



Small Ads for Two Months Compared. September 1891, 5.911 Same Month 1890, 3.907 Inc. ease, 1.944.



Keeps You Before the Public Through

THE DISPATCH.

PARTY LINES DRAWN

With a Vengeance in the Trial Now on Before the State Senate.

THE JURISDICTION ISSUE

Brought to the Front by Hall, of Elk, but the Republicans Refuse to Settle It.

BOYER'S CASE CALLED UP FIRST.

To Embarrass the Attorney General, When It Was Understood That McCamant Was to Have Precedence.

LITERALLY A CARLOAD OF EVIDENCE.

Bardley's Checkbook Showing Payments to Lively and the Auditor General, and the Letters of Thanks Produced.

A FRESH BATCH OF COMPLICATED CHARGES

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The Senatorial inquiry into the alleged malfeasance in office of State Treasurer Henry K. Boyer and Auditor General Thomas M. Camant was inaugurated this evening. There was a display of oratorical fireworks at the opening, and the publication in this morning's DISPATCH of the claim of Judge Orvis that the Senate had absolutely no right to try the accused officials was wholly responsible for the amusing features of the entertainment.

The Democrats, whether they had the right end of the contest or not, certainly confused the other side of the Senate, and the surprise that overtook the Republican side was only equalled by the delightful way in which the Democrats enjoyed the discomfiture of their brethren. Judge Orvis said the Senate had no more right to try the accused than had the Councils of Pittsburgh. Senator Harry Hall, of Elk county, was anxious to know if the Senate shared the opinion with the distinguished attorney.

The Question of Jurisdiction. Senator Williamson offered a resolution providing a draft for \$1,000 be made on the State Treasury for expenses to be incurred by the Sergeant at Arms in bringing witnesses and for other purposes. The draft will be presented to the State Treasurer tomorrow morning. Mr. Boyer stated to-night that until after he had consulted with his attorney he could not say whether he would honor the draft or not.

When the Senate met at 4 o'clock this afternoon the attendance was larger than at any previous meeting. Mayor Stuart and District Attorney Graham occupied seats on the floor. The Philadelphia magistrates charged with illegal practices, with the exception of Smith and Thompson, sat in a row near the entrance to the smoking room. Their attorneys occupied seats in the ladies' gallery.

Senator Boyer sat with his counsel and looked cheerful, but McCamant chafed through the Chamber and did not remain more than a minute in any one place. His face was pale and he looked even more haggard than last week. He seemed to watch the proceedings from every possible point and did not seem to be content with the conditions surrounding him.

When the Senate adjourned on Friday it was understood that the case of McCamant was to be tried first. Senator Flinn had moved at that time to proceed with the trial of Mr. Boyer. Then the Senate was notified of the dangerous illness of Mr. Boyer's mother, and Mr. Flinn withdrew his motion to try Boyer and substituted a motion that McCamant be tried.

The motion was seconded and put by the President, but before a vote was taken the Senate, through an agreement of the counsel and at their suggestion, adjourned until this afternoon. Immediately on assembling to-day Senator Flinn again moved for the trial of Boyer. Attorney General Hensel protested against any change in the order of procedure agreed upon last Friday. He had, with the understanding of the counsel for the defense and the Senate, arranged to hear the McCamant case first. To change the order, he contended, would materially delay matters.

A Joint Trial Proposed. Senator Hall proposed to try the accused officials jointly, and his motion for that purpose created an earnest debate, which seemed to be intended to consume time, and at least was used by Senators Gobin, Grady, Flinn, Robinson and others as an opportunity to test their voices. The power of the State even in a court of justice to try two persons under the same indictment save when charged with conspiracy was liberally talked about.

The sickness of Mr. Boyer's mother was frequently referred to, and then after all the explanations and reasons were fully aired by both sides of the Senate it was decided by a strictly party vote to take up the case of Mr. Boyer first. The decision was not reached, however, until Mr. Shapley, the leading attorney for the accused, stated in reply to the argument of Senator Herring in favor of the joint trial that he was too old an attorney to be caught in such a trap. His cue was promptly followed.

The first repulse did not discourage the Democrats. Mr. Hensel explained that he had not expected such sharp practices, but he believed that the preparation for the McCamant case would do the work of the majority.

Senator Hall threw a bomb. He had just taken his seat after his explanation when Senator Hall, of Elk county, virtually threw the Republican side of the Senate into a spasm by insisting that the Senate should begin at the beginning of its work, and presented a resolution overruling the plea of the accused and their attorney that the Senate had no power in cases of malfeasance or misfeasance in office.

The resolution fell like a rebuke on the majority side. They were not prepared for the question.

Some of them knew, if they read this morning's DISPATCH, that Judge Orvis, of the council for the defense, intended raising the question later on, but they had not even dreamed that the young Democratic Senator had brought with him from his Elk county home the idea with which they intended clearing the accused officials after they had investigated until after the election.

A more confounded body never before sat in the Senate chamber. The Democrats were as much surprised as their Republican brethren, and all seemed too much confused to get out of their seats.

Even the Democrats surprised. The ever ready Republican leaders just looked at each other in silence. Some of the Democrats were so much surprised that Senator Hall was doing the right thing, and they looked with suspicion on the simple resolution, until they found the opposition dumbfounded, and then they seemed to decide that if the resolution was not just the right thing it was, at least, a puzzle to the other side.

Senator Flinn, who is a handsome young fellow, with a clear, mellow voice. He is an earnest talker, and when he found the effect of his measure, he grew eloquent in its defense. He took the floor and proposed a resolution, and demanded that it be passed or defeated so that the jurisdiction of the Senate be decided promptly. He knew, he said, that the learned attorneys for the accused would sometime during the inquiry, raise the question, and he argued that it was worse than folly to proceed without knowing definitely whether they had or had not the right to do so.

Senator Flinn stood with both hands and standing on his tip-toes Senator Hall turned to the Republican side and shouted: "You do not have the courage to say we have the power to make this inquiry."

Robinson Comes to the Rescue. Senator John Robinson was the first Republican to react sufficiently from the shock to demand attention. He had considered the Senate's power to make the inquiry, but he said he was afraid the partisan rancor of the other side might block the question he had raised. He believed the question should be decided after it had been argued by the counsel concerned and he moved that the question be postponed.

Senator Robinson's motion was in favor of postponing the resolution. He said the question of jurisdiction could be raised at any time during the inquiry. He argued that Senator Hall's resolution had been prompted by partisan motives, and growing furious, he shouted: "We had hoped to avoid partisanship in this inquiry. We will avoid it if we can, but we will engage in it if we must."

Senator Robinson then took his seat. He was flushed with rage. He immediately jumped up again after Senator Hall had been recognized by the President to reply and raised the point of order that debate on a motion to amend is not in order. The Chair so ruled and Senator Hall was shut out. The motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 20 to 9, a strictly party vote.

A Small Draft for Expenses. Senator Williamson offered a resolution providing a draft for \$1,000 be made on the State Treasury for expenses to be incurred by the Sergeant at Arms in bringing witnesses and for other purposes. The draft will be presented to the State Treasurer tomorrow morning. Mr. Boyer stated to-night that until after he had consulted with his attorney he could not say whether he would honor the draft or not.

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GRAM HAS RESIGNED, BUT PRESIDENT HARRISON IS HOLDING BACK THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

UNTIL ELECTION IS OVER.

An Investigation of the Pension Bureau by Congress Certain.

CLAIM ATTORNEYS IN CONTROL.

Strong Republicans Testify to the Truth of Serious Charges.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The resignation of General Green B. Baum, Commissioner of Pensions, is in the hands of the President. At least, the correspondent of THE DISPATCH is assured this is the fact from almost as direct an authority as the President himself. The resignation, however, has not been accepted, as was generally reported to-day.

This report was followed by another that Colonel Steele, the Indiana ex-Congressman, who resigned from Congress to run for Governor, and was beaten for the nomination by General Hovey, had been appointed. Both reports were soon nipped, and now the speculation is as to when the break will come.

It will probably be, as THE DISPATCH has frequently predicted, soon after the elections. President Harrison is, or thinks he is, interested more than any other man in the world in not doing anything that could possibly deprive the Republicans of one vote at the election this fall. Therefore he desires to make as few removals and as few appointments as possible till the polls are closed two weeks to-morrow.

BAUM'S DAY SURELY OVER. That General Baum will then be divorced from the Pension Office forever nobody doubts. Aside from his own personal and specific acts and those of his men, and one or two acts of the Pension Office on file which show that the commissioner was aware of the grossest wrong doing in the bureau and winked at it. Of the three clerks joining in the resignation of Baum, one was resigned voluntarily. Another, Howard, has gone to Europe with his wife for a month or two until he is wanted for further evidence. Howard is a very brilliant man, and was Consul at Hull, England, for several years, and who is carefully fixed pecuniarily and does not care for his position in the Pension Bureau.

Engle is a Pennsylvania, a veteran with no claim on the Pension Office, and though needing his position in the Pension Office, went into the fight regardless of consequences, assured by Secretary Noble that neither he, Engle nor Taylor should suffer from the resignations of these three. General Baum demanded the resignations of these three instantly when he discovered their affidavits, and it was found that they were not at all correct, placed his own resignation in the hands of the President and took a train for the West, declaring he would never again enter the Pension Bureau.

AN INVESTIGATION COMING. It is not believed he will return to Washington as Commissioner of Pensions. His resignation is expected to be accepted, and he is certain as a Congressman committee. It is as certain as that the sun will shine next December that the Pension Office will soon after the meeting of Congress be the severest overhauling it has ever had.

Ex-Congress Howard will be one witness, at least, who is thoroughly up to the tricks of the Pension Office, and he is ready to tell not only of the peculiar working of the examining and the other boards, but how the bureau is "run" actually and absolutely by Colonel W. Dudley, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, and Colonel George E. Leary, Pension Agent, who has made more than \$1,000,000 out of the pensioned veterans, and who has "run" every Commissioner and the bureau for years. The mine is already laid to blowing up these gentlemen and on the bureau, and by the best friend of the veterans and of the pension system; and the country will soon have the pleasure of an exposure of the rotten bureau every maintained in the history of the Government.

PARTY LINES NOT IN IT. While the investigation will be made by a committee of the whole House of Representatives, the more row has been kicked up by veteran soldiers who are also veteran Republicans. Exposure and reform were needed as badly under the administration of President Cleveland and Commissioner Black as they are now, but not a step was taken to abolish the abuses inside the bureau and the rule of outside pension attorneys.

Republicans are fully as much rejoiced at the prospect as the Democrats are, and all honest men hope that the crookedness that is really and wholly due to weakness and ignorance, and not to malice, will receive such a blow as will stop pension frauds, give the deserving veteran the liberal annuity he deserves and prevent the underserving from robbing the Government through the machinations of attorneys who first rob them.

GENERAL LOGAN'S MONUMENT. The Commission Decides on a Location for the Statue of the Late Warrior.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It was decided to-day by the commission having the matter in charge to place the statue of General Logan, now being completed, in Iowa circle, the only circle remaining vacant in the fashionable residential part of the city. It is at the junction of Thirteenth and Posts and Vermont and Rhode Island avenues. Two of the most fashionable avenues of the city intersect at this point. It is surrounded by beautiful residences.

On the home of the Corcoran legation faces it. The South tower Woodmont was, where President Harrison lived when he was last in the Senate, and on the West is a noted house once owned by General Grant.

WORKING FOR CRAIG. Congressman Huff and Judge Harry White Out in His Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Judge Harry White and State Senator Hood, of Indiana county, and ex-Congressman S. A. Craig, of Jefferson county, were in the city to-day, possibly, though they will not say so, to urge the appointment of Mr. Craig to a judgeship on the bench of the Court of Claims. They called on Consul-General George L. Huff, of Greenburg, this morning, and secured from the President, Congressman Huff has taken an elegant residence in the most fashionable part of the city, close to the Blaine mansion, at a rental of \$3,000 a year, and is already here with family carriages and servants, ready for business, either in Congress or in the social circle.

Already they are quite popular with the circle that has returned to town after the summer outing, and they will make quite a figure in the gay society of next season.

HARRISON HAS A FRIEND.

MR. CLEM STUDEBAKER PRAISES THE ADMINISTRATION.

He Thinks That the President Will Be Renominated Because of the Success of His Policy.—The Indiana Man Still Popular in His Own State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Evening Star has an interview with Mr. Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., in which that gentleman speaks very highly of the effect of the tariff and naturally also of Mr. Harrison. Being asked how the tariff law affected him as a manufacturer, Mr. Studebaker replied: "There are many things that we use in our business upon which we now have to pay a higher price than before, but I am willing to do that in order to benefit the greater number. That is the feeling with all manufacturers. I have recently received a letter from a large manufacturer, who was a delegate with me in the last National Convention and who was not very favorably disposed toward Mr. Harrison. He says now, however, that the new tariff law is just what the country needed, that its operations are bringing additional industries in the farming regions, and he wishes me to pay his warmest respects to President Harrison."

"We in Indiana are very proud of General Harrison and his administration. He has surrounded himself with capable Cabinet ministers and all the departments of the Government are being run efficiently. I had a pleasant talk with the President this morning, and it seemed to me that he was looking a little careworn, as if he had been working very hard. I suppose since Mr. Blaine's illness he has a good deal more upon his shoulders than before."

"What do you think of the outlook for next year?"

"Everything seems favorable for Republican success. The country is prosperous, the affairs of the Government are in good shape, and I think the people are desiring a change. I have traveled over the country a good deal and the sentiment as it appears to me, is decidedly in favor of renominating Gen. Harrison. Of course there are some politicians who are opposed to him because they have not got all they wanted in the way of patronage but the mass of the people believe in the President."

INVOLVING LARGE LANDS. Important Suits Before the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Judge Charles M. Fox and C. C. Tripp, of California, in the United States Supreme Court to-day, moved to postpone the hearing of the case advanced involving title to land in San Francisco below high water mark. The land is claimed both by the United States and the State of California, and its decision involves the title to a large amount of wharfage property. Nearly all the important cases advanced at the last term were postponed last week, owing to the absence of the justices. The court, but the cases are to be heard as advanced. Justice Field said the court would announce its decision to-morrow. Mr. Tripp suggested the unwillingness of counsel to argue so important a question while their families were absent. The attorney on the other side desired an immediate hearing, as he wished to return to California as soon as possible.

The United States Supreme Court advanced and assigned briefs in the case of the suit brought by the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Company against Thomas Wellman to test the constitutionality of the recent act of the Michigan Legislature fixing passenger rates for a distance exceeding five miles at from two to three cents per mile according to the amount of passenger earnings per mile.

SHIPBUILDERS FAIL. Cruiser No. 11 Only Half Completed, but the Government Is Secured.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Navy Department has been informed of the failure of Harrison Loring & Co., shipbuilders at Boston, who have contracts for the construction of armed cruiser No. 11 at \$674,000, with premiums for speed, and three steel tubs at \$23,500 each, but as yet has not determined its course in the matter. The cruiser is about half finished, and the tubs are about four-fifths finished.

It is said at the department that the Government is simply protected by the bond of contractors, which is more than sufficient to ensure the completion of the vessels. The question to be determined is as to whether this shall be done by the Government or by the assignees. The latter course is the most probable one.

TWO FAMOUS CASES. The Supreme Court to Act on New York Murderers and Chicago Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The United States Supreme Court to-day advanced and assigned briefs in the case of the two murderers executed in New York by means of electricity. They are Nicola Trezza and James McElvaine. The former was sentenced for the murder of a man named Savo and the latter for the murder of a Brooklyn grocer named Luce.

The court also advanced the cases of the anarchists Fielden and Schwab, who are now in the penitentiary in Illinois for complicity in the famous Haymarket riot in Chicago. The cases of the anarchists will come up for hearing immediately after the conclusion of argument in the New York electrocution cases.

ADMIRAL BROWN WAS NEUTRAL. Denial of the Story That He Opposed the Chilean Congressionalists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The report from London that the United States naval squadron in Chilean waters displayed enmity to the Congressional navy during the recent visit there is wholly discredited at the Navy Department.

"One officer of high rank said he had positive information that while Admiral Brown, who commanded the squadron, was compelled to pursue a neutral course during the struggle, his personal sympathies and convictions were altogether with the Congressionalists."

Checkingmate the Seal Poachers. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The United States revenue cutter Rush left to-day for Omalaska. The vessel was ordered back to the sealing grounds on the report that a number of sealers who, not satisfied with their small catch, are waiting to make descent on the rookeries when the revenue vessels shall have left Bering Sea. It is expected the Rush will remain in the vicinity of the Seal Islands until the middle of December.

Authorities on Health to Meet. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 19.—The American Public Health Association begins its annual convention in this city to-morrow. Preparations have been made for the entertainment of 600 delegates, many of whom have already arrived.

Synodary for Cuban Independence. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Consul General

STATE TREASURY

THE SENATORIAL WHITEWASHING.

Mari, who has represented the South American Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay in this city, said to-day he had resigned his official position because of his sympathy with Cuba in her efforts for independence, and because the countries he represented were friendly to Spain.

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HASTINGS ON TRIAL.

Experts Fling a Big Bunch of Facts at Allegheny's Ex-Market Clerk.

LOOKING UP LOST FUNDS.

Marshall Makes a Plea for Strange Bookkeeping Methods.

QUESTIONS RAISED ON FIGURES.

A Claim That the Receipt Stubs Were Made Out Too Soon.

THE BOOKS TO BE EXAMINED AGAIN

A partial hearing of ex-Market Clerk Hastings, of Allegheny, on a charge of embezzlement was taken up yesterday before Alderman Grigg. Owing to the complication of the case it will not be concluded until Thursday. Contrary to Brown's figures as the prosecutor, and the amount of the defalcation upon which the suit is brought is \$23,314, being money due the city for rent from stalls. City Attorney George Elphinstone appeared for the commonwealth and Thomas M. Marshall, Sr., and R. B. Scandrett for the defendant.

The main point brought out was the part of the defense that Hastings had been in the habit of making out his receipt stubs before he got the money and that frequently he did not get it, thus causing apparent shortages.

Controller Brown, the prosecutor, was the first witness placed on the stand. The following conversation took place between him and Attorney George Elphinstone: "Mr. Elphinstone—You are Controller of the city of Allegheny, are you not, Mr. Brown?" "Mr. Brown—Yes, sir."

"Who was Clerk of the Markets in your city?" "David Hastings."

"Are you familiar with his handwriting?" "I am."

"What were Mr. Hastings' duties?" "He was supposed to collect the revenues from the butchers and garden stalls in the market."

Hastings' Books in Evidence. "How often did he turn the money into the city?" "He was supposed to do so every 30 days."

"Have you the reports that Mr. Hastings turned into the city authorities during the past two years?" "I have."

The reports were then handed in