

TURNER TALKS OUT.

The Ex-Treasurer of Knights of Labor Makes an Explanation

SENSATIONAL AND BOLD. He Denies Any Shortage in His Accounts, but Says That...

QUEER FINANCING WAS DONE. Letters From Powderly Produced by Him to Prove That

THE ORDER'S FUNDS WERE BORROWED

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Frederick Turner, ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, who is accused of being \$10,000 short in his accounts with the order, made an explanation to-day that was as sensational as were the charges. These charges made up the principal feature of the Knights of Labor convention at Toledo, the committee appointed at the last session, at the request of General Secretary Hayes, to investigate the ex-treasurer's books, reporting that Turner had refused to appear before them or to give up the bank deposit books, cancelled checks and other documents in his possession. In the absence of these documents they claimed that they made the best investigation possible, with the result that, even crediting Turner with \$17,000, which his statements show to have been expended, there was a balance of over \$14,000 unaccounted for.

Mr. Turner was found at his grocery, at Sixth and Master streets. He indignantly denied that he was in any way deficient in his accounts with the order, and he declared the work of the committee to be that of General Master Workman Powderly's scheme to deprive him of some dangerous weapons against the Knights.

Ex-Treasurer Turner's Bombardment. "When I left the order at the end of the Indianapolis convention in 1888," he said, "Thomas Sixenax, the expert employed by the Knights, made a statement before Notary Public J. R. Massey that my accounts had been carefully gone over and found to be all right. That statement is annexed to the report of the order for that year. I left all the accounts in the treasurer's office, with the result that, including the vouchers for all expenditures of the order during my incumbency, what I have kept been for my own protection. They consist principally of cancelled checks. Some of them are very compromising to Mr. Powderly.

"When I said I left all the vouchers in my office I forgot one, which I have in my possession. It is a voucher for a piece of furniture bought by Secretary Hayes for \$55, which he sent to his home in New Brunswick, and then charged to the order. But that's a little thing compared with the others. I want to begin at the beginning in what I am going to tell.

Sensational Charges Made by Turner. "I am going to disclose what is not known to even members of the order, and what will show their general master workman to be a man, who, while preaching against corruption and dishonesty, was himself using funds of the order and resorting to every conceivable trickery to maintain his hold on the management and prevent an exposure of his methods. When I was called to the office of General Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor in 1883, I owned a grocery store on Sixth street, near Tinker. It was worth \$3,500. Now it is mortgaged for \$2,500. The place I am in at the present time is not mine, and I am anything but a rich man. My connection with Powderly's gang has nearly ruined me.

"While I was Treasurer my accounts were audited every month by a general auditor, regularly elected for that purpose. The accounts thus audited were published every month in the order's bills, and were audited by the general auditor, who was appointed at the Richmond Convention, an expert was employed to do this work. Henry Taylor, my clerk, was very methodical. He scrutinized everything and itemized everything. Nothing that came into the Treasurer's office pertaining to the order escaped him.

Enmity Between the General Officers. "This gained him the enmity of Powderly and his closest friends in the order, who were always afraid that some of their schemes would be exposed. Powderly always suspected that Taylor read some of his tell-tale personal letters to me. In the Indianapolis convention, when Powderly personally attacked me and elected Hayes in my place as Treasurer, Powderly made a speech in which he said he would rather spend a year in Hadley than have another year of one of me in the office. That is the way they all felt about Taylor.

"They used to tell some queer things. The order had to pay all the general officers' bills. They would include in the bills their own and families' laundry, ginger ale and cigars for 'their friends' and other curious incidents. What they wanted was to have these bills reported in a general way, but Taylor itemized them just as they came in, and when I made my report I forwarded the same detailed statement of totals. Whenever any of these fellows brought anything it was charged to the order.

"Who Powderly and his committee are anxious to get into their possession are the cancelled checks which I have, showing that on June 23, 1886, \$1,000 were drawn from the order's funds at the Corn Exchange National Bank by T. V. Powderly, and that on August 26 following \$1,500 were drawn by him.

A Loan From the Organization's Funds. "Powderly was then drawing an annual salary as General Master Workman of \$1,500. He wanted to buy a house. He did not have the money, but the order did, and he wanted to use the order's money without anybody knowing anything about it. The Executive Board at that time consisted of Powderly, John W. Hayes, William H. Baily and Thomas Barry. All were firm Powderly men except Barry, who was lukewarm; and whom they were afraid of.

"Barry was sent away on some mission or other, and Powderly and the other two

held a meeting and loaned \$2,500 of the order's money to Powderly. They agreed, of course, that the money should eventually be returned, and in order that that might be accomplished without Powderly going into his own pocket they decided that as soon as the convention met in the fall his salary should be increased to \$5,000 a year. In that way he could pay back into the Knights of Labor Treasury the money he had taken out from the increased money the Knights of Labor were paying him. You see, the Knights were to be robbed for that house, anyway. I had to carry that \$2,500 along as cash, the sum being in his hands instead of the bank, where the order supposed it was. He told me it was all right so long as he had it and intended to pay it back. The plan was worked. Powderly got his money, and at the Richmond convention, in October, 1886, his salary was raised from \$1,500 to \$5,000."

Proofs in Letters From Powderly. As proof of this story Mr. Turner produced from a bundle of letters received by him from Mr. Powderly on occasionally marked papers, all the General Master Workman's personal letters to his Treasurer, it was signed "Terry," that being Mr. Powderly's adaptation of his name Terence to his intimates. The letter is as follows:

SCRANTON, PA., Aug. 25, 1886. I will be required to make another payment on the house in a day or two, and I will want the wherewithal. Send me \$1,500. I will take the whole of it this time, for it will only be a few days until the other payment comes. I will be glad to have the money placed in your hands, so that if anything happens in the order will be protected. As it is, I will have to carry it myself. I will send you which I made some weeks ago. I, at that time, included the entire amount, knowing that you would see it made right should anything happen in the order. I have said so much concerning what has transpired on the board that I do not want you to know anything about this unless he should like to have it. I will send you that I can at once get the money and pay it back to you. TERRY.

Getting Ready to Be Independent. "Terry" received his salary monthly, that being supplemented of course, by the "bill's expense," which he always sent in. After four months of the increased salary voted to him by the Richmond convention, Treasurer Turner received the following:

SCRANTON, Feb. 2, 1887. I collect some money due to me to-morrow and when I see you again will begin to repay the debt by making out a check for you, so clear it off. When that is done I will be once more independent as a Turk in position. I have been thinking of you, and the impression that some one goes over all the letters that you can find on your desk or in your pocket. I will send you the "Charlie" referred to by the General Master Workman was Charlie Richmond, Treasurer Turner's secretary. As already said by Turner, his methodical clerk, Henry Taylor, had a habit of carrying all correspondence in the Treasurer's office. "Terry's" suspicions were outlined in his next confidential letter to Turner:

SCRANTON, PA., February 4, 1887. Enclosed you find a check for \$200, my first payment on the loan. I am glad to feel that I am paying you back a piece of good money by causing you about the desk or in your pocket. I do not know who to lay the blame on, but several things have looked out of the order's office since I saw you. I will tell you of my suspicions when I see you. TERRY.

Preparations to Show Up Accounts. It appears that "Terry" was becoming a little nervous about the accounts all referred to, for a few days later he sent the following:

SCRANTON, PA., September 5, 1887. Enclosed you find a check for \$800, my first payment on the loan. I am glad to feel that I am paying you back a piece of good money by causing you about the desk or in your pocket. I do not know who to lay the blame on, but several things have looked out of the order's office since I saw you. I will tell you of my suspicions when I see you. TERRY.

Interest Was All to Be Paid. McNeill and Buckingham were two members of the order who had shown a disposition to investigate Mr. Powderly's accounts. When the order's general auditor in case an investigation should be demanded by the forthcoming General Assembly Turner received the following instructions from Powderly:

(Personal and private.) OCTOBER 27, 1887. If the treasury will not stand the whole amount of my bill you may send me \$200 of it. You do not have to pay it. If you do you do so from the account straight, send me a check for \$200, which I will not deposit until Saturday of the latter, but in case you cannot do so, return me a check for \$200. I have not figured the interest out, but I will give it to you with the presentation of the next bill without that part of the arrangement. TERRY.

Powderly maintained his grip at the fall convention of 1887, and consequently this financing was not exposed. Two simple personal letters received by Turner from the order's general auditor, showing the workman's rendering of his monthly expense bills and his diplomacy regarding the order:

SCRANTON, PA., October 29, 1887. You are right, I did make a mistake in not sending \$50. I was under the impression that I sent \$100 when I made the last payment, and did not look over my book until you called my attention to it. I will send you a check for \$50 in a few days. I will not deposit it until Saturday of the latter, but in case you cannot do so, return me a check for \$50. I have not figured the interest out, but I will give it to you with the presentation of the next bill without that part of the arrangement. TERRY.

Catching Up in the Telegrams. SCRANTON, Oct. 3, 1888. Here is my bill for the telegrams. I am catching up on the telegrams. Won't let Carleton have all the big figures on telegrams. You will not do to do so. I will send you a check for \$50 in a few days. I will not deposit it until Saturday of the latter, but in case you cannot do so, return me a check for \$50. I have not figured the interest out, but I will give it to you with the presentation of the next bill without that part of the arrangement. TERRY.

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Minister Gets Fifteen Years. The Rev. H. W. George Found Guilty of Causing His Daughter's Death. CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The jury in the case of returned a verdict of guilty to-night after having been out one hour and 25 minutes. Rev. Harrison W. George of Leeds was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree for causing by an operation said to have been performed by Dr. Degrad Ervay the death of his pretty adopted daughter, Lottie Townsend. The judge imposed a sentence of 15 years in penitentiary. The prisoner addressed the court in his behalf in a clear voice denying any knowledge of the alleged criminality.

Mexico's Active Volcano. OFICY OF MEXICO, Nov. 14.—The volcano of Colima is again in a state of eruption.

A MAN OF THE WEST

Is More Likely to Carry New York Than Cleveland or Hill.

THE HARMONY OF THE TWO LEADERS WAS ONLY FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

BLAINE A VERY VIGOROUS INVALID

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Not a little anxiety is felt here among representative Democrats as to the Presidential outlook.

While matters have been somewhat narrowed by the elimination of Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Campbell, of Ohio, from the list of possible candidates, the position of New York with regard to the Democratic future has become more doubtful and complex.

A good many leading Democrats inside as well as outside of New York are of opinion that the party would do well to select its national standard bearer from the West—from any other State, in fact, rather than from this. Yet the character and results of the recent contest in the various States more strongly rivet the political gaze upon New York. The outcome of a sweeping Democratic majority for Mr. Flower over Mr. Tamm, the administration candidate, was foreseen by the Herald and Sun, and by the former openly deprecated. Curiously enough, New York Democrats can now be found on every hand who shake their heads when a New York candidate for the Presidency is mentioned. Curiously, I say, because politicians as a rule are first for their own State against all comers—very often "first, last and all the time," win or lose.

His Own Stand on Principles. Notwithstanding this natural feeling of State pride there are plenty of wise and sincere men who look beyond. They never held office, do not expect or wish to control those who do hold office and have no community of thought with spoilsmen. They put their faith in eternal principles. They want a national administration that represents the principles of the Union, and they want the best man who has the best chance of national success. If such a man can be found in New York they would want him above all others.

There are many and serious reasons why many New York Democrats are now looking hopefully and anxiously beyond New York to the West. The principal reasons are better understood here than elsewhere. The factional feuds and bitter personal rivalries, the uncertain results which follow the appointment of political nominations, the hostility to the machine and the impossibility of separating this machine from the question of party fealty cannot be safely touched here, while David and Goliath are engaged in their mortal combat. Here, wherever may be the prevailing opinion of the Democracy at large.

A Condition, Not a Theory. It is an foolish answer to say that these facts are sufficient to justify a grand good letter took charge of the case. The Justice withheld decision in the case of Henry Miller, who avowed that he lived at Brighton Park, but that his residence was solely a means of defense at law.

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Praying for Rain and Coal. Manufacturers Obligated to Shut Down and Wait for Necessary Fuel. CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Downer town are in a state of agony over their coal supply. There is not a town between here and Pittsburg with over ten days' fuel on hand with the present weather, and much less if it grows colder, as indications point to this.

Blaine's Excellent Health. BELIEVING THE WISE MEN WHO REPORTED HIM DYING. Jaunt Appearance of the Popular Secretary of State—His Daily Walks Past the Residence of the Hales—No Signs of Physical Decay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The wise men who, when Mr. Blaine returned to Washington, six days ago, after an absence of nearly six months, pictured him as "an athletic public school boy, with one foot in the grave," "a victim of paresis," and an all-round dead duck, politically and otherwise, many of them without having seen him, have been compelled to draw in their horns. When the Secretary of State, on the evening of his arrival, went unattended to call upon the President, the "physical wreck" statements issued by the "wise men" were, on the whole, not only laughable, but entirely untrue.

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FAST SPREADING OUT.

Extension of the Reciprocity Features of the McKinley Bill.

ENLARGEMENT OF OUR MARKETS.

An Author Loses His Job in the Pension Department Because HE WROTE A BOOK ABOUT HIS SHOP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Department of State is steadily pursuing its policy of enlarging the markets for American products in foreign countries by means of agreement made under the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley act.

Must Wear Tammany's Collar. The machine is Tammany. You know what Tammany is. The faction which promises most to Tammany will capture the machine. No Democrat can be nominated from this State without Tammany. Because the machine is Tammany, the Democratic party of New York City, and the Democratic party of New York City is the controlling majority of the Democratic party of New York.

Leave Out New York Issues. Steer clear of New York, gentlemen, if you will bring about a separation of the State from the rest of the Union. It will be reasonably certain of being able to carry New York in a national election. There is plenty of good Democratic material in the State, but it is not safe to carry Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey can carry New York.

AN AUTHOR OUT OF A JOB. Mr. Bogy Fired From the Pension Office for Writing a Book. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Noble today dismissed from the service Lewis Bogy, of St. Louis, clerk in the Pension Office, for having written and published a novel of an objectionable character of official life in Washington.

Two Banks in Examiner's Hands. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Comptroller of the Currency Lusk has instructed bank examiners to take charge of the Cheyenne National Bank, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and the National Bank of San Diego, Cal., both of which failed during the week. Their affairs are somewhat connected, as the same man practically was in charge of both banks at the time of their failure.

Beef and Hog Exports in October. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of October, 1891, was \$8,298,945. The value of the dairy products was \$643,917.

A Friend of Foster's Ready Fined. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Foster has appointed Thomas L. Campbell, of Fostoria, O., a Special Agent of the Treasury, and has assigned him to temporary duty at Philadelphia.

A Conference on Samoan Affairs. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Harold M. Sewall, United States Consul General at Apia, Samoa, had a conference with the President, this afternoon, in regard to the condition of affairs in that country.

New Pennsylvania Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Fourth-class postmasters were today appointed as follows: Pennsylvania, E. Schuler, Chapell; J. E. Boggs, Mars.

LOTTERY DEMOCRATS ON TOP. Result of the First Week's Exciting Primaries in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The result of the first week's Democratic primaries in Louisiana on the lottery question is unfavorable to the opponents of the lottery company. The contest is over the question whether or not the Democratic State Convention shall insert a plank in its platform denouncing the lottery and calling upon all Democrats to vote against the constitutional amendment extending the charter of the lottery company for seven years.

English Capital Going to Italy. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, Nov. 14.—The latest emigration movement here has the merit of novelty. Englishmen with a capital of from £1,200 to £1,500 find that they can do well as vine and olive farmers in the hill districts of Italy, and numbers are about to settle there.

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DUEL IN DRESS SUITS

Between the Son of a Congressman and a Clergyman's Hopeful.

FOUGHT AT A GOVERNOR'S FETE. Kentucky Blue Blood Boils at an Insult, and Young Breckenridge GETS TREATED TO A HARD TRouncing

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 14.—A tremendous sensation was created in society circles here to-day. About 1 o'clock this morning there was a pitched battle between Robert Breckenridge, son of the "Silver-tongued" Congressman, Colonel William C. P. Breckenridge, and Dault Arnold, a well-known society young man of Frankfort. They both attended the Governor's ball and had a misunderstanding on the subject of a "Blue Grass beauty" for a certain dance. They stepped outside the ballroom door, and when Breckenridge asked Arnold why he had called him names, Arnold replied that he had not done so.

"You are a liar," exclaimed the excited Breckenridge. And with that Arnold struck him in the face. Smashing under the sting of the blow and wounded pride, Breckenridge invited Arnold outside to settle the affair. Arnold went with him, as did 20 or more of Breckenridge's friends. They went into Treacy "Bill's" saloon, next door to the hotel, where the ball was given. At the stable Breckenridge's friends, who recognized that "man was clearly in the wrong, attempted to induce him to drop the matter, but he was determined to have blood. Arnold did not want to fight. He said he had made no remarks about Breckenridge, bore him no ill-will, and beside having an aversion to cycling, he was not in the habit of being particularly opposed to a fight on this occasion, because it was a reception ball to the Governor of the State and would create an unpleasant impression on Arnold in a way that would have made Sullivan green with envy. This round was spurred to the disadvantage of Arnold.

In the second round Arnold's blow was up and he went right at the Congressman's son. He smashed his nose and blackened both eyes. He loosened his teeth and pummeled Breckenridge's mouth to a jelly. Breckenridge's friends, who recognized that "man was clearly in the wrong, attempted to induce him to drop the matter, but he was determined to have blood. Arnold did not want to fight. He said he had made no remarks about Breckenridge, bore him no ill-will, and beside having an aversion to cycling, he was not in the habit of being particularly opposed to a fight on this occasion, because it was a reception ball to the Governor of the State and would create an unpleasant impression on Arnold in a way that would have made Sullivan green with envy. This round was spurred to the disadvantage of Arnold.

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