparison, but he thought there would be a burial in November, and the other side would furnish the corpse. This sally made the crowd laugh.

**A MIGHTY SHOUT FOR BLAINE.**

He concluded by saying that McKinley was next "to the foremost man of the world, the man we love most and is most feared in Europe, the man from Maine." There was a mighty shout at this allusion to Blaine, and when it ceased McKinley commenced his speech. He started out by paying a tribute to Garfield in these words: "He was my dearest and nearest friend. Nobody outside of his family missed Garfield more than I did, and I am here to add my testimony to his worth while living and to his memory now that he is dead. What great names the old Nineteenth district of Ohio has presented—Wade, Giddings and Garfield. Three of America's greatest sons." During this eulogy James R. Garfield sat within a few feet of the Major.

McKinley then discussed the tariff and silver questions in his usual way. Among other things he said a merchant recently in New York published a list of 50 manufactured articles, 49 of which were cheaper under the McKinley tariff than they had been and the only one advanced was pearl buttons. All of the articles were 50 per cent cheaper than they had been under a revenue tariff in 1850.

For the benefit of the ore handlers he said 38,000 miners were employed in the United States digging iron. The mills and the furnaces which use up the ore in Pennsylvania are kept up by the tariff. They couldn't exist 60 days without it. "Now then," he demanded, "what good would iron ore do you and the miners if there were no mills to take the product? and this is what would happen under free trade."

**A REPLY TO CAMPBELL.**

When Governor Campbell was here he read the difference in appraisement for farm lands in Lake county between 1880 and 1890. As the valuation was much reduced, he claimed the lands had depreciated several millions. To this McKinley replied that a board had been appointed to equalize appraisements and they decided the farmers were paying more than their share of taxes. The valuations were reduced and he wanted to know if any farmer objected to it. He then asked the farmers who were willing to sell their lands at the appraised value to stand up. The only response was a general laugh. The Major then touched up the wool and tin industries. He was frequently applauded and made a good impression.

Major McKinley and the newspaper men were routed out this morning at 6 o'clock to pay a visit to Ashtabula Harbor. The balance of the day till late in the evening was occupied in making votes. This is only a sample of the daily life which the candidates and correspondents are leading in the campaign. It is late to bed and early to rise, thus reversing all maxims of health. A special train had been provided to the Harbor, and a company of Republicans joined the Major. McKinley boarded the same tug that carried Governor Campbell a few weeks ago, and was taken around and shown the ore docks.

Several large lake vessels were unloading ore for Pittsburg, but the bulk of the craft at present are engaged in the grain trade. Last year 2,250,000 tons of ore were landed at Ashtabula and distributed in Pittsburg and the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. It has grown to be the largest ore center on the lakes. McKinley was much impressed with the magnitude of the work and the operations of the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore roads. The people want the Government to build a harbor of refuge, and this summer a Congressional committee visited the place to see what could be done.

**THE ORE-HANDLERS' GREETING.**

It was early in the morning, but the ore-handlers were already at work. As the tug passed through the channel whistles were blown on the vessels, the deck hands cheered lustily and the Major responded by doffing his hat. Fortunately the wharf population, which, it is said, can give pointers to a Bowery tough, had not arisen, or McKinley would have received a lively reception. When Campbell was here a big fat woman danced a hornpipe on the wharf for his benefit. The Governor turned off the joke by saying it was intended for the correspondents.

At the close of the tour of the Harbor a little company gathered around McKinley's car and asked for a speech. Stepping out on the rear platform, the Major delivered the best talk I have heard him make. He spoke in a conversational and simple way to the ore handlers and deck hands before him. Possibly the weird place and the early hour affected the Major, for he appeared to feel deeply every word he uttered and so did the small crowd. They were as silent as death and listened attentively. The Major said he was for his own country against all mankind. The foreigners hate the new tariff law and would wipe it off the statute books if they had the power.

Peter Cooper once remarked that he would rather put an enemy in charge of the standing army than allow a rival country to dictate the commercial policy of the nation. He contrasted the wages paid in free trade England and America. "The Democrats say," continued McKinley, "that protective tariffs concentrate wealth. Go to free-trade England and see how the wealth is concentrated there. Free trade, as Cardinal Manning said recently, produces an irresponsible wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other for the workmen.

**A LESSON IN PROTECTION.**

There is no country on the face of the earth where the wealth is so well distributed as in the United States, where so many workingmen own their own homes. If laborers receive 50 cents a day in England and they get $2 here it is not hard to tell where the money goes. The capitalist doesn't get it, as the Democrats charge, but the workmen. I warn you to be careful of free trade, and don't vote for it. It is not a leap in the dark, for you know where you land. I wouldn't take a commission for the highest office in the gift of the people and vote for free trade. It is against my principles. I am for my country first and always.

McKinley was applauded at the conclusion of his speech. Things are not as lovely in Ashtabula county as I thought they were. I was told this morning that the People's party has a considerable following and will cut into the Republican and Democratic vote. There is a strong rivalry between Jefferson and Ashtabula for the possession of the county seat. The former place holds the honor, but the town is isolated and is on the decline. Bad feeling has been stirred up, and it is feared will do the Republican party no good.

Captain Reeves, who represented the district in the last Legislature, was turned down by the Jefferson Republicans because he introduced a bill to have the Court House removed to Ashtabula. The people promptly indorsed the Captain. He is popular in Ashtabula and his election is expected. In times past old Ashtabula could always be relied on to give a big Republican majority, but it would not surprise the knowing ones to see it reduced a little this fall. To-morrow McKinley speaks in Ravenna. ISRAEL.

## FREE TRADE HIS THEME.

### CAMPBELL MAKES TWO ATTACKS ON THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

**An Effort to Make Workingmen Believe Protection Is Harmful to Them—At Senator Brice's Home—A Large Crowd Assembles to Hear the Governor.**

LIMA, O., Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—Governor Campbell made two speeches to-day. The first was at Spencerville, in the southwestern corner of this county. It is a strong Democratic community, and it was not unnatural that the Governor should have a large meeting. Between 3,500 and 4,000 people turned out to hear the Governor talk free trade and financial depression. He was given a hearty reception at the station and was escorted to a beautiful grove near the village by a party of gaily decorated young ladies.

After a few complimentary remarks the Governor plunged into the tariff question. He claimed the consumers paid the tax, and made an effort to prove that the American farmers had been especially legislated against. Governor Campbell took up Major McKinley's explanation of the decreased value of farm lands. He said Major McKinley was right when he said the appraisement of farm lands should be decreased in order to make the taxes of the farmers lighter, but what he complained of was the class legislation which cheapened the price of farm lands and made them less valuable to their owners. The Governor was frequently interrupted by applause, and his free trade talk evidently pleased his Democratic auditors.

After the meeting he took a carriage and was driven 13 miles across the country to this city. This is the home of Senator Brice, and the Democrats are numerous here. The meeting was held in Music Hall, which seats 1,500 people, and the building was well filled during the Governor's speech. He was escorted from his hotel by the Brice Club and given a cordial greeting. His speech to-night was directed largely to the wage-workers, and he endeavored to convince his audience that the tariff was a great burden on the American workingman. He did not touch on silver or State issues, his sole theme being the tariff.

### ALLISON IN OHIO.

**He Tells the Potters of East Liverpool What the Tariff Has Done for Them.**

EAST LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—Senator Allison, of Iowa, has consented to make two speeches in Ohio. One of them he delivered this evening in this city and the other will be delivered to-morrow night in Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman. Senator Allison left his home last night and came directly here. This evening to an immense crowd he delivered one of the most brilliant speeches ever listened to in this city, his themes being silver and the tariff.

The Senator gave a very interesting history of the coinage of moneys in various countries, and made very plain the dangers in the fallacious doctrine of free and unlimited coinage of silver. His closing arguments were devoted to describing the benefits of a tariff to the workers of America, and especially to her great pottery interests. He spoke of the earnest efforts of Major McKinley in Congress to secure and maintain an adequate tariff on pottery and said that to Major McKinley more than any other man the potters were indebted for the fact that the tariff on pottery was not reduced. The speech was heartily cheered at every turn by an audience made up of representative foreign and American workmen.

**Harrison's Home Goes Democratic.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The city election to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket by majorities now estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000. Sullivan, for Mayor, the present incumbent, runs 1,000 ahead of his ticket. The campaign was the most exciting and bitter in the history of municipal politics.

## MILLS NOT THE MAN

### For the Speakership, According to Congressman Hemphill.

### CRISP MUCH BETTER QUALIFIED.

### He Is Considered the Safest Leader By Many Old Members.

### THE ALLIANCE ACTIVE IN THE SOUTH

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Representative Hemphill, of South Carolina, one of the youngest and most brilliant of the Southern Democrats in Congress, is a firm believer in the destiny of Congressman Crisp to be the next Speaker of the House. Discussing Judge Crisp, Mr. Hemphill said to-day:

"The old members generally appreciate his fitness for the position and I have no doubt of his election. Mr. Mills has performed party service which we all appreciate, and I regret deeply that he should run for an office to which he cannot be elected. Many of us will vote against him with regret that we feel compelled to do so, but a man, however able and distinguished, is not suited for every position to which he may aspire. The interests of the party will be best subserved by the election of Mr. Crisp, I believe, and therefore I shall vote for him. He is sound on all Democratic principles, as all old members who have served with him know, and he has the qualities of a safe leader, chief among them sound judgment.

"Mr. Mills will better serve the party on the floor, and on the stump he has few equals. It is no disparagement of his ability to say that he is not just fitted for the Speakership. The Speakership cannot be considered as a reward for party services, but as a place where work must be done, and great skill as a manager and good judgment are important."

Speaking of the Farmers' Alliance movement and of finance, Mr. Hemphill said: "The Alliance folks are very active. I don't see that there has been any diminution of their activity, but I do not think that the Alliance of the South could be led into any third party movement. Many of their demands are proper enough and grow out of the present condition of affairs. I think that a reduction of taxation and a safe and proper increase of the currency will satisfy them.

"Undoubtedly there is need of more currency, and I think it is possible to make the necessary increase in a perfectly safe manner, so that $1 will be as good as any other, without any depreciation of the value of our currency."

### BAD SEAMANSHIP THE CAUSE.

**The Loss of the Despatch a Disgrace to the American Navy.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—The bad seamanship which resulted in the total loss of the United States steamer Despatch seems to be gradually understood by the officials of the Navy Department, who at first accepted the catastrophe as something inevitable under the circumstances. It seems that the lightship off Assateague, instead of being unrepresented by being absent for repairs, was replaced by another lightship, and that as there was no intervening fog, the Despatch should have had no difficulty in avoiding the shoals and the

The judgment of the officers which led them to hug the shore when there was rough weather, instead of standing out to the open sea, is now roundly criticised in naval circles, and in fact the whole movement of the vessel is characterized as a disgrace to seamanship, and as showing that American officers and sailors are not to be compared in efficiency with their brethren of foreign craft. The misfortunes of the Despatch, the Tallapoosa and the other American vessels have earned a name for incompetency for American seamen among foreigners not complimentary to the former, and the complete wreck of the Despatch will doubtless lead to an investigation, which may serve to stir up naval officers in a very lively manner.

### THE ANARCHISTS' CASE

**Before the Supreme Court, Together With an Electrocution Motion.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Moses Salomon, of Chicago, counsel for Fielden and Schwab, the Chicago Anarchists under sentence of life in Joliet Penitentiary, stated that notice had been served on the Attorney General of Illinois that a motion would be made in the Supreme Court to advance the causes and to set a date for hearing argument. The Court will make a decision at an early date. General B. F. Butler will argue the case in association with Mr. Salomon.

The New York electrocution law, which has been before the Federal Supreme Court a number of times, came before it again to-day on a motion made by Attorney General Taber, of New York, to dismiss, affirm or advance the cases of Charles McElvaine and Nicolo Trezza, condemned murderers, who are awaiting death by the electric current. The Court took Mr. Taber's motion under advisement.

### HALFORD DANGEROUSLY ILL.

**A Consultation of Physicians Over the President's Private Secretary.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—A consultation of three prominent physicians, Drs. Sowers, Busey and Lincoln, was held to-day at the bedside of E. W. Halford, President Harrison's private secretary. While the physicians do not admit that Mr. Halford's condition is dangerous, it is well known that he has been for a week, and is now, a very sick man and the chances are that the President will be deprived of his services for some time to come.

Mr. Halford has been the President's right hand ever since he was inaugurated, and has been a very hard worker. He is suffering from a serious internal trouble and great anxiety is felt by his friends. His illness is especially embarrassing to the President just at this time, when there is such an unusual accumulation of work at the White House.

### BLAINE'S INTENTIONS.

**Joe Manly Says He Will Be on Duty in Washington Next Week.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—If the statemant of James G. Blaine's most intimate personal and political friend is to be taken as authentic, the Secretary will be in Washington and on duty at the State Department not later than October 20. J. H. Manley, the postmaster at Augusta, is in town to-day on business with the Postoffice Department, and every man who met him on the street or elsewhere, stopped him with the inquiry about Mr. Blaine's health and political intentions. Mr. Manley talks with apparent freedom, but refuses to say anything beyond what is stated above.

Whether Blaine is in robust health, or whether he is to be a Presidental candidate, Mr. Manley does not say, but those of the Blaine men who have talked with him seem willing to create the impression,

*JUSTICE MUST BE BLIND.*

whether right or wrong, that Mr. Blaine has almost entirely recovered his health, and that his physical condition is not such as to have any weight in determining his political future. At any rate, he means to take hold of the State Department work with enthusiasm in less than 10 days.

### LIFE-SAVING PROJECTILES.

**Practical Tests Needed to Determine the Safety of the Things.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, which was specially convened for the purpose of determining the best system of line-carrying projectiles for use in case of marine disasters, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it states that it is unable with the data at hand to determine the question as to whether certain guns and rockets can be used with safety to the crews of those having occasion to use them without practical tests.

The board, therefore, recommends that the question be referred to the ordnance bureau of the War Department for conducting the best facilities for conducting experiments. The board makes an additional report on the suggestion that line-carrying projectiles with firing apparatus might be advantageously carried on vessels.

## PAULINE HALL WEDDED.

### A BOSTON RUBBER SALESMAN THE SINGER'S NEW HUSBAND.

**They Have Been Married for Several Months and the Secret Has but Just Leaked Out—Pauline's Former Matrimonal Venture With Mr. White.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—Pauline Hall and her opera company appeared here at McAuley's Theater the first three night of last week, and the fact has just been discovered that she is the wife of her manager, Mr. George B. McClellan. They stopped at the Louisville Hotel, registered as Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan and occupied the same apartments.

The clerk says that Mr. and Mrs. McClellan made no reference to the date of their marriage. The marriage had been kept very quiet, for it was unknown to some of Miss Hall's own company.

A dispatch from New York says: The *Dramatic News* says that the marriage of Miss Hall and Mr. McClellan took place last summer at Bath, Me., but was kept a secret until last week. Miss Hall met Mr. McClellan just before her withdrawal from the Casino company over two years ago, when he was traveling agent for a Boston rubber company. He is a good-looking, pleasant mannered fellow, and was very devoted in his attendance upon the actress.

It was rumored two years ago that he had married her. Miss Hall had at that time just secured a separation from her first husband, a Mr. White. Her maiden name was Pauline Schmidtgall. She owns a house in this city.

### THE DEATH OF LEVI BATES.

**His Life Was Insured for $159,000 and the Companies Will Not Contest.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—Funeral services over the remains of Levi M. Bates were held this evening. It is believed by those in a position to know that Mr. Bates left considerable property. When he failed in business in 1888 his wife was a preferred creditor for nearly $60,000, and the Madison avenue house, settled on his children, is worth as much more. It is thought that the will, with the exception of one bequest, leaves everything to the three children.

The insurance men were still talking to-day of the losses caused by Mr. Bates' death. As far as could be learned none of the companies will contest the policies, and the amounts will be paid in full. W. G. Bates notified the four accident insurance companies to-day of his father's death by accident. According to the information furnished by the officers of the different companies Mr. Bates held policies aggregating to $159,000.

**Bishops Esher and Bowman Re-elected.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The German Evangelical Association to-day re-elected Bishops Esher and Bowman, and elected Rev. S. C. Breyfogle, of Reading, and Rev. William Horn, of Cleveland, editor of the *Botschafter*, to the two new bishoprics created this morning. The remainder of the officers will be elected to-morrow, it is thought, and there will be but few changes.

## THE NEWS DIRECTORY.

To-day's 12-page DISPATCH has interesting matter upon every page. Hurried readers will find the following index a convenience:

PAGE 1.
The Extra Session. McKinley's Campaign. Speakership Fight. Castaways on Trial.
PAGE 2.
A Down-Town Fire. Local Political Matters Pittsburg's Busy Hotels.
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Ghosts in a Park. Want Ads.
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Editorial. Views of Carnegie. Social and Personal.
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The Revival of the Rivers.
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The Irish Struggle. Pan-Republic Congress. Industrial Features. A Yacht Disaster.
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The Baseball Muddle. General Sports. News From Neighboring Towns.
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Methodist Council. Horses of America. Some Tin Plate Arguments.
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Features of Trade. Market Reports.
PAGE 12.
Full Text of Pattison's Message.

## CASTAWAYS ON TRIAL.

### A Rigid Church Investigation of the Brooklyn Couple Who

### FLOATED OUT FROM CONEY ISLE,

### And Said They Were Carried by a Spanish Vessel to Florida.

### THEIR PASTOR POSES AS A DETECTIVE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 13.—About one week ago a stout, middle-aged gentleman arrived here from Brooklyn. He put up at a quiet house, and armed with credentials and letters to several prominent citizens here soon began investigations in a quiet way anent the Thornton-Jewell castaway story. It was several days before THE DISPATCH correspondant could locate the gentleman who proved to be Rev. David Junior, of Brooklyn, pastor of Elder Thornton's church. The reverend gentleman insisted on remaining incognito.

Mr. Junior began his investigation by going down to Pablo Beach and trying to ascertain if a person who landed there could get to Jacksonville by walking, without crossing creeks or bayous. After long and patient search he ascertained to his own satisfaction at least that a person landing several miles below Pablo could walk to this city, 30 miles or so, without crossing any creeks. This put him in excellent humor and he began corroborating the Thornton story.

**FAITH IN HIS PARISHIONERS.**

When seen to-day he was greatly pleased at the result of his visit to the seashore, as he says it only makes his faith in Thornton stronger. He has ascertained also that the old package of clothes said to have been discarded by Thornton were not his at all. He met Dr. Neal Mitchell, Hon. J. C. Greeley, Judge W. B. Owen and many others, all of whom were asked by him as to their views of the possibility of the Thornton story.

This afternoon he met Editor Carter and had a long talk with the man who played such a prominent part in connection with Conductor Barr of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mr. Carter was the man who got on the New Orleans train at Pensacola, and says he rode 20 miles with Thornton and Miss Jewel, identifying them afterward in Jacksonville.

Mr. Carter gave Mr. Junior a long statement of his connection with the case, in which he very strongly reiterated his identification of the alleged castaways and said that he was willing to swear to it. He said he particularly noticed Sam and Eva, because he thought they were bride and groom.

**AN AFFECTIONATE COUPLE.**

They sat facing him only three seats off and on the opposite side of the car. He watched them about one hour. They seemed very affectionate. Mr. Junior was disappointed at the recital. Editor Hawthorn, of the *Times-Union*, was also interviewed, and he said that the identification of Thornton and Eva by Mr. Carter and Mr. Barr, the Pullman car conductor, was complete, and that judging from their discomfiture when discovered escaping from their boarding house half a day before they had intended going it looked very suspicious, and to his mind was conclusive evidence of stress of mind at being found out.

Paul Barr, the Pullman conductor, was seen, too, and he firmly stuck to his first story. After a long detailed account of the day's trip he wound up with: "That man and woman were in my car, without a shadow of doubt. I should have recognized them in darkest Africa." This testimony was disappointing to Mr. Junior, for he seemed to have come here with the intent of finding Thornton's story true. Mr. Raebuck, of the same congregation, is also here running out the story on his own hook.

**A CHURCH INVESTIGATION.**

A dispatch from New York says: When Samuel W. Thornton came back to Brooklyn last month from Florida with his sister-in-law, Eva Jewell, and told his fellow-elders of Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church that they were rescued off Coney Island, then carried down to Florida in a Spanish schooner, the elders resolved to get at the facts for themselves. Mr. Moses G. Young, one of the elders, said to-night that the Rev. David Junior, the pastor of the church, had been to Florida for a week at the church's expense.

"Our church is poor," said Mr. Young, "but we felt that the good name of a fellow elder was at stake as well as the reputation of the church, and we decided to get at the bottom of the matter by sending our pastor over the ground to find out for us whether Mr. Thornton's story was true or false. Mr. Junior will probably return in a few days now."

### POOR DIRECTORS MEET.

**R. D. McGonnigle, of Pittsburg, on the Committee to Revise the Poor Laws.**

READING, PA., Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of the Directors of the Poor opened in New Keystone Hall this morning, with President Charles S. Snyder, of Philadelphia in the chair. Mayor Merritt was introduced and welcomed the visitors. Vice President Gould, of Erie, made the response. The roll call showed over 200 delegates in attendance. Delegate Jones, of Scranton, offered resolutions of condolence on the death of James I. Hill, of Sunbury, and Dr. S. S. Schulze, of Danville, members of the association, and, out of respect to the deceased the convention adjourned until afternoon, when the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Next Place of Meeting, Jacob Titus, Philadelphia; James S. Myers, Gettysburg; George Hoffman, Pittsburg; David H. Ross, Montgomery; George E. Worst, Lancaster; Committee on Auditing, Cass, of Luzerne; Mylin, Somerset; Shallcross, Philadelphia; Committee on Officers, Keyser, Germantown; Gould, Erie; Williams, Scranton; Strine, Lancaster; Kraemer, Franklin; Committee to Revise Poor Laws, Lewis Panshe, William Lawson, R. D. McGonnigle, William N. Apple, D. Watson Rowe. To-night Dr. I. N. Kirlin, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded, delivered an address on "The Care of the Feeble Minded."

### MEDICINE WAS REFUSED IT.

**Christian Science Claims a Little Child as Its Latest Victim.**

BEATRICE, NEB., Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—Another murder under the guise of ChristianScience has been committed in this community, and, as is usually the case, the victim was a child four years of age. The parents lived a few miles in the country, and are well-to-do. At a late hour the father called in a doctor, but too late, the child dying shortly after the call, from malignant diptheria.

The last Legislature passed a stringent law aiming directly at the Christian Science healers, and parties in this city are moving to secure the prosecution of the guilty parties in the case, the first which has occurred since the law went into effect. The child died to-day. Great indignation is felt here and strong efforts will be made to stamp out the society, which has grown to wonderful proportions in this city. The prosecuting attorney has the matter in charge.