FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

it to be copied, as follows:

He Withdraws the Statement That the Bardsley Draft Was a Forgery,

A HURRIED CONFERENCE.

The Senator and His Lieutenant, David Martin, of Philadelphia, Meet in Pittsburg.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT GIVEN OUT.

It Is Now Asserted That Quay Sent the Check for \$9,000 From Beaver on October 31, and That

BARDSLEY HELD THE NOTE FOR A MONTH

The Heretofore Silent Statesman Says That His Becollection of the Details of the Transaction Is Indistinct.

A REAL COMMOTION AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Pittsburg was the political storm-center of the State last night. Senator Quay, with his son Richard and David Martin, his wellknown Philadelphia lieutenant, met for consultation in this city. Several local Republican leaders were called in. The occasion for this nurried conference was the Keystone due bill from Bardsley to Quay, given out by Chairman Kerr, of the Democratic Committee.

When the Senator was aroused from his bed at Beaver by THE DISPATCH at 1 e'clock vesterday morning, he pronounced the certificate, so far as the date was concerned, a forgery. He said that while his memory as to details was bad, he was sure that the date was in October, not November, and added; "I deposited the certificate here, and sent my check for \$9,000 to Philadelphia." At the reporter's request Mr. Quay wrote out the statement himself, in order to avoid the possibility of any wrong

The Certificate Not a Forgery. As the certificate had gone through the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg for collection, an effort was at once made yesterday to secure the exact time from that institution, but the bank refused to give the date unless authorized so to do by the Senator. A telegraphic message to Mr. Quay, at Beaver, brought the following

I have no objection to the giving up of the the Reaver Deposit Bank I find the certifi. cate was deposited on December 3, and the date given by Kerr is therefore presumably correct, and the connection can only be expinined by the Philadelphia people. I have found the check. My recollection of the detwils of the affair is indistinct.

When the dispatch was shown to Mr. Moutgomery, the assistant cashier, he said the certificate was received at the Allegheny National Bank on December 4, to be forwarded to Philadelphia for collection.

As the shades of night were falling there were several important political arrivals in Pittsburg, Quay and his son coming up from Beaver, while leader Martin was

passenger from Philadelphia. Quay and Martin Confer Here.

The Senator was interviewed at his room on the second floor of the Seventh Avenue Hotel last night in regard to the discrepancy existing between his statements When the reporter knocked Dick Ouav opened the door of the room. Quay was found in conversation with Martin'. Dick Quay withdrew at once after a hurried consultation with his father. Without delay Mr. Quay then seated himself and indicated his desire that the interview proceed.

"Mr. Quay, you are quoted as saying you had made a mistake in your DISPATCH interview this morning?" "I did make that statement to a evening

paper, but it referred only to the dates on the check and the certificate of deposit." "How do you account for the discrepancy in your statements?"

Does Not Remember the Details,

"There is no discrepancy. If you read the statement of this afternoon carefully and compare it with what I said to you last night you will see that I only refer in the latter one to the dates on the document. The Beaver Bank and the Allegheny National show that I must have been wrong last night. I don't remember the details very accurately. In fact. I am not altogether clear as to any of those dates."

Mr. Quay here produced an envelope from his inside cost pocket, and, taking from it a sheet of note paper, handed it to the reporter. One side of the sheet contained a copy of the certificate of deposit and the indorsements published yesterday, while the other bere the following: "This certificate was paid by Keystone National Bank on or about December the 5th or 6th, 1890. A credit for the same was not made until Janpary 27, 1890, and then we find the deposit slip with these figures on the margin of the slip: 9,000-123,"

The reporter here inquired where this memorandum, as it appears to be, had come from, but Mr. Martin interposed an objection to the question, saying it was only necessary to know that Mr. Quay had it. "If you have any doubt as to the truth contained on this paper," said Mr. Quay, "wire the receiver of the Keystone Bank at Philadelphia. That will probably satisfy

Mr. Quay was then asked: "Did you find the note and check involved in this transaction for which you were hunting last

might?" Found the Check, but Not the Note. "I found the check, but not the note," was the reply. "I guess I destroyed the note, as I usually do with notes." Mr. Martin suggested that probably the

note had been torn up while Mr. Quay was in Washington. "Well, it may be. I don't remember. I wish I had kept it now," answered Quar, He then produced the check and allowed

OCTOBER 31, 1889 Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver, Pa. Pay to David Martin, or bearer, nine thou and dollars.

On the back of the check were the indorsements of David Martin and John Bardsley, and a rubber stamp impression in blue ink, which reads, "Cash item for collection and remittance to Third National Bank, Philadelphia. Thos. J. Budd, cashier."

"Now," said Mr. Quay, "Mr. Martin can tell you that the note which I gave to him, as I explained before, for the Philadelphia City Committee, was dated on the same day as this check.'

Mr. Martin verified this statement. "And," continued Mr. Quay, "the note was given as security for the check. The check went out and the proceeds were to pay

the note." "But why is the certificate of deposit not dated until November 29?" was asked.

A Presumption That Bardsley Held It, Mr. Martin answered: "It is the presumption that Bardsley held the note back until November 29 before he took it to the bank to be discounted."

"As to Bardsley," said Quay, "I did not know him in this transaction. I loaned the city committee the money, and got it all back but \$123. Mr. Martin was the man to whom I turned over the check and the note. What became of the money afterward I

have no personal knowledge." This ended the interview so far as Mr. Quay was concerned, another gentleman having entered and claimed his attention. Mr. Martin was asked to what circum-

stances the city was indebted for his visit here. His reply was that he preferred not to say anything about his being here. He had come early in the evening and would leave in the morning at 1 o'clock for Philadelphia. As to the political situation in the East, he thought McCreery would surely be elected in Philadelphia, and the State ticket would get a majority of 20,000. The State would give a good majority also.

40,000 Majority for Gregg and Morrison. Senator Quay, overhearing the last renark, turned and said: "If you do that in Pailadelphia, I think Gregg and Morrison will have 40,000 in the State." Mr. Martin absolutely declined to talk any further, and the interview was ended.

Prior to the reporter's call on Mr. Quay, Mr. C. L. Magee, Chief Brown and Police Superintendent Weir had been in consultation with him. Mr. Magee afterward stated that his business with Mr. Quay had been merely to talk over the campaign, and had nothing to do with the Bardsley draft. Mr. Brown gave about the same reply to questions asked him as to the nature of the con-

After Mr. Brown left the conference he, with Dick Quay and Superintendent Weir, put in about an hour running back and forth in the lower part of the city as if looking for someone. Who it was could not be ascertained, but after a time the search seemed to be given up, and Dick Quay took a cab for Allegheny.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

THE OUAY-BARDSLEY PAC SIMILES AT THE STATE CAPITOL,

Republican Senators Loud in Their Conon the Inside of Affairs Keep Their

Knowledge Very Much to Themselves, HARRISBURG, Oct. 28 .- [Special.]-Had he \$8.877, the face value of John Bardsley's draft to M. S. Quay, been split up into crisp \$10 notes and scattered like autumn leaves through the Senate chamber there could not have been more commotion than was created to-day when the papers arrived here bearing a fac simile of the certificate of deposit from the City Treasurer of Philadelphia. The excitement was not confined to the Re publican side of the Senate. The Democrats were excited, too, but their agritation was of an agreeable kind, while their Re-publican brethren, struggling to conceal their confusion, contented themselves by muttering bitter and profane condemnation of Mr. Yardley, who as receiver of the de-funct Keystone Bank got possession of the now famous certificate, and who was respon-

sible for its publication.
"Confound Yardley," or expressions of hat character in stronger words was all the Republican Senators would say. Then, as by magic, one and all of them seemed to ose their voices, and an army of muscular aborers with block and tackle could not have forced one opinion from any of them. However, before the seal of secrecy had been officially placed on their lips, George Handy Smith said that City Chairman Porer, of Philadelphia, knew all about the certificate. Chairman Porter promised an ex-planation this evening, but when this even-

ng came he was missing.

If the Republican Senstors have information of the certificate or the transaction in which it was used they are not giving their information away. They refuse to talk on the subject privately or for publication, and if they have not received that terse and concise injunction, "don't talk," they are observing with sublime regard the order just the same. Democratic Senator Green said to-night that the certificate had dently been given to Senator Quay by Mr. Bardslev just as money in smaller amounts was paid to others with whom Bardsley had dealings. The Senator argues that Bardsley contributed liberally to all persons who could control deposits for him and in this the Quay certificate is explained by him. Attorney General Hensel and Secre-tary Harrity, who might reasonably be expected to have information on the subject, left the city to-night.

## AFTER CANADIAN BOODLERS.

No Let-Up in Sight for Murphy or Any of

His Gang. OTTAWA, Oct. 28 .- [Special.] -- Superin tendent Sherwood left for Quebec to-day to serve a warrant upon Hon. Thomas McGreevy, that he may have an opportunity of explaining in the courts his connection with a gang of boodlers whose theiring propensities and periodical raids upon the Treasury were pretty well shown up session. His connection with O. E. Mur-phy, his expulsion from Parliament, and intimate relations with the late Minister Works, Sir Hector Langevin, are now matters of history.
Superintendent Sherwood has also been

detailed to track up O. E. Murphy and Robert McGreevy, also members of the boodling gang, in their escape to Mexico, in which direction they are now heading. Murphy said when last here that he has no fear of going to the United States, as there was nothing in connection with his little episode in New York for which he could be arrested. He said he only remained in Canada because he could make money here, and not because his exile was compulsory.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 28 .- Four detachments of cavalry have been sent out over the Cherokee Strip to eject all boomers and confiscate all cattle. As soon as the strip is clear they will go into winter quarters there and keep it clear.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

Asserted to Have Been Adopted by the Majority of the M. S. QUAY. Senate, Which

WILL ADJOURN TO-MORROW

Until After the Election, When the Cases Will Be Dismissed.

AN ARGUMENT ON JURISDICTION.

Attorney Shapley's Construction of the State Constitution.

HIS IDEA OF JOHN BARDSLEY'S CRIME

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

HARRISBURG, Oct. 28.—Two hours of this morning's session were consumed in discussing the plan for arguing Mr. Boyer's case. The counsel for the accused were determined to place Mr. Hensel in the role of a prosecutor, a position he has contended against since the inquiry opened. They were determined to sandwich the Attorney General in between the three of them, and would not allow him to either open or close

They insisted that the law officer of the State should discuss with them the question of jurisdiction, which Mr. Hensel emphatically refused to do, and they finally secured the passage of a resolution requiring Mr. Hensel to talk, if he talked at all, after Mr. Shapley had exhausted himself in reviewing the case and the provisions of the Constitution bearing on it, and Mr. Gilbert had discussed to his heart's content the testimony developed so far in the inquiry.

A Multitude of Words. Mr. Shapley argued the case to-day for three and a half hours. He began talking at 11:30 and the Senate adjourned at 12:30 for lunch. Shortly after 3 o'clock, when the Senate again convened, the attorney took up his argument and with an intermission of 20 minutes, talked until 6 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock

The rule governing the Senate provided for the morning session to open at 10 o'clock, but notwithstanding the Democratic protest against the unceremonious violation of the rule, the Republican side carried the motion without a minute's delay, just as they could have carried all motions and resolutions made or presented since the opening of the extraordinary ses-

It is now apparent that the Republican plan is to continue the argument until Friday. They will then adjourn until after the election. They will meet on Wednesday after the election and will pass a resolution that the charges against Boyer have not been proven and they will then decide the Senate has no jurisdiction in the matter and will adjourn without hearing the cases of McCamant or the Philadelphia magis-

Shapley Is an Orator nificent oratorical effort. He is a pleasant, forcibte and eloquent, talker. He is a robust, rugged-looking gentleman. He was dressed like a tailor's model, with patent leather shoes. His fat face is naturally red as roof paint, and when he warmed up in his argument, his features took on even a redder hue. He reviewed the case at length, and quoted liberally from a dozen authorities of ore or less prominence to prove his posi-

He reserved until the last his attack upon article 4, section 6, of the Constitution, the authority upon which Governor Patti-son convened the Senate and asked the removal of the accused officials. The section says: All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, mem-bers of the General Assembly and Judges of the Courts of Record learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hear-ing, on the address of two-thirds of the

He Revises the Constitution

The learned attorney could not destroy the effect of this authority. He argued long and earnestly that it should not be in the Constitution on the ground that it was dangerous, and in this case he contended was misused. He read all the debates in the Constitutional Convention to prove that it did not mean just what it should, but he could not change the wording or the meaning of the declaration.

Mr. Shapley's argument was purely technical. He carefully avoided the serious fact obtained and brought out by the inquiry, and he did not even attempt to explain why Mr. Boyer did not collect the State's money when he should have made such collections, nor did he refer to Mr. Boyer's payment of \$420,000 to Mr. Bardsley before it was due, but just in time to be lost to the State. Mr. Shapley began his

argument by saying: argument by saying:

You have now heard all the testimony in this case. No one dare say that this investigation has not been most thorough, scarching and complete. You have had the assistance of the learned attorney General of the Commonwealth, who has had unlimited opportunity to present the case absolutely in his own way. Mr. Boyer's counsel, while protesting that you had no jurisdiction, have made no objection to your receiving and hearing any evidence which was offered, no matter in what form, although it must be admitted by every lawyer in this body that the bulk of it twas wholly irrelevant and would not have been admitted in any court of law in the length and breadth of the land.

No Overwhelming Public Necessity

No Overwhelming Public Necessity,

Still more, we have insisted that you should have before you all of the testimony relative to Mr. McCamant and the rebates from mercantile advertising formerly taken under the exhaustive and searching cross examination of the Attorney General him self, so that no one could pretend that in passing upon Mr. Boyer's case any informa-tion whatever had been withheld from you. passing upon Mr. Boyer's case any information whatever had been withheld from you. Two of the results of this investigation may be stated as follows: First, no evidence has been disclosed which was not known or easily ascertainable while the Legislature was still in session and when the House of Representatives could have itself exercised its constitutional power of impeachment; second, no overwhelming public necessity has been shown to exist which required the setting aside of the two constitutional methods of removing Mr. Boyer, either by impeachment or by indictment if he was guilty of the offenses charged against him, and of resorting to this summary and at least questionable method of removal, but you are now brought face to face with two questions, viz.: First, have you any constitutional authority in these proceedings to ask the Governor to remove Mr. Boyer for alleged misdemeanors in office, for which, if guilty, he can be both indicted and impeached? Secondly, if you decide that you have such authority, does the evidence justify and require you to take such action:

When Mr. Boyer was first called before you to answer these charges he respectfully denied your jurisdiction, as he does now, not because he feared to meet these charges in any proper tribunal, but because it was proposed to deprive him of his office, to strip him of his good name and character, to degrade him before his fellow men, to send him

out into the world branded for all time with shame and dishonor, and this, upon the find-ing of an inquest which, it was claimed, had no power to even grant him a hearing, but which would only send him for trial before a court in which his accuser would act as judge, Jury and executioner.

DRAWING AN ALLEGED DISTINCTION. Not one word was ever uttered in these debates to indicate that the idea ever enhuman being would ever suppose that this clause referred to cases of official miscon-duct already amply provided for, as well as clause referred to cases of official misconduct already amply provided for, as well as to cases of incompetency. The words, 'Any reasonable cause,' were manifestly used to refer to nothling but cases of incompetency arising out of conditions involving no criminality. What would such life-long Democrats as Jeremiah S. Black, George W. Woodward, Charles R. Buckalew, George W. Biddle, Lewis C. Cassidy, Franklin B. Gowen, Theodore Cuyler and other distinguished Democratic members' of that convention have said if they had been told that this clause would some day be so construed as to enable a Republican Governor at any time, when he could control the votes of two-thirds of the condition of the senate to turn out every Democratic officer in the State and fill their places with his own partisans?

What would the people of this State have said? What would they say if you put such a monstrous construction upon the very instrument which they adopted to be their shield for all time against against executive ursurpation? What was a mistake on the part of the Governor, will be a crime on your part; and for the decision you render, for the precedent you establish, you will have to make answer to the people and to posterity.

An Eloquent Peroration.

An Eloquent Peroration. In a burst of ringing eloquence, Mr.

Shapley said: I am not there to defend or excuse John Bardsley. He did what hundreds of stronger and better men have done and are doing and better men have done and are doing every day, in using money that is not their own for purposes of speculation. The panic came: and then the collapse of the Keystone Bank; and then the felon's cell. Sunrise brings him no gladness; and night no consolation. Day after day the hurrying feet of the busy world will pass by his living grave, and in a few years his name and his crime will have been forgotten. But your decision this day will pass into history, and 100 years from now your children may be compelled to curse you for the wrong which you have this day done them.

In the accuracy to the argument against

In the answer to the argument against the Senate's jurisdiction the Democrats will mildly refer the Senate to the precedent established by itself last winter when, on authority of the article and section of the Constitution above quoted, Alderman Jonas P. Gilbright, of Scranton; Pa., was, by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and on address to the Governor, removed for mis-feasance in office. If the precedent goes for anything it will stand. The Scranton Alderman, it might be added, was a Demo-

## GOODBY, CAPTAIN WISHART.

The Leader of the Law and Order League Accepts a Job in Newark.

Captain Wishart, of the Law and Order Society, has decided to seek green fields and pastures new. It was learned yesterday that he had agreed to accept the offer of the Law and Order League of Newark, N. J. To a DISPATCH reporter last night the Captain said that he had had the matter under consideration for some time and had finally concluded to accept the position of Secretary of the League, and would leave for

Newark next week. He declined to give any statistics on his work here of the past four years, saying he was not prepared to do so, but was very well satisfied with his work, although he thinks there is a great deal of reformation needed yet in some places. As to his policy of conducting affairs in Newark, he declined to say just what it would be, or whether it would be conducted the same as was done in this city. Said he; "I never cross a bridge until I mach it."

COLLAPSE OF A NEW SALOON Its Walls Were Unable to Stand the Strain

Put Upon Them. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28 .- [Special.]-A fire broke out at Brignoli's Station House. on Royal street, this afternoon. A number of men were employed repairing a house next door to the old Royal concert saloon, and as the fire did not seem a serious one they attempted to remove their tools, etc., from the building in which they were at work. While they were in it the lower floor of Brignoli's fell in, and the next minute the house next door swayed and its entire three stories came down with a crash, although the flames had not touched it. There were 15 in it at the time, four of whom were killed or buried under the debris. Ben Schneider, the boss bullder in charge of the work, was fatally injured about the head and spine and internally.

Jackson Montague, a brickinyer, was se verely injured. The collapse of the building was due to its inherent weakness, and it should have been condemned. It was the old Royal concert saloon, which was burnt some months ago and was being repaired or rebuilt for a new saloon, but the burnt and rotten walls had been used in the new building. The fire next door weakened and loosened these, and the entire building collapsed before anyone could have expected it.

## TILDEN GAINS HIS POINT

Though His Will Is Annulled His Library Scheme Is a Fixed Fact.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Although Court of Appeals decided yesterday in favor of the contestants of Samuel J. Tilden's will, thus defeating his purpose to establish a trust, the free library which the statesman desired to give the city upon his death, and which was the pet project of his declining years, has become a fact. The will has been declared void in the court of last resort, but meantime the executors have effected a compromise with one of the beneficiaries, by the terms of which \$2,000,-000 will, in any event, be set aside for the library. Although this is not half the amount which Mr. Tilden willed should be devoted for the purpose, it is still sufficient to place the institution upon a substantial

footing. A gentleman who is personally acquainted with Mrs. Hazard says that her action was not a compromise, in the ordinary meaning of the word. There was every prospect of the case in the Court of Appeals resulting in favor of the contestants, in which event the would have received at least \$4,000,000

LOTTERY MEN SUMMONED.

News of Indictments Reaching New Orlean

From Several Places. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.-[Special.]-This morning Messrs. Joseph L. Herwig and M. F. Arnoult were summoned to St. Louis by the United States grand jury to give testimony in regard to some contemplated in-dictments against the Louisiana Lottery

The officers of the lottery company here are receiving news of indictments from va-rious parts of the country for violating the anti-lottery law by mailing lottery matter. Such news has already come from Sioux Falls, S. D., Boston and Pittsburg.

The Ulster Bank Wreckers Indicted. KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.-The grand jury returned indictments against James Ostrander and M. T. Trumbour, the wreckers of the Ulster County Savings Institution, for converting money of deposi-tors to their own use and for perjury. There are eleven counts to the indictments found jointly against the thieves. They pleaded

A Great Earthquake Devastates the Fairest, Richest Region in Japan.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

In the Town of Osaka the Number Amounts to at Least 300.

SIMILAR REPORTS FROM HI0GO.

The Destruction of Houses and Property Is Also Enormous.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO TOWNS

LONDON, Oct. 28.-Dispatches were received here this evening from Japan, announcing that the telegraph wires beyond Hiogo and Osaka were down. It was added that there had been at earthquake at Fiogo, and the rumor was current that ? amount of property was destroyed

the loss of life had been considerable. Hiogo is a seaport town of Japan on to island of Hondo, and is about 22 miles by rail from Osaka. Hiogo is a fine harbor at the head of the Gulf of Osaka and is adincent to Kobe. It is lighted with gas and has a number of fine public buildings, including a Town Hall, a Custom House and Government machine shops. The seaport referred to has an extensive foreign and coastwise trade, and a population, in 1881, of about 40,000. Like an American City

Osaka is also on the island of Hondo and on the sea 37 miles southwest, of Kisto, to which place, as well as to Hiogo and Kobe, railways have been built. Osaka has a large foreign trade, arsenals, a great castle, machine shops, a city hall, a mint, a college and an academy, and is traversed by canals over which are more than 1,100 bridges, some of them of iron. This city has many theaters and other places of amusement, and it also has 1,900 places of worship, In point of size it is the third or fourth city in Japan, but in social affairs, fashion, commerce and industry it takes the first rank. Osaka has five newspapers, hundreds of schools and a population, according to the census of 1884, of about 350,000.

A private telegram dated Hiogo, received in this city to-night, confirms the report conveyed in former telegrams that a disastrous earthquake shock has occurred in Japan. This telegram says that a severe shock was experienced at Osaka, and that the destruction, both of life and property, was very great.

Many Persons Crushed to Death.

So severe was the shock that a number of ouses were thrown to the ground and many of the occupants were caught in the falling buildings and crushed to death. A large number of persons succeeded in escaping from their tottering homes, only to meet death in the streets to which they had fied for safety from the falling debris.

ing the total loss of life; in fact, the details of the catastrophe are very meager, as all the telegraph wires are broken in the districts affected by the falling of the poles, which were thrown down by the seismic disturbance.

The above-mentioned private dispatch, however, states that it is known that in Osaka alone the death list contains the names of 300 of the residents of that city. A dispatch from Washington says: Neither the State Department nor the apanese Legation here have received advices of the reported earthquake shock in Japan to-day. The Japanese Minister said to-night that the last earthquake in Japan, which resulted in great loss of life and property, occured about 30 years ago at this on of the year and in the same locality as the one mentioned to-day.

## GIBBON'S PAPAL CHANCES

Considered Good in Rome, Though Austria

May Dominate the Conclave. ROME, Oct. 28 .- A recent article from the Liberal writer of some note, and who has nade a special study of ecclesiastical questions, contends that Austria, in the name of the Triple Alliance, ought to dominate the

a Pope amenable to the suggestions of a Triple Alliance.

But the point of interest to Americans in the article is the vigorous opposition to the candidature of Cardinal Gibbons for the succession to the Papal chair. other things, Signor Cesare declares that, under Cardinal Gibbons, the church would cease to be "Roman." This attack on Car-dinal Gibbons is regarded at the Vatican as the expression of the fear of the Liberals that Cardinal Gibbons might be elected at the next conclave. The article will, however, have little effect, as the Cardinal is very popular here, and especially since the "Knights of Labor" incident. The na-tional rivalries and jealousies which might prevent the unanimous election of an European Pope were not operated in Car-dinal Gibbons' case. So his chance of elecion is considered good.

M. Jules Simon Reticent on the Question

distinguished French statesman and political economist and former chief the Republican party, in an interview published to day, said he did not think war was probable. He added: "While I was in Berlin as a delegate to the International Labor Congress Emperor William told me that he desired peace, and the tone in which he said so left no doubt in my mind that he was sincere. The Czar also wants peace and France will not be the nation to com-

mence hostilities in Europe."

At another portion of the interview M.
Simon was quoted as declining to venture to say whether or not the Franco-Russian entente included the agreement to expel England from Egypt. M, Simon said that he did not credit Russia with having any designs to conquer India, but the speaker held that Russian expansion in Asia was

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28,-Owing to the great increase in leprosy in the Khanate of Bokhars, and especially in the town of Bokhara, which is the hotbed of leprosy in Central Asia, the Emir has decided to segregrate all lepers and to establish a hospital for their treatment to be directed by

MILAN, Oct. 28 .- At a banquet given to-

Minister Egan's Demand for an Explanation Is Practically Spurned.

THREE

CENTS.

BLAINE NOTIFIED AT ONCE.

The Southern Government Won't Assume Responsibility

FOR THE BALTIMOREAN AFFAIR.

Prior to This Senor Montt and Blaine Have a Lengthy Talk.

BRITISH CASE CITED AS A PRECEDENT

SANTIAGO, CHILE, Oct. 28.—The Chilean Government has replied to Minister Egan's demand for an explanation of the recent attack upon American sailors. The reply is couched in very strong language, and it is understood that it amounts to a refusal to accept the responsibility of the affair. The State Department at Washington has been notified. Minister Egan, Commander Schley and Consul McCreery are consulting together, and it is thought that decisive action will be taken soon. The State Department's orders in reference to the matter

are very strong. The Intendente of Valparaiso has refused to guarantee the safety of market boats coming to that city early in the morning from the United States warship Baltimore, or the safety of officers of that vessel coming ashore at night. There is a practical boycott on the Baltimore. No American sailors are allowed ashore. Great excitement has been caused here by a report that the Chilean Legation in Washington has been attacked.

Senor Montt Confers With Blaine. A telegram from Washington says: As the result of an appointment made yesterday, Senor Pedro Montt at noon to-day called at the Department of State to see Secretary Blaine. Yesterday, in company with Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, he had called at the department. It was said that he had a cablegram announcing his appointment as Minister from Chile to the United States, and adding that his credentials had been forwarded by mail. It was, therefore, arranged through one of the officers of the department that he should meet the Secre-

tary to-day. Accordingly, at noon Senor Montt came to the department, in company with Senor Asta Buruaga, the Chilean Charge d' Affaires, left here by the late Minister Lazvano, and Mr. Julio Foster. They waited in the reception room for 15 minutes, and Senors Montt and Buruaga were then admitted to Secretary Blaine's office, The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Foster remained in waiting only give minutes, and then left the building the conclusion of the interview Senor Monts positively refused to state what had been said, and Secretary Blaine left the depart-

ment immediately for his house. Chile's Representative's Recognition It is understood that Senator Montt has been recognized in a provisional way only, which puts him in the same status as that now occupied by Minister Egan in Chile. A Minister is not regarded as fully "recog-nized" until he has been presented to the President, and it is not customary to do this until his former credentials have been

received. In view of certain criticisms of leading English newspapers, based upon an errone-ous statement, indicating that the Govern-ment of the United States had made a hasty nd peremptory demand upon the Chilean Government, it may be pertinent to relate that on the 5th of December, 1863, the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro sent an ultimatum to the Brazilian Government demanding the payment of £6,525 on account of the claim of the British bark Prince of Wales, and also a prompt satisfaction for the arrest of three officers of the British naval frigate Forte, who, in June, 1862, were taken into custody by the police guard of one of the towns of Brazil (they being in citizen's dress) for drunken-ness and disorderly conduct. The Minister declared that should the Government of Brazil fail to comply with the demands he would order the admiral commanding the British naval forces at Rio de Janeiro to decide the questions according to the structions from the British Government.

How England Does Such Things. The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs replied on the 29th of December protesting against the payment, and declared that no satisfaction could be given in the case of the three officers, as no insult was offered to them. On December 31 the British Minis-ter sent a letter to the British Consulate, stating that the demands of the British Legation having met with no satis-faction from the Brazilian Government, he had ordered Admiral Warren to make reprisals upon Brazilian property until the proper satisfaction was obtained. On the same day three British warships left the harbor of Rio, and on the 4th of January one of the British war vessels returned to the Port of Rio, and the fact was made known that five Brazilian sailing vessels and one steamer under the Brazilian flag had been captured and taken charge of by the British man of war, and were held in a the British man of war, and were

Brazilian harbor on the coast of Rio. On the 5th of January a council of state was held in the City Palace, the Emperor presiding, at which it was decided that the question of the arrest of the officers of the naval frigate Forte could be submitted to the arbitration of a friendly power, and the King of the Belgians was proposed to deter-mine whether any insult was committed against the British Government by the ar-

rest of said three officers.

The council further decided that the demand of the British Government for dammand of the British Government for damages on the claim of the bark Prince of Wales, should be paid by the Brazilian Minister in London, under protest, the Brazilian Government having no means of resisting the demands of the British Government. The King of the Belgians decided that no insult had been offered the Government or to the officers who had been Government or to the officers who had been arresten, but as a result of the incident diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Brazil were broken off and not renewed until two years had elapsed.

The Reading Sues the B. & O.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28. - Preliminary steps were taken to-day by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the filing of a bill in equity against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Although the details have not been made public it is understood that the proceeding is brought to force the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to carry out one of its force in the second contracts with the 



# by the Lombard Peace Union, in honor Deputy Passy, a member of the Deputy Pessy, a member of the ce Association, the most friend-were expressed for France. Its affirming the spirit of ance, which, it was said, and a sent, were drunk amid enthrus.

A REVEREND FIEND. HIS HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO CHILDREN IN AN ORPHANAGE.

The Institution in a Fifthy Condition, Reck-

ing With Rags, Dirt and Vermin-The Little Ones Kept in a Continual State of DUBLIN, Oct. 28.-Some startling testiony was given to-day at the trial of Rev. Samuel Cotton, a rector at Carnough, County Kildare, charged with criminal neglect and ill-treatment of the children in

the Carnough Orphanage. Rev. Samuel Cotton, who has conducted the affairs of the orphanage for many years, has made many appeals to the public for financial aid and has received large sums of money by subscription for the maintenance of the orphanage; but owing to numerous complaints the Society for the Protection of Children recently made an investigation into the manner in which the orphanage was conducted, and thereby a horrible state of affairs was The agents of the Children's Society found that the children of the orphanage

found that the children of the orphanage were in an emaciated, filthy and ragged condition, and that they were covered with parasites. The toes of one of the children had rotted off. Another, a girl, had been chained by the legs to a log. The rooms of the orphanage were also found to be in the filthiest possible condition.

In the kitchen of the orphanage was found a below it weeks old covered with dirty. a baby six weeks old, covered with dirty rags and dying of cold and inanition. Other rags and dying of cold and maintain children were found in the same apartment, crouched around a small firs, almost frozen and half starved. All of them were weak and rickly, and their growth had been sanitary condition of the whole establishment was found to be perfectly horrible The walls and floors were in a beastly condition, and some of the beds used by the unfortunate children were merely old boxes and packing cases filled with stale hay.

It was also shown that all the children

were kept in a perpetual state of terror by Rev. Mr. Cotton. That gentleman was com-mitted for trial, bail, however, being allowed in order to enable him to attend the Synod of the diocese, of which body he is a member.

### ANOTHER ENGLISH MUTINV. Grenadier Guards, When Ordered to Eat

Poor Food, Throw It Out of a Window,

feeling permeating many of the corps of the

British army on account of insufficient and

unpalatable rations. Upon the arrival at

he Guards' barracks at Windsor of the offi-

cer of the day, Lieutenant A. W. Cotton, the privates of No. 1 Company, as pre-viously agreed upon, made a formal com-plaint about the quality and quantity of the

food served out to them. Lieutenant Cot-ton examined the food complained of, and

then said that the food was good and or-dered the Grenadiers to cat it; but instead

the Grenadiers hurled the unsatisfactory ra

tions out of the mess room windows into the

parrack square.

The officer of the day, as in duty bound,

reported the occurrence to the commanding officer. Consequently the commanding officer ordered Company No. 1 to be confined to barracks for a day, and placed the cor-

porals of the same company under arrest pending an inquiry into the mutinous con-

duct of the privates. The officers of the Guards admit that there was a row, but they

refuse to give the particulars, declaring that

The Economic Struggle in France.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Government's pro-

posal to concede a reduced tariff for one

year to countries having a commercial

treaty with France is exciting much oppo-

sition. Protectionists declare that the pro-

posal is opposed to the economic intentions of the Chamber of Deputies and will pro-duce commercial instability. On the other hand, free traders are jubilant over the pro-

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he trouble was of a trivial nature.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- Truth to-day publishes

an account of another mutiny in the British army, this time among the Grenadier Guards stationed at Windsor Castle. This, the second mutiny in the same battalion within about six months, had its origin in the ill

en of Signor Cesare in one of the principal Liberal organs, has made some stir in ecclesiastical circles. Signor Cesare, who is future conclave and procure the election of

## NO WAR IS PROBABLE.

of the Egyptian Occupation. PARTS, Oct. 28 .- M. Jules Simon, the

only natural. A Hospital for Leners in Bokhara

French and Italians Fraternize.