FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY,

NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

Relied Upon to Insure the Success of the Second Term Movement.

MANY VACANCIES TO FILL.

None but Those Adept at Handling the Frimaries Need Apply.

THE WARM SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT. | They Omitted to Comply With Naval Regu

One of the Candidates Promises Not to Recognize Tom Reed.

CLAIMS MADE BY THE RIVAL CAMPS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ; WASKINGTON, Nov. 15.-When Chairman Clarkson, of the Republican National Executive Committee, was First Assistant Postmaster General, he made a national reputation for himself as the champion headsman of the administration. Of course, his power of removal was limited to fourth class postmasters, and in a very brief space of time he decapitated nearly three-fourths of all the Democretic postmasters in the

United States and thee resigned. He did not have power over any Presidental appointments, but he was, however, instrumental in causing the removal of many in this class with mt cause, but still a great number wars allowed to remain until the expiration of their commissions. Within the next three months the com missions of nearly 200 Democratic postmasters will expire. Of this number 55 commissions will expire next month and 55 Republicans will be appointed to the vacancies thus made.

Useful in the Second Term Plans. The fact that such a large number of

Presidental appointments will soon be ready for distribution has caused an increase in the mail of the Postmaster General and additional work for the clerks of the Postoffice Department. The President knows a thing or two, and he will see to it that the postoffices are placed where they will do the most good.

The postoffices are located principally in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and several other Western States, and it is understood that only those Republicans who are straightout Harrison men, and who know how to run primary elections, will be appointed. If Harrison is not renominated it will not be through any fault of his in the distribution of the large amount of patronage that he will have to bestow between now and the time for the meeting of the Republican National Cou-

While this question is agitating the Re publicans here the Democrats are worrying about events in the more immediate future. Each day brings fresh indications that the Speakership contest of this year is to be one the most hitter and stubborn fights of the kind over seen before the organizati m of a Congress. Already, with the Democratic caucus three weeks away, the gloves have been cast aside, and bare knuckles are story:

One Candidate Will Not Recognize Reed Some time ago one of the new Democratic Representatives-elect from Ohio received a letter from one of the leading candidates for Speaker, sking for his support. He replied in a non-committal vein, but in his letter he remarked that he would support for Speaker that man who, if elected, "would not recognize 'Tom' Reed under any circumstances." The prompt response from the candidate was in substance this: "Then you will support me for Speaker."

It is said that the Ohio Representativeelect allowed the substance of this correspondence to leak out, and now the friends and partisans of another leading candidate say that it be is elected be will not only appoint Mr. Reed a member of the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Ways and Meaus, but also will make him Chairman of a committee, as Speaker Keifer did in the case of ex-Speaker Randall in the Fortyseventh Congress, and will recognize him in every way as leader of the minority. There is no reason to doubt this story, which came from a Democrat whose sources of informatakes an active interest in the pending con-

Claims of the Mills Crowd. A friend of Colonel Mills to-day said: "He is sure to win. No combination can be formed which will defeat him; he is as well in the lead now as Mr. Reed at this

time two years ago." "How many votes are pledged to him

nower asked the correspondent. "About 88 votes in all. No, there will be no break from him in Missouri, except Tarsney. Bland has been kicking some of late, on account of Mills' declaration in favor of postponing free coinage legislation until after the Presidental election; but he will come round a 1 right; there is no other place for him to go, in fact. Illinois will have Springer for Mills after the first ballot. Wisconsin and Minnesota are both solid for him; Michigan will be divided. part of the votes going to Judge The two California men are pleaged to Mills, and have informed him by telegraph that they will come to Washington to belp him whenever he gives the word. He will receive seven or eight votes, and perhaps more, from New York: I believe that the Brooklyn men are all for him, that Tracey, Greenleaf and Lockwood are committed in his favor, and that he will receive the support of several other men from the interior of the State. A majority of the Massachusetts men will support him also-in fact, I think he will receive the majority of the New England votes."

The Strength of Crisp. "How many votes do you think Judge

Crisp has pledged to him?" "About 70. He and Mills will have shout two-thirds of the caucus on the first ballol, and the rost of the votes will be divided among the other four candidates-McMillin, Springer, Hatch and Bypum " "Some people think that Colonel Mills

is to win," remarked the correspondent. "Oh, there is nothing in that; he will re-

at this estimate; but there is no doubt that it correctly represents the hopes and expectations of the triends of the Texas candi-

quarters that the objective point of Mr. Springer's candidacy is the chairmanship of REPLY OF POWDERLY Committee on Appropriations, and there seems to be a disposition not to regard his canvass for the Speakership with that degree of seriousness which it ought to provoke. Now, this is wrong. Mr. Springer is serious-is in dead earnest, in Springer is serious—is in dead earnest, in fact—and the men who make light of his efforts may now be obliged to sing in a different key on the night of the caucus. If they do not, there will be at least one disappointed Democratic statesman in that

NOT A CLEAN WHITEWASH.

THE OFFICERS OF THE STEAMER DESPATCH CENSURED.

lations-Where They Were Otherwise Seriously at Fault-A Brave Officer Who Was Nevertheless Called Down.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- [Special.]-When the announcement was made at the Navy Department, some days ago, that the court of inquiry on the loss of the United States steamship Despatch had found no one to blame there was some surprise, for although the disaster was plainly one that could not have been averted under the circumstances, yet it was expected that there would be some sort of explanation offered for the general finding of the court that "no further proceedings should be had in the matter." It now appears that such an explanation was submitted, and that while no officer on board the vessel was blamed for the wreck, the three officers in charge of the ship were each found tech-

nically at fault. Licutenant Y. S. Cowles, who com-manded the Despatch, the court found, omitted to comply with naval regulations in not requiring the occasional use of the lead, but the loss of the vessel was not directly due to this omission, as his written night orders would have carried the vessel

Lieutenant York Noel, who is commended by the court for his "pluck and ability" in laying out an anchor under difficult and dangerous circumstances, was at fault in not reporting the light which the officers and men on deck supposed to be the winter quarter shoal lightship's light, to the commanding officer as soon as it was sighted, and in subsequently changing the course of the vessel without reporting the fact.

The court further found, regarding this officer, that he was at fault in not causing

soundings to be taken when heading toward the land in the vicinity of dangerous shoals, and in not informing his relief that the commanding officer had not been informed of the sighting of the light—all of which faults arose from and in consequence of mistaking Assateague light, on the New Jersey coast, for the lightship light, which was some miles off the coast.

Sieutenant R. T. Mulligan, who also displayed bravery, was found in fault, in that he failed to inform himself by what authority character had been made from the writty of the coast.

ity changes had been made from the written night orders handed him; and in that he changed the course without reporting to the commanding officer when the ship was on, her new course, and in that, with the ship heading toward the land, he did not report to the commanding officer that the run by patent log showed that the ship should patent log showed that the ship should have passed winter quarter shoul light by some distance, when the light was still on the starboard bow, and that these faults arose from having the supposed information that the apparent red light in sight was winter quarter shoul light and no other shoul light.

The board found that the grounding and loss of the vessel was caused principally by this confusion of lights, and secondarily, by the failure to use the lead.

TWO ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

With the Home-Made Material. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- [Special.]-The Indian Head armor trials of October 31 and yesterday demonstrated so clearly the superiority of American-made armor-plates over the best made abroad, that a comparison of the best plates fired at on these two days with the nickelsteel Creusot plate tested at Afnapolis last year will be interesting. This plate was one of the best ever turned out by any European maker, and yet a comparison of penetration will show very clearly that the American plates are far in advance. The depth of penetration of each shot was as

follows: First shot-Creusot, nickel steel, 15.65 inches; Bethlebem high-carbon nickel-stee

untreated, 13.25 inches; Bethlehem high-carbon nickel steel, Harveyized, 12 inches. Second shot—Creusot, 15.15 inches; Beth-lehem untreated, 10.07 inches; Bethlehem, Harvey, five inches.

Third shot—Creusot, 13.90 inches; Bethlehem, Harvey, 12.25 inches.
Fourth shot—Creusot, 13.90 inches; Bethlehem, Harvey, 12.25 inches.
Fourth shot—Creusot, 13.90 inches; Bethlehem, Harvey, 5.50 inches.
Fifth shot—Creusot, 20.90 inches; Bethlehem, untreated, 16.50 inches; Bethlehem, Harvey, 12.87 inches.
The first four shots were fired from a six-inch gun, and the fifth from an eight-inch.

inch gun, and the fifth from an eight-inch. The projectiles, striking velocities, and other conditions were the same for each

NO ROOM FOR NON-CITIZENS.

Decided Stand Against Colored Men Taken by the Choctaw Council.

PARIS, TEX., Nov. 15 .- [Special.]-The Chectaw Council has passed the following act, which will have the effect of making negroes from the States who seek a promised land go to some other country besides that nation: WHEREAS, There are now a great many

colored people in our nation that have emi-grated from the neighboring States, and who are not citizens, and Wherea. They have a demoralizing effect Wherea. They have a demoralizing effect upon the colored citizens of our nation; and besides, we have every evidence to believe that they are deriving a benefit from our school funds; therefore,

Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled, that the principal chief is hereby authorized to take steps immediately for the removal of the colored people, not citizens, from the nation.

Be it further enacted that our country

people, not citizens, from the nation.

Be it further enacted, that our county officers are hereby authorized not to issue permits to the colored people excepting to those who hold a teacher's certificate from our school Board, and that the County Judge and She-iff shall report all such non-citizens to the principal chief.

Be it further enacted, that a fine of \$50 is hereby impressed upon the county officer who

Be it further enacted, that a fine of \$50 is hereby imposed upon the county officer who is found guity of issuing a permit to a colored person, and the fine shall also be applied to citizens who employ a colored person not a citizen of this nation.

Be it further enacted, that companies and corporations shall not be permitted to have in their employ or to introduce colored non-citizens, and that they are hereby requested to remove all such persons introduced by them, and on their not complying with the provisions of this act they shall forfeit their contract.

The effect of this is beginning to show itself, as negroes who have been employed in the mines there are being sent away.

Heavy Snow in the Northwest, Sr. PAUL, Nov. 15 .- Several inches of snow fell here to-day. Reports from various must be nominated on the first ballot if he parts of the Northwest indicate that the storm was general. At Moorhead three inches of snow fell and a blizzard is threat-"Oh, there is nothing in that; he will receive a majority on the second ballot, if
not on the first one."
Of course, the other candidates will hoot
morning at Aberdeen, S. D., and it is drifting badly. It is the heaviest snow for the season ever known in northern South Dakota, and farmers are poorly prepared for it, much grain still being unthreshed known in northern South date at this time. It is whispered in some and very little plowing done.

To the Charges and Insinuations of Ex-Treasurer Turner.

HE MAKES A WRITTEN STATEMENT.

No Very Specific Denial of the Alleged Loan From the Order,

BUT HIS OWN MONEY BUILT THE HOUSE

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 15 .- The arrival of THE DISPATCH with the charges made by ex-Treasurer Turner created a sensation among the Knights of Labor leaders now in general assembly here. General Master Workman Powderly was made acquainted with these charges to-night and grew indignant. His written statement in reply was given and is as follows:

My house was built and paid for with my own money. I earned it, and was under no obligations to any one. If what Turner states were true it would brand him as positively dishonest not to reveal such a matter to the General Conventions of 1886 and 1887. I opposed him at Indianapolis in 1888 because he was incompetent, and he then cir-culated the same stories he now circulates. His accounts should contain all of his financial transactions with the order and its officers. If he failed to make full reports the opportunity to do so was presented to him by the special committee appointed at the Denver session, and what he now reashes could have gone in the official report of that committe

Turner was himself a member of the Gen-eral Executive Board. At the time he speaks of he was Tressurer of the order, also, and when he states that the 700 delegates who assembled at the Richmond general convention, in 1886, increased my salary to \$5,000 to pay back a loan he tampers with the truth very recklessly. The convention increased my salary to \$5,000 against my protest, but I am under no obligations to the order or its members for that money, for I earned every

Mr. Turner's contribution comes too late, Mr. Turner's contribution comes too late, and must be regarded as a case of sour grapes. The General Assembly has a full and explicit statement from me. I am accountable to that tribunal and not to any other for my onduct as a Knight of Labor

An Expert Accountant's Statement Thomas Senexon, the expert accountant sho examined Turner's books in the city xplained connection with the affair toight in an interview. He says: "I have peen bookkeeper at the general office of K. of L. at Philadelphia; was first auditor, then bookkeeper. I never discovered anything in the books derogatory to Mr. Turner. Every credit which he asked for in his cash statements was fully justified by vouchers he produced and other satisfactory evidence after having received my critical investigation. I do not complain of the manner in which the business of his office was conducted, the bad system, or rather

was conducted, the bad system, or rather want of system, which prevailed, but whatever he claimed to have paid he had ample vouchers for."

The general sentiment is one of indignation, and all are willing to uphold Powderly to the very last.

J. MCMANUS. The Testimony of Cahill.

A special telegram from Philadelphia says: James P. Cahill, who was at one time prominent member of the Knights of Labor, and who served as Gen-eral Secretary of the Reading Railroad system and as Secretary of the relief fund during the Lehigh Valley strike of 1887, said to-night he personally knew ex-Secretary-Treasurer Turner's story to be correct in every detail. The purchase of household furniture by Secretary Hayes for his own use with the money of the order, he said,

was well known to many members.

"As for the specific charges against Powderly," said Mr. Cahill, "I was connected with District Assembly No. 1, which lost 25,000 members because of the action of 25,000 members because of the action of Powderly and his supporters. When the discovery was made by the officers of that assembly that the general officers were not honest a meeting was held at which a resolution was adopted demanding the presence of

be preferred against him of official corrup tion. On the night he was expected to at tend, a telegram was received from Scran uddenly ill.

Backing Up the Charges.

"He had not the moral courage to face the 500 labor men he knew would be present to hear his defense. He was not ill, and proofs of his having shammed are now in Fred Turner's possession. Men were present that night from Pittsburg, Jersey City, ent that night from Pittsburg, Jersey City, New York, Boston and other cities. So anxious were they to hear Powderly's answer that they paid their own expenses in order to be present. Powderly never appeared in that district after the charges had been made against him, and he probably never will. His cowardice drove nundreds of the very best workers away from the order.
"I have positive knowledge that in 1883

"I have positive knowledge that in 1883 or 1884 he was getting \$1,500 a year salary, and that, in order to help him pay back some money taken from the treasury of the order, a committee of his own selection, at the Richmond Convention of 1886, increased his salary to \$5,000. Then he commenced paying back the money he

took from the order. "The statements published and credited to Fred Turner I know to be absolutely corto Fred Turner I know to be absolutely correct. He has the vouchers to support aim in the disclosures he has made. The charge of embezzlement against Turner I believe was brought for the purpose of compelling him to give up papers which show conclusively the peculiar and irregular transaction in which Mr. Powderly and his coteric of followers engaged. If Mr. Turner had appropriated \$31,000 of the organization's money, why did Powderly as Master Workman not institute criminal proceedings without delaying such an important matter? This is a question which Mr. Powderly will not answer."

PREDICTS A SENSATION.

derly will not answer.

EX-MASTER WORKMAN ROSS ON THE POWDERLY EXPOSE

He Blames Taylor for the Treasury Short age and Tells How Salaries Were Raised Strange Bookkeeping-Expects Start ling Statements from the Leader.

Ex-Treasurer Frederick Turner's expose of General Master Workman Powderly in vesterday's DISPATCH was a great surprise to the Knights of Labor of Pittsburg. The rank and file of the Pittsburg Knights were reticent about giving their opinion of the matter until they had heard Mr. Powderly's

I. N. Ross, Deputy Surveyor of Customs and who, during the greater part o Treasurer Turner's time, was one of hi bookkeepers, had this to say last night: "The article in THE DISPATCH was

surprise to me in one way only, and that is, I never thought it would be published. While I did not know of just exactly everything which was in the article, I did know that Mr. Turner had many facts in his possession. He would not have given them out for publication if he had not been

pursuaded to do it. If he is short in his accounts it is not his fault, but his chief clerk, H. G. Taylor's. I have my own reasons for saying this, but at the present time I cannot give them for publication.

"The books of the office were started by C. H. Litchman, who was the first Secretary of the order. At that time the K. of L. was a small order, and Litchman adopted the old "country store" system of hooks. was a small order, and Litchman adopted the old "country store" system of book-keeping. His successors all kept up the system even through Turner's administration, so it can be easily seen how "mistakes" could occur with a system of that kind where thousands of dollars are handled. I do not care to go into detail on this at present.

this at present.

"That house transaction is rather queer, but there were a lot of queer things done at the Richmond Convention in 1886. Treasurer Turner went down to the convention urer Turner went down to the convention with over \$100,000 in the treasury, and when this became known there seemed to be a feeling among certain officials of the order to spend it. That advance in the salary of Mr. Powderly from \$1,500 to \$5,000 was fought hard. I voted against it myself. It was not generally known why the advance was being made. Powderly's salary alone was not advanced, but those of other officials with it. Before their meeting Mr. Turner had it. Before their meeting Mr. Turner had held the offices of both secretary and treasurer, but the leaders succeeded in separating them and elected C. H. Litchman Sccing them and elected C. H. Litchman Scorretary at a salary of \$2,000 a year, retaining Mr. Turner as Treasurer at \$1,200 per annum. Before this Mr. Turner had filled both offices for \$1,000. This took the power out of Turner's hands and seemed to be just what the gang wanted.

"Mr. Powderly will, of course, answer Mr. Turner, and when that comes off, if I am not very badly mistaken, there will be some things brought out which will cause a big sensation in the order."

K. OF L. PRINCIPLES

MUST BE ACCEPTED BY MEMBERS IF THEY STAY IN THE FOLD.

The Constitution to Be Openhanied_Poll ticians to Be Ruled Out-Action in Reference to the Coming Industrial Conference-Adjournment Monday or Tues-

TOLEDO, Nov. 15 .- In the Knights of Labor convention yesterday the first discussion was on a question from a district assembly t Toronto, asking the General Assembly to efine the principles of the order that must be supported by members. It was decided that all who do not accept all the princi-ples enumerated in the platform must either leave the order or be expelled. It was decided that the General Master Workman should appoint a committee to amend the constitution, and the new constitution is to be published to the order one month before the meeting of the next General As-

A resolution recommending that, as a rule, assemblies refrain from electing to membership any one holding or seeking a political position, was adopted. The assembly then went into secret sessions are recommended. ion, continuing the remodeling of the ritu-

al of the order.

The report of the Finance Committee was submitted, which shows an increase of 20 per cent in the membership after the increase of the per capita tax. This does not include the thousands of members exonerated and restored to full membership. The finances of the order are in excellent condition, and the committee commended highly the clearness and simplicity of the system of accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Hayes. The report of the Finance Committee was submitted, which shows an increase of 20 per cent in the membership after the increase of the per capita tax. This does not include the thousaids of members exonerated and restored to full membership. The finances of the order are in excellent condition, and the committee commended highly the clearness and simplicity of the system of accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Hayes.

A resolution was adopted, favoring the holding of the industrial conference now fixed for Washington on February 22, at some more central city—Cincinnati and St. Louis being most favored by the delegates. It was decided that the representative of the order at that industrial conference shall be one delegate from each local or district assembly. The general officers will represent the General Assembly. The converse of the coverse of the body, ordering it removed to the morgue. Captain Smith was removed from the drug store to her temporary boarding place, only two blocks away. Hardly had she been placed upon a bed when she was stracked by a violent hemorrhage from the local coverse of the cove

tion may complete its work by Monday evening, and will certainly not extend the session later than Tuesday evening.

FIVE REGULATORS ARRESTED.

Julia Beam's Tar-and-Feathering Not Go Entirely Overlooked

GARDINER, N. J., Nov. 15-[Special.] A great deal of excitement prevailed in this usually quiet village yesterday by the presence of Sheriff Lake, armed with 11 warrants for the arrest of the regulators who tarred and feathered Julia Beam on the night of October 17. 'Squire Fauss, of Flemington, before whom Julia Beam was taken Friday by Constable Bell and who issued the warrants, accompanied the Sheriff. The following were arrested: John T. Banghart and son Ben; Frank Miller, Harry Thatcher and Mike Collins. They all gave bail in \$100 for a hearing at this place on Thursday. George Siegfried, Ed Shannon, Austin Lisk and son Clark, Austin and Henry Brown were not captured, but nearly all were seen in town to-day, and will probably be arrested to-mor-

row morning.

Much indignation is expressed by the action of the prosecution in bringing a jus-tice of the peace here from the county seat, for the integrity of the two local justices has never been questioned. Postmaster Nunn, who is also a noted lawyer, has been retained by the regulators, and Thursday is looked forward to as a great day for the villagers. The report that some of the regulators have left town is talse.

A SHORT-LIVED WAR SCARE.

The Vienna Boerse Is Panic Stricken by

False Report. VIENNA, Nov. 15 .- There was a wild panic on the Boerse Saturday in consequence of a report printed in the Tagblatt to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had stated that the European situation was critical. Owing to this ramor rentes fell 3 per cent within an hour, while Austrian credits shares dropped 10 and Nord Bahn 70 florins. Other stocks shared in the fall, and altogether the general decline was such as might occur on the eve of a war.

Finally the Abend Post, acting under the instructions of Prime Minister Von Taafe, issued a statement denying that there was

any truth whatever in the report. Upon this denial being made, the market recovered rapidly. Baron Albert Rothsschild, who had not been seen on the exchange since 1887, appeared on the Boerse, and, after an interview with the Minister of Finance, sent all of his brokers to buy up all the available stock. The market was saved, but, notwithstanding the fact that stocks of all kinds have recovered, a pessimist feeling remains.

BOGUS MEDICAL DIPLOMAS SOLD

A Chartered College, Which Has Existed

in Secret for Years, in Trouble. CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.-This morning Dr. T. W. Van Vleck was arrested for issuing bogus diplomas for money, permitting the holders to practice medicine. The institu-tion which issued the diplomasand of which Van Vleck is the president, has held a char-ter for nine years and has existed in secret during that time. It was known as the Medical University of Ohio. It has no building and no lectures are given.

It is not known how many diplomas were issued in this manuer, but it has been issued in this manuer, but it has been learned that burial permits have been issued by persons holding such diplomas. Van Vleck charges for a diploma varied from \$500 down to a few dollars. The re-

porter making the investigation obtained a diploma for a small sum. Van Vleck was released to-night on \$1,000 bail.

RELIGIOUS

Prompts a Salvation Soldier to Shoot

AT THE BARRACKS AT OMAHA.

The Occasion the Reception of La Marechale

MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE TRAGEDY

·OMAHA, Nov. 15.—The muster of the Northwestern division of the Salvation Army at Omaha to meet La Marechale Booth-Clibborn, of France, has terminated in a tragedy. While yet the bell of the army's headquarters tolled and the soldiers and fell dead in the gutter from a shot from her own pistol.

The presence in Omaha of the official heads of the army in France and America-La . Marechale Booth-Clibborn and her brother, Commissioner Ballington Boothhad drawn hither all the forces of this division, which includes Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska. For four days the army has held daily and nightly demon-strations, and the work was seemingly meeting with great success.

The Exact Motive a Mystery. The Exact Motive a Mystery.

The real motive for the double crime is not clear, but the indications point to a queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy. Its results stand out only too plainly, for the body of Nettie Birdler, the murderess and suicide, rests on a marble slab at the city morgue, and her victim, Captain Hattie Smith, of the Salvation band at Oskaloosa, Ia., is awaiting in untold agony the final extinguishment of the vital spark.

The murderess came upon her victim as

vital spark.

The murderess came upon her victim as she was standing on the sidewalk, conversing with Captain Wallace, from Marshalltown, Iowa. Without speaking she drew a revolver from beneath the folds of her dress and fired. Almost simultaneously with the crack of the pistol came the shriek of pain from the wounded Captain Smith, and she and Captain Wallace started to run down the street. Evidently fearing the bullet had not reached a vital spot, the crazed Birdler followed her fleeing victim a few steps and fired again.

Details of the Double Crime. Then the murderess placed the muzzle of her weapon to her right temple and pressed the trigger the third time. A muffled report, a heavy plunge forward, and Nettie Birdler sank lifeless in the gutter.

All this happened so quickly that not a hand could be raised to stay the deed. Soon

the lungs and bled copiously.

Captain Smith Tells Her Story. As she lay on the bed, rapidly sinking toward death, Captain Smith spoke a few words concerning the deed and its motive. She said she had sought to induce Miss Birdler to join the Army while stationed at Council Bluffs some 30 days ago. On com-ing to Omaha Miss Biedler sought her out, and, with a great show of affection, told her she loved her. On several occasions Miss Biedler sought to occupy the attention of the captain to the exclusion of all others. There was a meeting at the Army barracks yesterday afternoon, and the Birdler woman seems to have been there, but whether she was there during the entire meeting is not known, as no one noticed her until after the close of the service.

At that time she was in the rear of the church, and sent up word to Captain Smith that she wanted to talk with her. The latter replied to the messenger that she was request, but after eating lunch went back and talked to the Birdler woman for some

time. The Tale of a Bystander.

When interrogated by a reporter after the shooting Lieutenant Bannister stated the shooting Lieutenant Bannister stated that she saw the captain go back and talk with the woman. One of the other officers, Captain Wallace, of Marshalltown, finally told the lieutenant to call the captain, as she wished her to go with her (Captain Wallace) down to her boarding house. The meeting had closed about 4:30, and it was then fully an hour later, the officers having had their lunch served there at the church. The captain tried to leave her companion, but the latter barred her way, standing before her in the aisle and refusing to allow her to pass. The lieutenant approached nearer and overheard the captain say several times that she must go, and the others seemed to be demonstrating against it, and finally ex-pressed the threat that if the captain went

out and left her there she would be sorry The Captain's Fiance at Her Deathbed When it was known that Captain Smith's when it was known that captain Smith's life hung by a thread, the members of the army who had crowded the room dropped upon their knees, the doctors with them, and beseeched the Throne of Grace in true army style in behalf of their grievously wounded comrade. It was a pathetic scene indeed, but as the fervent supplications of the soldiers rolled upward, there could now and then be heard, clear above all others, the voice of the dying girl, who prayed with the rest that the cup might pass from her. But it was without avail. Among those kneeling at her bedside was Lieutenant Barry, of Boone, Ia., to whom Captain Smith was soon to have been married. He sat all night by his dying fiance, offering such consolation as his heart could

A TRUE ENOCH ARDEN.

He Decides Not to Molest His Wife and He

New-Found Husband. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 15 .- Eight. een years ago George Cundiff left his wife and two children in Joplin, Mo., and came West to make his fortune in the mines. The wife soon afterward moved to Kansas City and the husband neglected to write, so she soon lost all trace of him and gave him to for dead. Three years ago she married L. D. Winney and is now living in this city. Cundiff wandered into the San Luis country and made a fortune in mines and ranches. Three months ago he determined ranches. Three months ago he determined to find his family, and, getting a clew of them in Kansas City, he followed them to Saft Lake City, Denver, and several other cities, and finally located his son in this city. On coming here he, for the first time, learned of his wife's marriage, and after a short visit he returned to his home, deciding not to molest his wife and her present hus-

Her-Captain and Herself

Booth-Clibborn.

were filing slowly out of the barracks at 6 o'clock in the evening, the sound of a pistol shot rang out, and with a groan one of the army's captains fell to the pavement, blood rushing from her mouth and nostrils. Her oody had not yet lodged on the sidewalk when a second report from the pistol was neard, and a private reeled from the ranks

> A WATCH ON BRIGGS. Some of His Brother Clergymen Take Full Notes of His Sermon.

NOT A WORD ALLOWED TO SLIP BY.

ject of the Middle State. LARGE CROWD FILLS HIS CHURCH

The Doctor Talks at Length on the Sub-

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Dr. Charles A. Briggs, against whom charges of heresy were brought, which the New York Presbytery dismissed, preached to-night in the West End Presbyterian Church. Dr. Briggs is a member of that congregation, and he took this means of defining his position. The church was packed.

Among the congregation were any number of Presbyterian clergymen whose views do not agree with Dr. Briggs, and they kept close track of what he said, making copious notes. Dr. Briggs talked so plainly that ne one-could fail to understand him. He announced that he would preach on the doctrine of the middle state. It was a question, he said, that has been rising in prominence before the Christian public in recent years, after long neglect. public in recent years, after long neglect.
There is great confusion in the minds of the people on the subject, he said, because the people have not thought much on it. If he said anything novel to the congregation he asked them to remember that it was not novel to him. He had approached the point of view from different ways, after long years of research and study.

research and study. Dr. Briggs took for his text I. Thessalonians, 5, 23: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

Three Sanctification Lessons

Three Sanctification Lessons.

"This passage," Dr. Briggs said, "teaches important lessons on the doctrine of sanctification. First, it sets forth God as the sanctifier; second, it shows the nature of Christian sanctification is not partial, but whole, entire, complete; third, it tells the goal of that sanctification, when completed at the second advent of our Lord."

The Doctor said he did not have time to take up all these things, and would pass over the first and treat of the second, so that the congregation might understand the third. He continued:

The doctrine set forth in this passage is carried on by God as a progressive work until it is accomplished at the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is what we call progressive in this state, but in the middle state. It goes on in the world of the living, in the world of the dead. It reaches its fruition at the second coming of Christ. There are several errors that have sprung up in recent times in the matter of Christian sanctification, and there has been substituted the doctrine of immediate sanctification. One is that sanctification takes place in the day or time of regeneration. That is the doctrine of the Antimonians. If sanctification had been immediate, St. Paul would not have written the words of the text. Christain sanctification, and goes on until the Day of Judgmeat.*

The Error Attributed to Methodists.

The Error Attributed to Methodists. The second error is the doctrine of imme present life. This is an error which our Methodist brethren have made. They teach that a man under the Divine Spirit may be free from sin and may attain a higher be free from sin and may attain a higher plane. I do not deny that these may be genuine facts of Christian experience. We ought to strive to be as nearly sinless as possible. But I maintained that that is not Christian sanctification; it is merely one step in sanctification. We cannot measure Christian sanctification by any such low ideals as these. God Himself is the only measure. We must be conformed to the image of His Son.

ideals as these. God Himself is the only measure. We must be conformed to the image of His Son.

The belief in immediate sanctification at death is one of the faults of some Presbyteriaus. This is contrary to the doctrine of the teaching of our standards, as well as of the Holy Scriptures, men are not perfectly sanctified until the resurrection of the body. When we die our bodies are placed in graves, and they turn to dust. The spirits enter into the middle state. Man is and must be incomplete until his body is joined to his soul, and that does not take place antil the day of judgment. I venture to sillrin that there is nota passage in the Word of God, from Genesis to Revelations, that gives countenance to the doctrine of immediate sanctification at death. It is a doctrine of traditional theology. It over-No Faith in Speedy Sanctification.

Christ was perfectly innocent, but he had

to sanctify himself. Now don't you see that if we pass into the middle state sinless something more is needed. We have to go through that practice of life until we have attained the image of Jesus Christ. Is that possible to take place by immediate sanctification? Shall death in a moment establish more than the study of God during a life time? Do you mean to tell me that death is to do more in a moment than the Bible, the church and the sacraments in a long Christian life? The doctrine of immediate santification seems contrary to the moral nature of man and human acceptance. Touching upon infant salvation, Dr. Briggs said: "When I was a student in Berlin I was greatly troubled by this doctrine. I first became relieved of my doubts by the doctrine of progressive sanctification in the middle state. This applies to the heathen as well. The infants and the heathen who have not known Christ in this world gainst to the school of avostless.

the congregation he begged them to study the subject and be charitable with him. After the services the people gathered around him to shake hands.

MUST WAIT 20,000 YEARS.

ANARCHISTS SAY IT WILL TAKE TIME TO REFORM THE WORLD.

The Trades and

Is There a Middleman in the Poor Farm Purchase?

Chicago Will
Petition to The Chicago Will
Petition to The Council for Redress—An E. Chicago Will
Council for Redress—An E. Chicago Will
Redress—An E. Chicago Will
Council for Council for Redress—An E. Chicago Will
Council for Council for Redress—An E. Chicago Will
Chicago Will
Council for Redress—An E. Chicago Will
Council for R ject discussed by a veheme gathering of Socialists at W. this afternoon. Incorporated in cussion was an outspoken denunciation of the Chicago police force in general, but

a climax when A. C. Berg yelled at the top of his voice; "Why don't they come here and make us show the American flag, like Inspector Hubbard did out in Twelfth street

Inspector Hubbard did out in Twelfth street last week."

The red in the American flag was discussed and declared to be the token of universal brotherhood. Red, as the cherished color of the Anarchists, was praised to the extreme, and the recent outbreak of the police against the color characterized as a burlesque upon justice. "Red" principles were pronounced too good for mankind in its present undeveloped condition, and it was held that 20,000 years must elapse before anarchy could be adopted.

Resolutions holding the Mayor and Chief of Police up to ridicule were introduced by one Mrs. Woodman. After a long discussion the meeting quieted down and listened to an address by M. Zanetkin, an escaped Nihilist from Siberia, who delighted his audience by asserting that the only difference between Russia and the United States was that in Russia reformers were hanged by the Cear, while here they were hung by Inspector Bonfield. by the Czar, while here they

Inspector Bonfield.
At a turbulent meeting of the Trades and At a turbulent meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly to-day the police, Mayor Washburne, Chief McClaughry, Inspector Lewis and all others supposed to be respon-sible for the attack on the Anarchist meet-ing at Grief's Hall were condemned in un-measured terms. The act of the police was condemned in resolutions, and Tommy Morcondemned in resolutions, and Tommy Morgan introduced a petition to be presented to the City Council to-morrow night, asking that body to condemn the intrusion of the police at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, and to insert that the Executive Department shall respect and observe the law and the rights of the humblest citizen.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Alliance, resolutions were adopted dermenting in

resolutions were adopted demanding an in-vestigation by the Mayor of Friday night's raid, and requesting the removal of Inspec-tors Lewis and Hubbard.

A PRETTY GIRL'S SAD FATE. Taken Sick at a Party, She Is a Corpse in a Few Hours. CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 15 .- [Special.]-A

merry euchre party at the residence of Mrs.

Mary J. McAllister, last night, had a sad

ending. When it was at its height death claimed one of the fairest players, who died in spasms in the parlor of her hostess four hours later. Miss Clara Holloway was the victim. She was a charming and vivacious young lady of 25, and a general favorite in society across the river, where she resided with her father, Thomas F. Holloway. The circumstances sur rounding Miss Holloway's death are peculiarly distressing. Saturday evening she received her solitaire diamond engage ment ring from Christopher Folwell, previ ous to their attending the party given in their honor at the home of Mrs. McAllister, and ten hours later, when she was laid out

a corpse, the sparkling circlet adorned her engagement finger.
The girl's end was a terrible one, as for four hours she suffered the most intense agony. Spasm after spasm shook her deli-cate frame, and it took seven or eight persons to control her writhing. Her screams could be heard for squares, but it seemed as if nothing could be done to alleviate her pain. Dr. Madden says she died from congestion of the lungs, which went to her brain.

PAILED FOR HALF A MILLION.

Texas Now Comes Forward With a Heavy Tyler, Tex., Nov. 15 .- After a success.

ful career of 20 years, during which it had built up a reputation as one of the solidest and soundest financial institutions in the State, the banking house of Bonner & Bonner has been forced to the wall. Yesterday, its paper went to protest in New Orleans, and last night T. L. Campbell, receiver of the International and Great Northern Railway Company, ran an attachment against it for \$385,218 13, being the amount of moneys belonging to the receivers then on deposit in the bank, which amount it was unable to pay on demand. So far as can be ascertained, the liabili-ties of the bank will exceed \$500,000. The assets are said to more than cover the liabil-ities, but as they consist in part at least of stocks and personal paper it is not known whether they will realize sufficient to pay the deposit account and other debts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- On account

cloudy weather no observations of the this world, going to the school of apostles in the heavenly sphere, are trained."

Dr. Briggs closed by saying that if there was anything that was not clear to any of vessel by the same cause.

DENIALS OF A DEAL,

THREE CENTS.

nue and Duquesne Roads Confer for Hours.

FARES MAY BE RESTORED.

It Is Either a Consolidation or Burial of the Hatchet.

MAGEE SAYS HE DIDN'T SELL OUT.

Widener and Elkins Thoroughly Inspect the Rival Road.

HUNDREDS OF NEW HOUSES TO BE BUILT

An important conference between the controlling stockholders in the Duquesne and Pittsburg traction roads was held at the Anderson last evening. It commenced at 8 o'clock and continued until after 2 o'clock. C. L. Magee, Senator Flinn and Attorney Charles McKee appeared for the Duquesne, and P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and President George W. Elkins were present for the Fifth avenue line. Both sides were reticent, and the public must guess for itself about what occurred. must guess for itself about what occurred. The natural conclusion is that negotiations are in progress looking to the consolidation of the lines, and possibly the deal has been consummated. All sorts of rumors were flying thick and fast during the day, but the refusal of the principals to talk leaves everything in doubt.

But people will say that the owners of rival street railways do not confer together for hours at a time for nothing, especially when they have been at the sword's point.

when they have been at the sword's point for some months. It is either consolidation or a burial of the hatchet. At any rate, it will probably result in the restoration of a 5-cent fare on the Fifth avenue line, though this is denied by President Elkins, and here is where it will interest the public Magee Said to Have Sold Out.

When Messrs. Widener and Elkins reached Pittsburg Saturday evening they went straight to the Duqueane Club in-stead of going to a hotel. There they met Mr. Magee, and arrangements were with especial reference to Inspectors Hub-bard and Lewis. This denunciation reached made to inspect the Duquesne road vesterday. This programme was carried out, and they traversed the main line to Wilkinsburg and all the branches. It appears that the overtures came from the Pittsburg traction owners, as on all the oversions they sought out C. L. on all the occasions they sought out C. L. Magee. It was stated quite positively yes-terday that Mr. Widener had bought Mr. terday that Mr. Widener had bought Mr.
Magee's interest in the Duquesne road
some time ago. President Elkins denied it.
A stockholder in the road who is close to C.
L. Magee said that the roads would not be
consolidated, but the foolish rate cutting
war would be stopped.

He claimed Mr. Magee's object in taking
the Pittsburg traction men over the

the Pittsburg traction men over the Duquesne road was to show them that it was not built for a "pincher," but that is is a legitimately constructed road to carry passengers. The stockholder added that the sengers. The stockholder added that the Duquesne was now making enough money to pay the running expenses, the interest on the bonds and a small profit, besides. He predicted a bright future for the line and was not afraid that Mesers. Magee, Flinn and Rhodes, who control the stock, would secretly sell their holdings and leave the 50 minority stockholders in the lurch.

holders in the lurch.
Widener Demands the Big End, The long conference would indicate that something more than outlining a friendly working policy for the future was dis-cussed. About 10 o'clock President Elkins got tired and went home. He was evidently pleased with the way things were going for his side. About midnight W. L. Elkins came down stairs, paid the hotel bill and retired. He was also in good humor, but he had nothing to say for publication.

Mr. Widener, who is the main man in the Pittsburg company, and Messrs. Magee, Flinn and McKee continued the negotisions until a late hour. There was a hitch

about something, and no conclusion was

One of the reports circulated was that the roads were to be consolidated under the same management, and the profits were to be divided on a basis of 55 to 45, the Pittsburg traction road receiving the big end. Before the conference was half over President George W. Elkins, of the Pittsburg traction road, sas met in the lobby of the Anderson. The President was in an excellent humor, and he chatted pleasantly in answering a series of questions put to him. He was on his way home, and took one of the Fifth avenue cars. It was suggested by way of preface that the people are interested in the fare on his line, and he was asked if the rate would be advanced to 5 cents. "How is the public interested in the

fare?" he answered lightly. Because they pay i "Well, that is true, but nothing was done about it. The fare will remain the same Took a Ride for Pleasure Only.

"Have the Duquesne and Fifth avenue ines consolidated "Oh, no," he replied, "I assure you if anything had been done I would tell you about it. No combination has been made; we never thought of consolidation; there has been no agreement about fares or pooling of issues. Yes, Mr. Widener and my brother took a ride over the Duquesne road to-day. I went with them. It was a friendly visit and means nothing. Mr. Widener hasn't been here for a year, and he was anxious to see the Duquesne road. He is in a great hurry to go to New York, where important

ousiness is awaiting him."
"Is it true that Mr. Widener has purchased Mr. Magee's stock in the Duquesne?"
"No, sir, there is absolutely no truth in

that report. en the conference adjourned a little after 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Magee was surprised to meet a DISPATCH reporter who asked him for the result. He declined to say and denied that they had talked of consay and denied that they had talked of com-solidation or pooling issues. He added em-phatically, also, that he had not sold his stock in the Duquesne to Mr. Widener or anybody else, and he was not think-ing of doing so. He remarked that the Philadelphia people had come here to attend the annual meeting of their line today, and he was not interested in their pri-vate business.

Will Build Several Hundred House This much is assured and was learned for a certainty yesterday. It is the intention of the Pittsburg Traction people to build sev-eral hundred houses in the East End for their employes and other people. The houses will be for sale or rent. This is folhouses will be for sale of rent. This is following up their policy in Philadelphia, where they erected a number of dwelling houses along the line of the cable road. The Pittsburg houses will be of average size and suitable for people not blessed with too much cash. The complaint has been made that dwelling houses plaint has been made that dwelling houses and flats for the poorer classes are scarce in Pittsburg. It is the object of Messra. Widener and Elkins to build up the East End, at the same time adding to the list of pairons of the road and partially meeting a need of the city. In Philadelphia many of the houses were sold on easy payments, and by other enterprising men investing money in the same way, the northwestern portion of the Quaker city was soon settled.

