

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Sgan Formally Demands Full

Reparation From Chile

Because of the

MOBBING OF YANKEE TARS.

Sensationalists Talk War, but the-

Worst Outcome Will Be-a

Diplomatic Rupture,

JUST THE SAME AS WITH-ITALY.

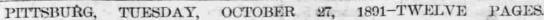
All South America Would Surely Unite - if

the Little Republic Was Threat-

ened From Without.

rass Secretary Blaine.





higher pitch of popularity. The representa-tives of the Junta here, and all well versed DETERMINED IN DELAY General. tives of the Junta here, and all well versed in Chilean affairs, believe that the Chilean Government will do exactly what is just in the matter, but that they will do it without undue haste and with becoming dignity. of the Senate Inquiry. They also believe, however, that Child will not submit to any unjust demands, no

matter what the consequences of refusal would be, and shrewd suggestions are made that in case the sensationalists get the war they are already describing on paper the in the Records. Chilean torpedo vessels might make merry work for any war ships the United States

squabble and the New Orleans Italian lynching. In each instance the police are charged with abetting the mob, the demands made by the respective offended powers are almost identical and the results are likely to be about the same.

CHILE CALLED TO ACCOUNT. MINISTER EGAN FORMALLY DEMANDS SATISFACTION

Mention is frequently made in official circles here of the similarity between this

On Behalf of the United States Government-The Result of the Investigation in the Baltimore Cases Laid Before the Junta-A Second Death. SANTIAGO, CHILE, Oct. 26 .- The United

States Government to-day, through Minis-HARRISON ORDERED THE-ULTIMATUM. ter Egan, formally demanded reparation from the Government of Chile for the attack recently made in Valparaiso upon a A Feeling at the Capital That the President Took; number of the seamen of the United States the Endical Action in Order to Embarcruiser Baltimore. The demand made by the United States Minister is no informal suggestion that the Government at Washington expects some kind of satisfaction for the killing and wounding of the Baltimore's VEET SIMILAR TO THE NEW ORLEANS CASE sailors. It is a friendly-put notification,

tion for the injuries inflicted.

riding on a street car.

The Scrimmage on the Street Car.

Riggan resisted, but was dragged from the

car and murdered by a pistol shot in the

arms of his companions. Turnbull, another

of the Baltimore's wounded men, who died

to-day faom his injuries, received no less

they were put in custody without cause.

who are armed with bayonets, took part in

could muster.

THOM & STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- President Harvison and Secretaries Blaine and Tracy met at the White House this morning, and for upwards of two hours discussed the trouble between Chile and the United States, the causes which have led Chileans to feel litter toward this country, the action taken by this Government in relation to the attack on the seamen of the Baltimore, and the probable outcome of the whole uniter

So far as Egan is concerned, who is the first cause of the ill feeling through his championship of Balmaceda, it was agreed as it has been all along, that Egan should romain Minister until the Chileans refuse to recognize him. In other words it would be bud party policy to recall him, no matter them penetrating his lungs, what his offense against the existing Chilean Government, as it might have an unpleasant effect on the Irish-Republican vote.

The Ultimatum Given to Egan. In regard to the treatment of the attack on the Baltimore's men, nothing was done farther than to go over the whole matter with Secretary Blaine, that he might understand exactly the instructions cabled to Egan. It is the general opinion here that the "ultimatura" eabled to Egan, and by him laid before the Chilean Government toity, is a blud, but that it is a very good bluff to make just previous to important arms and were practically defeaceless. State elections.

in it none of the pleasant, resinous flavor of the Pine Tree State. Harrison was in haste to make it, knowing that Blaine was about to return, and that if it were to occur immediately following the advent of the Secretary, the latter would get all the credit, and his already disagreeable popularity be greatly enhanced.

Partisan Politicians in Sole Control A DEBATE UPON JURISDICTION. The Fact of Livsey's Flight Secures a Place

ACTUALLY NO PROGRESS AT ALL MADE FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26 .- When the Senate convened shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon a vicious bolt of lightning flashed athwart the sky and a deafening peal of thunder fairly shook the old Capitol build-

ing. Little tongues of the electric fire, thin as the carbon in an electric lamp, zigzagged in front of the western windows of the Senate chamber, and the few Senators present looked slarmed. They were unable to satisfactorily interpret the violent out-

burst. Senator Sloan laughingly suggested that it was a warning to the Republicans, while Senator Gobin construed it the storm before the calm or a return of the summer season to his party. As unusual as it was the

shock was not strong enough to allay the partisan spirit in the body and the absence of a quorum alone prevented the Senate from arranging a plan to delay the Senatorial inquiry until after the election.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME. It was only a question of a few hours, how

ever, until the plan was adopted, as the Republican side had determined on the delay. When the Senate adjourned on Friday last it was distinctly understood by the Senators given according to directions received from the State Department at Washington, that and the attorneys in the case that after the the United States demands an immediate reading of the evidence in the Boyer case the Anditor General's case should be taken up so that one verdict could be rendered in explanation of the whole affair and repara-

both cases. Acting upon instructions sent to him During the adjournment, however, the from Washington, Mr. Egan presented the Senators evidently found that such arrange-ment would be too expeditious, and that if Chilean Junta with a detailed statement of McCamant's case was taken up at once there would be no excuse for delaying the verdiet the results of the investigation made by Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, and by Mr. Egan himself. These investsgations would be no excuse for delaying the verdict until after the election. No sconer had the reading of the testimony been concluded than Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, who seems to be the father of all the mysterious moves, presented a resolution requiring that the Boyer case be argued by the counsel be-fore McCamanit's case be taken up. Senator Ross spoke against such action. He wanted to know what action, if any, had been taken to bring John Bardsley be-fore the Senate as a witness. He urged the had shown that Charles Riggan, of the Baltimore's petty officers, was brutually as-saulted by several Chileans while he was

fore the Senate as a witness. He urged the absence of the Attorney General as an excuse for delaying the argument, but was willing that the Sendle go on and hear Mc-

than 18 stab wounds in the back, two of Camant. THE MISSING EX-CASHIER. After giving a full list of the Baltimore's Senator Hall demanded that the Senate crew who were injured by the mob, Mr. be officially informed by the Sergeant at Egan's statement called attention to the Arms of the efforts taken to produce Mr. Livsey as a witness, and while Senator Grady refused to withdraw his resolution long enough to hear the police officer of the Senate explain his trip to Pittsburg, Sena-tor Hall insisted that he be allowed to infact that 35 of the cruiser's crew were on the day of the riots arrested, unnecessary violence being used by the police, and that In conclusion, Mr. Egan said that the surtor Hall insisted that he be allowed to in-terrogate the officer as a part of his remarks. His position was sustained and the Sergeant at Arms explained that he had, as com-manded by the Senate, gone to Pittsburg, but was unable to find Mr. Livsey, whom he believed to be beyond the Senate's juris-diction geons of the United States warship expressed the opinion that some of the wounds inflicted upon the American sailors were bayonet wounds, and that this clearly showed that the police officers of Valparaiso,

By calling the Sergrant-at-Arms Senator the attack. The Americans were without Hall succeeded in having it placed on the records that the witness unquestionably considered the most important to the trial The Indignation of Our Government.

diction.

'We want no courtesy of the kind extended us," Senator Green shouted, but the motion to adjourn prevailed before he could go further. All in all it was a lively session, but there was not a minute's work disposed of during the two sessions to-day. disposed of during the two sessions to-day. The Senate will meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and unless the Lypub-licans again change their plans, Mr. Edver's case will be argued for an hour or so, when memorial services will be held for the late Senator Mehard. With one interruption and another, it is now generally believed that the Republican side have the case ar-ranged to avtend until after the election.

ranged to extend until after the election. The effort to embarrass the Administra

The enort to emparase the Administra-tion by the demand on the part of the citi-zens of York, that their justices of the peace and mercantile appraisers be investi-gated by the Senate, will not pan out. In response for proofs of the alleged corrup-tion the signers to the petition to Governor Pattices have an formal that they have no Pattison have confessed that they have no proofs. The letters in reply to the Gov-ernor's request are appended:

YORE, PA., Oct. 21, 1891. Hon. R. E. Pattison:

DEAR SIM-I was very busy when petition was handed me with request to sign same did not take time read it. Signed because understood would be saving to our county in consequence of unnewessary charges being made. I have, however, no personal knowl-edge of the charges. Yours truly, GEODER R. BUCK.

NO SPECIFIC CHARGES.

Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Governor: DEAR SIR-Yours of yesterday's date, rela-tive to a certain petition, is at hand. In reply beg to say that it would be impossible for me to make specific charges in any case, but the notoriety of the cuarges, as set forth

but the notoriety of the cuarges, as set forth in said petition, are of anfluient importance in my judgment to warrant attention from a power competent to deal with the evil. The excessive bills of justices of the pace, the multiplication of charges in cases brought before our grand juries, and the al-leged crookedness of mercantile appraisers cost the convert to the generally ac-cepted theory that these men's dockets need looking into and their conduct receive a thorough overhauling. The editor of the York Penneylionian has specific charges which I believe can easily be established. Very truly, B. F. FREE. P. S.-It may be well enough for me to say

B. F. FRICK. P. S.-It may be well enough for me to say that as Foreman of a grand jury several years ago we had occasion to condemn in quite severe terms the Justice of the Peace evil referred to, and being a matter weich affects the pockets of taxpayers alike re-gardless of political affiliations, received the pretty general approval of the people, but it seems no plan has yet been discovered by which the thieving can be stopped. HERBERT.

APPOINTMENTS ILLEGAL

UNLESS CONFIRMED BY THE PRESENT SENATE SESSION.

Claim Raised for the Purpose of Embar rassing Governor Pattison - Complications Which, It Is Said, Will Cause Considerable Trouble Over the State.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26.-[Special.]-The Harrisburg Patriot will to-morrow morning print an anonymous interview which will likely create some confusion throughout the State. The points are:

"The Governor convened the Senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business," said a prominent Re-publican leader from the Western part of the State last night. "The Senate in consequence of the Governor's act," went on the leader and lawyer "is now in session Did the Governor and his advisers fully appreciate the result of his act. It is appar ont from many facts that they did not, but that they do not new know the legal consequences of the situation they have brought about. Lacking in this knowledge it may be well that they should be informed just where they stand. The sonate being now in session the Governor can-not make any impointments to

how in session the Governor chi-not make any jappointments to office without the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate. As yet he has sent in no nominations. Any appointments made since the Senate has been in session have been made without such advice and consent. Accordingly commissions issued are illegal and valueless, and any offi-cial acts performed under such commissions are likewise invalid. are illegal and valueless, and any off-cial acts performed under such commissions are likewise invalid. For example, I am informed some M notaries public have been appointed singe the Senate convened, these from the coul-ties of Allegheny, Delaware, Eric, Jefferson, Lebanon, Philadelphia, Somersst, Wasiling ton and Westmoreland. If any of these have acted on their invalid appointment the consequence may be most serious for oaths administered, protests of notes, ac-knowledgment of deeds and all similar acts would be void and the proceedings of courts may thus be vitiated and serious business complications result. Moreover," usiness complications result. Moreover, added this student of the Constitution added this student of the Constitution, "all appointments made by the Governor be-tween the adjournment of the Legislature and the beginning of the present session of the Senate will expire with the end of the present session, and the Governor must nominate to the present Senate persons to fill the offices to which he appointed during the recess. "Interesting complications may arise, continued the gentleman, "from this situa-tion in which the Governor has been placed, or has placed himself. What may be the disposition of the present Senate toward the Governor in the existing status of public affairs, it is difficult to anticipate. That the Senate will insist upon all its rights, is to be presumed and cannot be criticised. But at the adjournment of the regular session the Senate and Governor parted on anything but amicable terms in the matter of appoint-



Dispatch.

Nineteen Lives Lost in a Collision in the English Channel.

GALES AND FRESHETS IN ENGLAND

MADRID, Oct. 26 .- The celebrated leaning tower at Saragossa (The Tower of Felipe), which leans about nine feet out of the perpendicular and is so well known to foreign sightseers, has been undermined by the gathering waters and threatens to totally collapse.

At Corona the streets are flooded so as to be impassable except for small boats, and the railways in and about Valencia have been washed away and partly destroyed. The terrible storm which has prevailed for several days throughout Spain shows no signs of abating. The principal rivers everywhere are rising steadily and rapidly.

The gales which have recently been causing considerable damage to shipping in the Mediterranean on the French coast continue their violence. Along the northern shores several wrecks have been reported.

of windows where the editors' rooms are The bomb exploded with a tre-the bomb exploded wit tesinion time. The floods are growing worse and the rainfall is still increasing.

FLOODS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

Telegrams from Merida, Province of Badajos, say that the floods in that locality continue. The river Ebro has overflowed its banks and is submerging the railroads and highways along its course. In many parts of the Province the floods have carried away a number of telegraph poles, and consequently communication by means of wire has been interrupted. The olive, corn, grape and saffron crops in many parts of the Province of Ciudad Real have been destroyed.

The train, which was running at a high rate of speed at the time of the accident, rate of speed at the time of the accident, was drawn by two locomotives. The acci-dent occurred on a steep incline and curve, and is supposed to have been due to a de-fect in the brake of the second locomotive. The enbankment over which the train rolled is 40 feet high. A dozen carriages lie in a shapeless henp at the foot of the bank. Ac-cording to the latest particulars from the scene, 15 persons were killed and 50 were injured. Three of the injured are not ex-pected to survive the night, and 15 others The floods in England, as a result of the recent two weeks of successive heavy gales, continue to do a great amount of damage. continue to do a great amount of unage. The river Thames, in some places, extends for a mile or so beyond its banks. The town of Eton and many of the streets of Windsor are impassable, and boats are being used to convey people from house to house.

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

A cable dispatch from London says:

The British steamer Boston, from Cardiff for London, has arrived at Falmouth, after having been in collision with the British bark Charlwood, 759 tons, Captain Salmon, from Antwerp for Valparaiso. The Charl-wood foundered almost immediately after the collision, with a loss of 16 lives. Three men were killed on the Boston at the time of the collision, and the steamer's boats

were badly stove in. The captain of the Charlwood, his wife, son and a governess and the stewardess, together with all the bark's officers and six of the seamen, a total of 16 persons, were drowned in spite of the desperate efforts made by the lifeboats of vessels which happened to be near the scene of the collision to rescue them. The efforts of the would-be life savers were greatly hampered by the darkness which pre-vailed at the time the accident took place, 4:45 in the morning.

The spot where the two vessels met was not far from the Eddystone rocks, 14 miles from Plymouth. Only an apprentice and the captain's daughter were saved.

THE LIFEBOAT CAPSIZES.

The pilot of the Charlwood left the vessel



ARE GROWING PAST. HELP.

WANTS

The site of old historic Fort Fayette will be put under the 'hammer by the United States Government next Wednesday. To the highest bidder will be sold the camping ground of men who a century ago stood ready at a moment's notice to defend the village in the basin of the three rivers from Indian attack, or foreign foe that might ascend the Ohio to fight again the battles that changed the name of Fort Duquesne to that of Pitt.

While Fort Fayette did not secure the fame of the stronghold farther down the Allegheny, to it belongs the honor of defending the town of Pittsburg and offering protection to the people who sought frontier the railway between Lyons and Grenoble life within its borders. From 1991 to 1813 was derailed near Moirans to-day and ran the territory bounded by Liberty avenue, over an embankment. A number of the carriages were telescoped and six persons were killed and 30 seriously injured. Ninth street, Garrison alley and the Ninth street, Garrison alley and the Allegheny river was cavered with barracks in which Indian NgL'ers found a rest-ing place when not on active duty and where the soldiers that garrisoned the fort, just facing the river, made their homes. The year after the sec-ond war with Great Britain commenced, Consers accelled the fort was been as Congress concluded the fort was no longer necessary, and authorized its sale. This was made with the exception of that portion of the property facing 100 feet on Penn ave-nue, and extending along Garrison alley to the river.

Loss of a Landmark.

This was reserved for a recuiting station, and has been maintained for that purpose ever since. With the sale of Fort Fayette, the street called after it, alone remains in Pittsburg to perpetuate the name of the gallant Lafayette. With it the gift of the son of William Penn to the United States Government passes into the whirl of the real estate market, and only prospective litigation remains to keep history alive. Hedwig Nitsche, the woman who was found murdered and mutilated in the London "Jack the Ripper" manner, in Holzmarket Casse, yesterday morning. The woman was seen entering the house with a man at 1 "Joek waterelaw morning, and seen effort

Ten years after Pittsburg was laid out in 1784, the United States was given the plat of ground described, by John Penn. It was in the wilderness. The outskirts of the town were then near Sixth street, and where the village left off the woodland commenced. Fort Pitt occupied the place on which the Pennsylvania Railroad on which the removious a limit of the first depot now is situated, and Penn's object in giving the ground farther up the river to the Government was for the purpose of taking the signs of war from what was then the center of the city. The new fort was built by Mayor Craig. Southern Planters Object to the Appoint-ment of Negro Sugar Inspectors. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26. -[Special.]-Among the new inspectors and weighers of sugar appointed by the Internal Revenue

An Officer's Rendezvous.

tory now remaining was not sold, and was

afterward made quartermaster's headquart-ers. During the period between 1813 and the Civil War it was a favorite place for

officers to have social meetings. The most famous men stationed at the place were Gen-

eral Sherman, and General Johnston, of Con-federate fame. They were each in charge

of the station for a short time, and the

records of their service are among the old

During the late war the station assumed

old-time activity. Stables were built where the fort had been, and army stores were in

every corner. The stables are now used for

storing scrap iron and the ground where

high as houses is a very dull-colored plot of

green, and farther back, the site of the West inghouse Company's carpenter shop. Two brick buildings, erected about the

beginning of the century, are now used for

In further conversation he said he re-

membered when the city was a small town. In the early days, he continued, there was a female seminary where Overhill street now is, and the young ladies who lived at the

Point only went home once a week, and not

that often in bad weather.

balls and hard tack were piled as

For some reason the portion of the terri-

for les

iders

Whether this somewhat ungenerous view be true or not, it is the prevailing impresyou here that it is the correct one. It is not expected at the State Department that an answer will be given to the demands of the United States before the assembling of he new Congress and the election of a 'resident.

The Position of the Junta.

The Junta desires to avoid all grave reponsibilities as far as possible, as it is only a provisional and temporary body and as the regular and legal Government chosen by the people will soon be at the head of hand event is war expected, even attairs. though the Chileans should sift the demands of this Government to a very small vesidutunin.

It is considered very certain that the people of this country and the governments of the world would condemn the sacrifice of property and life of the innocent that would walt from the shelling of Valparaiso, which is the remedy suggested by the sensationalists if the demands are not complied with. No one outside the sensation moments has had a thought of the possibillity of war.

Should it be found just that Chile must pay indemnity and that is not done, the most radical step contemplated by this Government is the cessation of all diplomatic intercourse with the Chilean Government. It has been admitted by the President to gentlemen interested in great busimes concerns in Chile and ether South American States that even though the worst view of the stinck on the Baltimore's men were found true, to proceed to the extent of war would be unjustifiable and foolish.

South America Would Be United.

While the South American Republics have their own disagreements, they are all controlled by Spanish South American blood and would to the last one join with Chile in mentment of any proceeding against the latter country in revenge for the death and ounding of a few sailors, as the result of a the begun over rum in a barroom. All whences of reciprocity with any South American State would be nipped in the bud. An embargo would be put upon exports from this country which would give to Engand, France and Germany a great commer cial advantage over the United States in trade with South America, and the "Bureau of American Bepublics" and the promoters of the inter-continental railway would at once go out of business.

With the South American States reciprodict with this country has been more a matter of sentiment than profit, and they would readily, on almost any provocation, rousice all that has been done and refuse to enter into new negotiations. These are the views of persons at the capital who are well vorsed in statecraft.

Don't Believe in Harrison's Policy. " One who has expressed them to THE DIS-PATCH correspondent is one of the highest officials of the State Department, who endeavored to stay the hand of the President

when it hastened to write the "bluff" that was cabled to Minister Egan in the fear that after Blaine's return the great and popular Secretary would be given the credit for any other convenient place at which to unload sharp proceedings and be elevated to a their cargoes.

Mr. Egan erpressed in distinct terms th feeling of great indignation the State Department at Washington feels at the whole affair, especially at the brutal conduct of the police of Valparaiso in joining with the mob in the latter's attack upon the Baltimore seamen in drawing their bayonets and using them against the unarmed Americans. Mr. Egan also particularly called attention to the additional brutality of the nolice of Valparaiso in using horses to drag

the Americans to prison. After making a brief pointed summary of the facts to which he had been instructed to call attention. Minister Egan informed the representatives of the Junta that, in the name of the United States, he demanded reparation for the insults and injuries com-

plained of. The Prospects for Reparation

Now the question arises, what will be the action of the Chilean Government. There seems to be no doubt that the Junta will soon make the reparation demanded. Naturally the action taken to-day by Minister Egan is attracting the attention of the foreign ministers and of the foreign residents generally. The sympathy of the American colony is entirely with Captain Schley and his blue jackets, and they one and all are

glad of the news made public to-day that another United States war vessel, the Boston, had actually sailed for these waters. Chileans try to smooth over the assault

upon and imprisonment of the American sailors by classing it as a simple street row. Up to the present time the Junta has expressed no regret for the attack made on the American sailors.

LIKE THE NEW ORLEANS CASE.

Chile May Not Be More Able Than This Country to Protect Foreigners.

LONDON. Oct. 27 .- The Post this morning says; "The diplomatic tension between Chile and the United States has reached a point where it may easily end in a rupture. While the Chilean insurgents, having undertaken the Government of the country, are bound to accept responsibility for the recent events, the accept ch, if they had happened between two European States, would have resulted in war within 24 hours unless ample reparation was made, it may be hoped that President Harrison is inclined to admit in behalf of Chile those- extenuating circumstances which she cannot well plead on her own as count

What the Washington Government failed to effect in the case of the New Orleans lynchers, the Chilean Government powerless to perform in the case of liparaiso mob. It is always open to may the Valparaiso mop. the strong to be merciful.

SINKING OUT OF SIGHT

Orleans Landing Caving In.

NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 26 .- [Special.]-The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has ceased running its trains over the sunken lands at the French Market, and stops about a mile and a halt from its regular depot. The Southern Pacific is still running its trains over the dangerous spot, but at the slow rate of two miles an hour, so as to cause no jarring, and was cautioned to do so as long as possible. The sinking of the land continued to-day, and it has now reached

the level of the water in the river. A conference of the State and city engl. neers and railroad superintendents took place to-day, to suggest means to meet the

Senate's jurisdiction to conceal his own criminal conduct or the criminal conduct of the accused State officials. The Republican was strongly opposed to hav-this evidence go upon the side ing this evidence go upon the records. They had no concern about the rumors even on the Senate floor of Mr. Livsey's absence, but they did not want him or his absence to figure in the evidence. Senator Hall, however, was too skillful for even trickery. Mr. Grady and the unknown and untaken evidence of ex-Treasurer and ex-Cashier Livsey will stand as a conspicuous page in the testimony ac-cumulated by Governor Pattison's now

famous extra session of the Senate. ONLY A PARTISAN DEBATE.

The resolution providing for the argument in the Boyer case was after an effort on the part of the Democrats postponed owing to the absence of a quorum. It was

renewed, however, at to-night's session when there was a quorum present and was adopted. Beyond passing the resolution there was nothing done at the night session. There was, however, an airing of partisan hatred which, while it was not edifying was more or less interesting. For half an hour there was a lively firing

etween the opposing forces, and there was no effort on either side to conceal the political prejudice. The discussion was brought about by the appended resolution introduced by Senator Ross: WHEREAS, The Senate having convened in

extraordinary session, in pursuance of the proclamation of His Excellency, the Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth, to investigate ernor of the Common wealth, to investigate whether there are reasonable causes exist-ing for the removal from office by the Gov-ernor of Thomas McCamant, Auditor Gen-eral, and Henry K. Boyer, Treasurer, and officials named in the proclamation and

Whereas, Rules of procedure have been lopted unanimously by the Senate wherein the Senate has decided in Rule 1 that "the in westigation shall be conducted by the Senate in open session:" and, Whereas, In the adoption of the said rule the Senate has passed upon and

DECIDED ANY QUESTION

of its jurisdiction in the premises, if any existed, by assuming jurisdiction of the entire subject, and in pursuance of its decision has proceeded to hear evidence, take testi mony and investigate as to Henry K. Boyer and officials named. Therefore, Resolved, That in order to arrive at as early a determination of the facts as pos-

sible, and to avoid argument of technical questions now settled, that the question of jurisdiction cannot again be raised in the Senate, and it is not now open for discuss or consideration in this body. Senators Ross, Grady, Green, Gobin and

Osborne were the conspicuous figures' in the war of words. The Repbulican Senators the war of words. The Republican Senators were emphatically opposed to shutting out the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Osborne, said that in any case in any court in the land the question of jurisdiction could be raised at any time. Senator Gobin con-tended that Senator Ross himself had by support of Senator Hall's jurisdiction resolu-

stives against the Republicans.

tor Grady in turn charged the Democrats

d Sena-

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tion a week ago admitted that the question of jurisdiction had not been settled. In reply Senator Ross alleged partisan

Railroad Traffic Interrupted by the New

with attempting to delay the proceedings. He referred to the resolution requesting that John Bardsley be brought before the Senate as a witness, and he argued that there was not even a possibility of Mr. Bardsley being produced. He said that Mr. Bardsley was now beyond the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia court. Senator Ross said ef-forts were making to produce Bardsley, to which Mr. Grady sharply replied: John Bardsley could be brought here the Attorney General would have long before

this paraded him in chains through the State for the political effect it would have. Senator Green objected to the charge of partisanship and defended the Attorney present emergency. The oyster boats and dealers are heavy sufferers, as the caving in The oyster boats and General's course in the investigation. ADJOURNED WITHOUT ACTION. of the oyster landing leaves them without any regular landing, and they can find no

When Senator Upperman moved to adjourn and end the controversy, Senator Grady supported the motion, as he said

LUMBER DEALERS COMBINING.

They Deny Their Uniting Means They Hav Formed a Trust.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-[Special.]-Retai and wholesale dealers in yellow pine, of this city and vicinity, have decided to unite under the laws of New Jersey, with a title of the Yellow Pine Company. These firms have sanctioned the scheme: The South Brooklyn Sawmill Company; Charles L. Bucki & Co., of Hoboken; E. W. McClave & Co., of Hunter's Point; C. W. Wilson, of Brooklyn; and A. T. Decker & Co., the Rapp-Johnson Lumber Company, A. B. Johnson & Co., and W. A. Parke & Co., of this city. The President of the new com-pany will probably be Charles K. Buckley. The capital stock will be \$2,500,000, of capital stock will be \$2,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 will be preferred-cumulative 8 per cent stock. The firms at the head of this movement say that the union of their business will result in an annual saving of \$165,000.

The value of the real property of the firms interested is placed at \$750,000, and they have in addition \$250,000 cash. The business of the new company will be managed by the present firms, all of whom have agreed to contribute their services for five years. Mr. McClave said to-day that the of the man who had fought for France. new company would not be a trust, and that it was not intended to raise prices. in Italy by those pilgrim incidents was alto gether out of proportian to any offense that

An Opera Company's Alien Labor.

NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 26 .- [Special.]-Complaint was made to-day to the United States Commissioner of Immigration that the opera company which arrived here today, via New York, and is to give a season at the French Opera House, is acting in violation of the alien labor law, inasmuch as hair dressers, working girls, musicians and choristers are brought over here under contract from Europe. The by a labor organization. The complaint is made

Teller Garcia Pleads Not Guilty.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.-Eugene F. Garcia, ex-paying teller of the Louisiana National Bank, appeared before United States Commissioner Wright to-day to answer the charge of embezzlement preferred President R. M. Walmsley. Garcia pleaded not guilty, waived examination and was released on bond of \$25,000. The case will come up shortly in the United States Circuit Court.

which cut her nearly in two. A lifeboat was forthwith lowered. All the crew entered it, and when the Charlwood plunged down the davits, capsized and the lifeboat and all the occupants were thrown into the water. They were soon struggling, crying for help and seizing upon various articles of

wreckage. The Boston and a schooner which were in the vicinity rowed boats to the succor of the unfortunate Charlwood's crew. After a long search and much hard work the res cuers only succeeded in saving the captain's langhter and two apprentices. At midnight the downpour of rain has

een incessant throughout England since Sunday afternoon. The heavy gale on the east coast continues. There were many ex-citing scenes at and near Yarmouth, and vessels were driven to shore there. many Several gallant rescues were made by Munn's lifeboat and the rocket apparatus.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EXPLAINED BY M. RIBOT IN RESPONSE TO INTERPELLATIONS.

forocco Must Not Interfere-The Republic Gaining Influence in Egypt-The Russian Rapprochment - Pilgrimages to Rome Must Cease-Ribot Applauded.

PARIS, Oct. 26 .- In the Chamber of Dep aties to-day, M. de Leon interpellated the Ministers, asking them to explain their policy toward Egypt, the position they had sken on the questions at issue with Morocco in the matter of the Touat cases and the alleged British intrigues on the Tonquin frontier. M. de Lafosse also demanded that the Ministry make explanations in regard to the relations between France and Italy. He ound fault with the Government for partaking in the recent Garibaldi fetes at Nice,

and also for not affording protection to the French pilgrims at Rome, and for the needess and annoying prosecution of the Archbishop of Aix. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, informed the Deputies that the Gov-ernment of Morocco had been informed that France would not tolerate any interference at Touat, as the district was plainly within

the zone of French influence. In regard to Egypt, he declared that France had not abandoned any of her former rights, and recent events were tending to increase French influence there. The rapprochment be-tween Russia and France, he said, astonporters. ished nobody. It was simply in consequence of old sympathies and a community of in-terests, and formed a fresh guarantee of peace. The Minister justified the nation's

the latter were killed and wounded.

An Ultimatum Given to Chile ... The Senate Inquiry Delayed Industrial Intelligence..... Fast Time on the Ball..... Work in the Oil Fields Making Millions of Pennics... Financial and Commercial Markets. Court Proceedings.....

Fighting McCarthyltes With Bombs. DUBLIN, Oct. 26 .- Great excitement was

ever, and for that Fayette was maintained. Bureau at this city, under the sugar bounty During the war of 1812 it became a recruitlaw, are a number of colored men. A very ing station, and was the meeting place in strong feeling has been aroused among the estern Pennsylvania the war. The spreading city grown all around it in negroes on the part of the white planters, grown all around it in the meantime, and Congress, after repeated apparticularly in Eberia, Ascension and Terbonne parishes. Protests were peals, in 1813, authorized its sale. General Adamson Tannehill, one of the best known against them on the ground that the em ployment would have an injurious effect men in Pittsburg at that time, was ap-pointed commissioner, and was given the upon the colored farm hands. The planters clared they would accept any white men. and that there were a number of white Re right to sub-divide the ground and lay out publican candidates for these offices for Favette street parallel with Penn avenue, which the negroes were not suited. and between it and the river, before making

the sale.

files.

cannon

The feeling against colored inspectors was very strong in Eberia, and those who went ere to perform their duties some days ago have left at the advice of prominent Repub ican leaders and returned to New Orleans The Crusader, a negro paper published here, denounces the action of the planters, and says that if the negro sugar spectors are not allowed to work the ne groes here will appeal to Congress for a removal of the sugar bounty.

caused in this city this evening by an ap

parent attempt to blow up the office of the

National Press, the organ of the McCarthy-

were on the point of beginning the night's

work when a bomb fell in the area in front

PARIS, Oct. 26 .- A Assenger train on

pected to survive the night, and 15 others are in a critical condition. One of the res-

cued is a little girl, who was found crying and carressing her dead mother.

A Jack-the-Ripper Suspect Caught,

BERLIN, Oct. 26 .- A man named Schultze

here on suspicion of being the murderer of

o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after

the man was seen running away. The mur-derer was interrupted by another woman

who tried to enter the room, having heard

the scream of the dying woman. The man,

however, pushed her aside and ran from the

COLOR LINE DRAWN AGAIN.

clerk by employment, has been arrested

windows where the editors' rooms are

ites. The members of the staff of the pape

RAUM AND SMITH ON TOP.

Their Refrigerator Not Condemned Because It Wasn't Warranted.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26.-[Special.]-In the Raum-Smith Eureka Ice Machine and Refrigerator case, which has occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court for a week past, Judge Hammond to-day instructed the jury to find for the defendants. Judge Hammond held that, as Chapin bought a patent right, not manufactured goods, such representations as Smith made could not be construed as a warranty, but were to be considered rather as explanatory of what Smith, the inventor, claimed and expected from his invention. The jury could not construe opinions as a

warranty, and so ordered a verdict for the defendants.

BUENOS AVRES, Oct. 26 .- The election resterday were attended with riots at Corlova and Tucuman. The police were compelled to fire upon the rioters, and many of

tween Duquesne way and the river, and that whoever purchases the lot will get the portion of the wharf extend-ing 100 feet above Garrison ing alley. The Government officer who is in Pittsburg to make the sale would not give Page. an opinion on whether the State could take the wharf from the United States, but admitted that whoever purchases the ground to-morrow will probably have a claim for damages if he wishes to push it.

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A Very Old Act.

The act of Assembly authorizing the city the act of Assembly authorizing the city to open Duquesne way and condemn the wharf for public purposes was passed in 1836, and also provided for the payment of damages to property holders. No damages were ever collected because it was held that the inverse the improvement was sufficient to meet the loss of ground to real estate owners. It could hardly be proved, however, that the Government gained thereby, and as whoever purchases the property will get all the Government's rights, a suit for damages of a claim for the 100 feet of wharf might of

a chain for the for feet of what man also be successfully made. A part of the correspondence discovered with reference to the fort is a letter from Major Craig to the Secretary of War, in which he states that the garrison was neces-sary in order to protect the inhabitants

the pilgrims committed during their pres ence in Italy. The incidents have an inter-national bearing. The Minister said the Government felt bound to issue a circular Flight of Doerflinger. Permanent City Auditors..... to the Bishops of the country to stop these The Doings of Society..... Edison's Great Railroad Scheme..... Deaths Herr and Elsewhere..... Lively Campaign Hustling..... A Negro Burned at the Stake Sporting, State News and Weather Theatrical and Operatic Criticism charged the French Ambassador at Rome to thank the Italian Government for the Local Political Matters..... Hotel Arrivals and Personals..... reach pilgrims. M. Pichon declared that nobody in Europe dreamed of restoring the

The Origin of Petroleum

Bright Republican Prospects in Kansas

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.-General Beauregard or whom a warrant has been issued by the United States authorities in connection with the Sioux Falls, S. D., indictments, charging him and other Louisiana Lottery officials with violating the postal laws, is in the city, stopping at his son-in-law's home. He is said to be ill, and refuses to see re-

Government purposes-one as a recrniting station and the other as a storage place for the custom house. The custom house officer in charge, Mr. Shelmer, is one of the oldest citizens of the city, and his pride is the historic building of which he is supreme ruler. "I do not think the Government has a right to sell this property," he said yesterday. Used for War Only.

"It was given to the United States by John Penn for war purposes, and can not be used for anything else.

General Beathegard III in St. Louis.

Election Riots in the Argentine. partaking in the festivities at Nice, declarng that it was in celebration of the memory Regarding the troubles which accom-panied the French religious pilgrimsges to TABLE OF CONTENTS. Rome, he said that the agitation provoked

that often in bad weather. The auction will commence at 11 o'clock. The act of May, 1890, authorizing its sale, directs the Secretary of War to sell the property described, subject to such public assessments as may be thereon. The orig-inal possession of the Government extends to how seater mark of the river and the to low water mark of the river, and the question now has been raised that the State had no right to take the wharf room be-

pilgrimages, and the Pope himself had de prigrimages, and the Pope himself had de-clared that the Government was justified in so doing. Nobody would surely deny, M. Ribot continued, that the Bishops owed this deference to the Government. Italy had expressed her regrets. These Minis-terial statements were greeted by applicase, postimularly by the members of the Laff.

temporal power of the Pope.

particularly by the members of the Left. Replying to an interpellation of Com-Mun, the well-known representative of Catholic socialism, M. Ribot denied having

protection the latter had afforded