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SOME SHOOTING AND STABBING

Still Going on Every Day in and Around the Freight Yards at Buffalo.

BAYONETS COME IN HANDY

Small Additions to the Forces of Striking Switchmen.

The Firemen Not Yet Ordered to Quit Work—Need of Guards at the Yards for Some Time—Horrors of Incendiarism Yet Threatened—Details of Soldiers Often Necessary to Quell Disturbances—Sargent Won't Order the Firemen Out Until He is Sure All Railroad Men Will Follow—Sweeney and Sargent in Frequent Conference—The Companies Still Claim to Be Moving Freight Satisfactorily.

COMPANION WAS ARRESTED, AND ALSO HANDED OVER TO THE POLICE.

The driver himself, when brought before a justice, was sent to jail for 15 days. His companion got off with a fine.

There are high piles of scrap iron about some of the freight houses, and the men who commit assaults on the soldiers gather around these and pick up pieces of iron and other things. He moved to the front. He went immediately to the heap of iron, and selecting a piece, hurled it at the soldier who had ordered him away. In a moment there was a squad of soldiers bearing down upon him. He stood his ground and picked up more of the iron and hurled it.

Prodded by the Soldiers' Bayonets.

A squad surrounded him and began to prod him gently with their bayonets. He fought back in earnest, and it was necessary for the soldiers to prod him in earnest. He finally fell with six wounds. He was carried off to the police station, and the judge before whom he was brought gave him the option of paying a fine of \$15 or going to jail for 30 days. At the same time he read the riot act to him, and said that what he said applied to every person who in any way interfered with any of the soldiers.

At one of the camps on the Central two men attempted to pass the sentry, who ordered them to halt. One of the men caught hold of the sentry's gun and tried to wrench it away from him. The sentry held on to the gun and called for help. Captain Meyer ran up, and poking his pistol in the man's face, he said to him: "If you don't let go of that gun I will shoot."

The man let go, while his companion struck out with his fist and attempted to assist if it were necessary. He was a row in a minute, and a hand-to-hand fight. The soldier, during the fight, jabbed his bayonet through the man's cheek. The two men were finally arrested and turned over to the police.

A Man Jabbed Full of Holes.

A patrol for the Thirteenth, in charge of a corporal, was marching to regimental headquarters. Behind them several paces walked Captain Cochran, acting major of the First Brigade. There was an orderly with him. One of the striking switchmen was standing in a doorway, and as they passed he was ordered to go to a point on the road near the city. They got on board a flatcar. As the engine started off with the car a gang of striking switchmen gathered near the track and began throwing stones and other missiles. The soldier struck the soldiers, and Private Cochran thought he was being attacked. He picked up a stone and threw it at the man who was jabbed full of holes. He was then let go. His car was confiscated.

Two of the other cases of bayoneting were for stone-throwing at the troops. The men stabbed were friends of the strikers. Two other cases were for attempted throwing of switches on the Lehigh Valley road. The men who were stabbed were caught in the set of throwing the switches. Neither of them was badly hurt, but they will not sit down for some time with any comfort.

Shooting in the Lehigh Yard.

The first case of shooting occurred in the Lehigh Valley yard. A detail of nine men from Camp Black was ordered to go to a point on the road near the city. They got on board a flatcar. As the engine started off with the car a gang of striking switchmen gathered near the track and began throwing stones and other missiles. The soldier struck the soldiers, and Private Cochran thought he was being attacked. He picked up a stone and threw it at the man who was jabbed full of holes. He was then let go. His car was confiscated.

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The officials here say that in two or three days the blockade will, on the Wyoming division, including Coxtown, be raised.

TWO DAYS YET TO WAIT.

That Time Must Elapse Before a General Strike Can Be Declared—Sweeney and Sargent in Frequent Conference—The Companies Still Claim to Be Moving Freight Satisfactorily.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Thursday will be the earliest possible moment to any definite results from the conference between the leaders of organized railroad labor can be expected. It is not likely that the deliberations will commence until that morning. An Associated Press correspondent found Grand Master Sargent, Mr. Sweeney, State Commissioner of Arbitration Donovan, and several railroad employes engaged in a social chat in Mr. Sargent's room in the Broel House this evening.

"What have you heard concerning the arrival of the other conference?" was asked. "Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson, Trainmen's Brotherhood, will arrive here tomorrow," replied Mr. Sargent. "E. E. Clark, Grand Master of the conductors' organization, who lives at Cedar Rapids, Ia., will not be here until Wednesday. P. N. Arthur, of the Engineers' Brotherhood, has not yet been heard from."

"Doesn't he have to meet them?" "Mr. Sargent, you will meet the local branch of your Brotherhood, previous to your going into the conference?" the correspondent inquired. "No, sir," replied the Grand Master, emphatically. "I have no occasion to meet them."

Soon after his arrival to-day Mr. Sargent met Mr. Sweeney, and they were joined by an Associated Press correspondent and the firemen's chief.

"You have met Mr. Sweeney?" was asked. "I have," said Mr. Sargent. "And you gave him your ultimatum, in effect that you will not call out the firemen except they are joined by the other labor organizations allied in railway work?" "That is the situation, and I told Mr. Sweeney exactly that. What I mean to say," added Mr. Sargent, "is that there is no use of sending out our men in detachments to be gobbled up. If the strike now in effect here is of importance, it is necessary the combined action of labor organizations, the firemen's order is ready to do its part; but I never will consent to the calling out of the firemen alone."

"Having reached this conclusion yourself, and having stated it as an ultimatum to Mr. Sweeney, is not your mission here concluded?" "No, sir, not concluded. Mr. Sweeney has invited me here to a conference with himself and the executive officers of railway labor unions. I understand Mr. Wilkinson is here to-morrow, and the others, I should judge, will follow within a day after. I have not yet seen Mr. Sweeney, but I am sure the situation with which he is here surrounded, and a determination will be jointly reached as to whether organized railway labor shall meet this occasion for a strike or not. Until that decision is reached, my mission here is not ended."

Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen, was asked to-day:

"Have you seen Mr. Sargent?" "I have," said Mr. Sweeney. "Have you decided what to do?" "I have seen him, but I have nothing to say about it," was all he would say.

TELEGRAPHERS ARE TICKLED.

Delighted Because Their Cause Has Been Taken Up by the Press.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—(Special.)—The conference of members of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood in Buffalo yesterday was the direct consequence of a cable among the operators in this city. Within a few minutes Brotherhood operators in Elmira were first discharged by order of Manager Halsted. They were all old employees, and claim they were released because of their membership in the Brotherhood and the part a number of men here were taking in a local branch of the union, all now belonging to the Buffalo lodge. Some months ago Manager Halsted requested them to withdraw from the Brotherhood and many did so, but a late wave of telegraphers' rebellion, the men say the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western started to make a determined move before the order got any stronger. The local men, jubilant at their cases having been taken up by the supreme order, and say that unless the conference to be held at Saratoga with Mr. Halsted to-morrow is entirely satisfactory, there will certainly be a strike on the line along the line from Saratoga to Buffalo.

SOLDIERS TO STAY AWHILE.

No One Can Tell Just How Long the Militia Must Remain.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—No troops will be withdrawn until some shall have made improbable any further attacks upon the strikers. General Porter was asked to-day about ordering troops to Niagara Falls. "I shall not order them unless the situation grows more serious," he answered. "It is not necessary now. I shall begin to relieve the troops as the situation warrants. This is a kind of guerrilla warfare, and a large force is necessary to protect the property. They will be relieved by degrees as things quiet down."

"How about the troops reported to be under arms in New York and Brooklyn?" was next asked. "Before I came up here a circular was sent out to the commanding officers of the regiments not ordered to Buffalo. It was distinctly said that the troops were not to remain under arms and they would receive orders to that effect if it was necessary. Possibly they have had a drill, or something of the kind. I can't see where such rumors arise. I am satisfied the men here have more than they can do. With that end in view I have sent out officers to-day to look over the situation and we shall try to lighten the burden of the militia as far as has been formed as yet."

THREATS OF NON-UNIONISM.

Made by Reading Officials, to Keep All of Their Men in Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Reading Railroad officials consider that the strike on the Lehigh Valley is at end. They say that trains are moving freely, and that they apprehend no trouble from firemen and engineers. They do not expect the strike to extend to the Jersey Central. There are at least four employment agencies in this city engaging men for the Reading, Erie and New York Central roads. They have obtained nearly all the firemen, switchmen and yardmen they require.

"Should the strike embrace firemen and engineers," said a representative of the Reading to-day, "and should it extend to the Jersey Central, there can be but one result, and that is to make both the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central non-union roads."

FLOWER BACK IN ALBANY.

The Governor Emphatic in His Declarations as to the Troops.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Governor Flower returned from Watertown this afternoon, sooner than he expected, for the reason that the telegraph communication there is not as good as at Albany. The office there always closes before midnight, and the authority that Baron Paul and four leading members of the German punitive expedition have been murdered at Killmanjaro.

Adjutant General Porter, while he is there. He said emphatically, however, that the troops would not be withdrawn until life and property were free from molestation.

MORE MEN QUIT WORK.

Nearly One Hundred Added Yesterday to the Ranks of the Strikers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Late this afternoon, in the progress of its work the New York Central shuttled in upon the tracks of the Western New York and Pennsylvania 43 cars of freight. The switchmen of the latter road were informed that they must handle these cars or quit, and the men quit the service, thus adding about 50 men to the striking switchmen's ranks. The men are understood to have no pretensions of their own, but went out because the union demands that none of its men yet at work shall handle freight from roads having new forces of switchmen.

Thirty car handlers employed on the Lehigh tracks on the water front stopped work this afternoon, and told the yardmen they would not resume until the grievance of the switchmen was settled. The men were not dissatisfied with their conditions. There are renewed intimations that the switchmen of the Grand Trunk may add themselves to the number of idle men in their trade.

ELMIRA Glimp the Victory at Sayre.

Railroads, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The switchmen's strike at Sayre and Waverly is practically a victory for the railroad company. The blockade is broken and freight is being handled without opposition. The strikers do not admit defeat and are inclined to believe they will yet trouble the region. The Binghamton militia are still at Waverly.

AN EXPERIMENT FAILS.

One of the Baron Hirsch Sort of Colonies Can't Be Made Self-supporting—A Strike Showing Up Some of the Methods Employed by the Trade's Expectations.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—For several days the work on the Hebrews has been at a standstill. The trouble arose on account of a row between the foreman of the factory and some of the employees. The employees went out on strike in a body.

The owners of the factory refused to discharge the foreman, and the strike culminated in a small riot this morning. The Hebrews attempted to take possession of the factory, and soon got into a fight among themselves which lasted several hours. Aid was sent from Newfield and other adjoining towns, but they were unable to cope with the mob, and Sheriff Parker was notified and arrived to-night with a large party, and after a sharp contest succeeded in arresting four of the ringleaders of the mob.

The Hebrews claim they have not received the money which was promised them, and about starved. It is believed that this is true, and that in a half-starved condition they became desperate, and it is thought there will be more trouble to-night or to-morrow. A number of the men are in hiding in the woods to-night. Sheriff Parker swore in a large number of citizens as deputies, and every effort will be made to protect the factory and other property.

IRON HALL OPERY.

Will Go to Indianapolis to Testify in Their Own Behalf.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—It is announced that several officers of the Iron Hall, who were arrested at the trial of Sweeney's disclosure relative to the interests of the order's funds, will go to Indianapolis to be heard in their own behalf. Supreme Pretate Dubois, editor of the Problem, left at noon to-day. Cashier of the Iron Hall, who was arrested at the trial, and H. G. Williams, Treasurer of the Iron Hall Building Company, are preparing to go to-morrow. Assignee Stockwell has arranged for a subpoena for the Iron Hall, and will appear as a witness before Judge Taylor and show where the real responsibility for the order's transaction with the Mutual Company lies. The local men, jubilant at their cases having been taken up by the supreme order, and say that unless the conference to be held at Saratoga with Mr. Halsted to-morrow is entirely satisfactory, there will certainly be a strike on the line along the line from Saratoga to Buffalo.

WHEEL COMPANY AFFAIRS.

Being Wounded Up at Dayton by the Former Transfer of Property.

DAYTON, Aug. 22.—A deed was filed to-day by Noble C. Butler, Special Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the division of Indiana, to Delos W. Minshall, of Terre Haute, Ind., transferring to him for \$1,039,000 the property of the American Wheel Company, of which he (Butler) is receiver. The properties are located at Miami, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Marion, and Terre Haute, Ind.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Ottawa and Sandusky, Mich.; and also a plant at Miami, Ohio, and a plant at Standard Wheel Company, of Illinois, for \$1 and "other good and valuable" property. He had just arrived from New York, and was stopping at the Central Hotel. He then talked on things in general, saying he had not been in Pittsburgh for ten years, and when he first came to the city he was stopped at the Monongahela. He noticed his writing and can partially identify the writing to the DISPATCH as his, although not positively, as he could not get close inspection of the check while he was writing it. He lunched heavily against the desk several times, but I thought he was assuming intoxication. He was nicely dressed in a black vest, cutaway coat, derby or straw hat, and trousers a shade lighter than his coat. He wore a mustache and seemed between 35 and 40 years of age. He was of slender build and stood about five feet ten inches high. The night clerk at the Central Hotel failed to recognize the description as that of anyone who arrived Sunday morning. Detectives were called out to continue the hunt for the writer of the mysterious letter; but without success. The boy in the writing room at the Monongahela could give no clue, as there were quite a number of guests of the house last night during Sunday and he could not remember any particular one of them. Superintendent O'Mara is skeptical as to the authenticity of the letter, but, like Detective Robinson, says there is a possibility of its being all the writer claims. Unless some new clue turns up it is not likely that the local officials will give the matter any further attention for the present.

Lizzie Borden's Case Postponed.

A special from Fall River says: The court room where Judge Blaisdell presides was crowded when the examination of Lizzie Borden came up. Only witnesses and reporters were admitted. At 2:30 o'clock District Attorney Knowlton said that certain evidence not fully prepared necessitated his asking an adjournment until Thursday, August 23. There was no objection from Miss Borden's counsel, and Judge Blaisdell postponed the examination until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Lizzie Borden reached here from Taunton jail at 10:45 o'clock. Marshal Hilliard and a State detective were with her. A big crowd had gathered about the depot. People were there in carriages to get a glimpse of the prisoner. She was hurried into a carriage and driven to police headquarters, where she was placed in Matron Borden's charge. Her imprisonment has had no visible effect on her. Her face was pale as before, but there were no traces of nervousness or fear. "I refer to the case," said the District Attorney, "and the parts of this case require the presence of various things found in the accused. Some of these things by experts before a hearing can be concluded. We do not begin this hearing until we have a complete. The things I refer to show in the possession of experts, and it will not be able to complete their examinations and prepare their report sufficiently to be called as witnesses." The prosecution believes to-night that it has an invulnerable case against Lizzie Borden.

LAST OF A TRAIN ROBBER.

He Refused to Hands Up and is Shot Dead by a Pursuing posse—His Part Caught and is to Be Tried for a Murder Committed Some Time Ago.

FRANKLINTON, La., Aug. 22.—A posse consisting of Detectives Jackson, C. O. Summers, of the Southern Express Company, and Messrs. Dave Martin, John Jackson, Aberdeen, and Monroe McElvrea left here early yesterday morning. They had received authentic information that Eugene Bunch, the train robber, and Hoggood, his pal, were making for the Pearl river swamp.

It was 1 o'clock when the posse left here on horseback, heavily armed. They traveled all night, and at daylight ascertained that Bunch and Hoggood were not far away, waiting for some friends to bring them food and money to continue their flight. After a frugal meal the posse proceeded on their way and proceeded cautiously. When the party traveled about a mile the horses were picked and the party resumed their march slowly in single file.

After wading through the swamp for about half a mile they came upon Bunch and Hoggood. The outlaws saw the posse at the same time. To Detective Jackson's summons, "hands up," Hoggood obeyed. Not so with Bunch. His answer was a shot. Then the entire posse fired, and the notorious outlaw fell bleeding to the ground. He fired two more shots and then rolled over dead. None of the posse were hurt. Hoggood was secured near by during the firing, and was secured and his arms bound. When the horses were reached the body was placed on one of the animals and the party started toward Franklinton. By dark they were in the town.

The body of Bunch was fully identified. When Hoggood was spoken to on the subject he said that he had been traveling under the name of Captain Grace. Hoggood will be taken to Marion county, Mississippi, to stand trial for the murder of a man named Terrell that occurred some time ago.

THE PAIGE PAPER FORGED.

Millionaire Huntington Sends a Positive Affidavit to That Effect.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—There is no doubt that the \$500,000 of suspected paper recently issued by Paige, Carey & Co. of New York, is fraudulent. John Huntington, the Cleveland millionaire who has been having a hand-to-hand fight with death in Europe for many months past, has sent his sworn statement to Cleveland, declaring the use of his name upon the notes in indorsement to be forgeries. His statement is a deposition in the case begun on a note for \$5,000 by the Cardington Bank of Cardington, O., and was taken in Dresden, Germany, many before United States Consul Alpheus Palmer by Henry Ranney, of this city, Mr. Huntington's attorney.

Mr. Huntington states emphatically that he has not indorsed any paper for Paige, Carey & Co. since 1880, with the exception of three sets of notes issued to take up others which he had previously put his name to. These three sets of notes were sent to E. C. Ellison and E. R. Perkins, of this city, and not to Paige, Carey & Co. Mr. Huntington is still in the private hospital of Dr. Koltz, in Dresden, and he has so far approved recovery that he intends to sail for America in November. Mr. Huntington's Cleveland representatives believe that David R. Paige is in Brazil.

DICKINSON NOT DEPOSED.

On the Contrary, He is to Be One of Chairman Harkey's Chief Helpers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—There was considerable irritation expressed at the reports sent out in regard to Chairman Don M. Dickinson, of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, who has been laid up for a few days at Bay Ridge. Mr. Dickinson has been in the city this morning, and it was denied that he had been shown of his responsibility and sent to Chicago to get him out of the way. On the contrary, it is now said that Mr. Dickinson will not have to deputize someone else to go there. This plan has but recently been adopted. Mr. Dickinson will, it is said, remain here until he is well.

There was a meeting of Southern Democrats residing in New York, this evening, at No. 1 East Twenty-seventh street, for the purpose of forming a Cleveland and Stevenson Club.

AMYSTERY DEEPENS.

The Man Who Claims to Know the Borden and Woolfolk Murderer IS HIDING HIS IDENTITY.

The Same Sort of Weapon Was Used in Both Crimes.

WOOLFOLK'S GUILT DOUBTED.

And He Protested His Innocence in the Shadow of Death.

SOME STRANGE FACTS DISCLOSED.

The anonymous correspondent of THE DISPATCH, who claims to know the murderer of the Borden and Woolfolk, will conceal his identity. The only clue to follow up was contained in the following portion of his letter: "This man and one or two of his friends were in the South about four years ago, and while they were in Georgia, near Macon, they had a little trouble with a farmer. So they went to his house one night and killed all of them but his son, and he got away. So they took some of his clothes and threw them, with blood on them, into the well. The clothes were found, and as they could not find any other trace, they took the son was arrested, tried and hanged." He also stated that the murderer invariably carries a small ax, and with it has disposed of numerous victims. THE DISPATCH confirmed a portion of the statement, namely, that the clothing of the alleged murderer of the Woolfolk family of Georgia was found in a well, and that the evidence which convicted him was circumstantial.

An Ax Used to Kill the Woolfolds.

In order to obtain more light, the Macon correspondent of THE DISPATCH was instructed to look up the records in the Woolfolk case, ascertain the character of the weapon used, what portion of the murderer's clothing was found in the well, and whether during or since the trial any double existed in the circumstantial evidence which convicted young Woolfolk. Last night the following was received:

MACON, Ga., Aug. 22. To THE DISPATCH, PITTSBURGH. On the morning of August 6, 1887, a negro boy brought the news to Macon of a horrible massacre of nine members of the Woolfolk family committed near Macon on a night of August 3. The weapon used was a small ax, and the family was found scattered around the rooms frightfully butchered and the house red with blood.

Suspicion pointed to Tom Woolfolk, the son, about 25 years of age. He was one of three surviving heirs, and the motive assigned was his desire to secure the property. Tom's bloody tracks were found in the house, and his bloody underclothes were discovered in a well. Blood was seen under Tom's finger nails. He said he tried to arouse the murdered people when he saw them, thus accounting for the tracks and the blood on his hands.

Innocence Protested on the Scaffold.

Tony Woolfolk denied emphatically all knowledge of the clothes in the well, and said he had not worn them in some time. Tom tried to get the negro to go into the house with him after the murder, but the negro refused. The prosecution set out that his purpose was to kill the negro and fasten the crime on him.

The case was in court here three years, with a change of venue and several new trials. Hon. John Rutherford, one of the ablest lawyers in Georgia, defended Tom to the end, and died from overwork in the case. He always, even until his death, stoutly protested Tom's innocence. "I was with Tom often during his three years' imprisonment," he once said in a public address during the forty-eight hours prior to his death on the gallows. He declared his innocence to me while on the gallows." Opinion here has always been divided.

THE DISPATCH presents the above facts for what they are worth. The strange coincidence of the reception of a telegram recalling the Woolfolk tragedy prior to the receipt of the anonymous letter, and nothing in that telegram to indicate the weapon used, the possession of the bloody clothes or the circumstantial evidence, is surely ground enough for investigation.

A Clue to the Writer.

The probabilities are that the anonymous correspondent of THE DISPATCH will be located. The night clerk at the Monongahela Hotel said last night he thinks the writer was a man who came into the hotel at 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning and acted in a suspicious manner. He was seen to enter the hotel at that time, and he was trying to appear drunk. He came in and asked for a blank check. As I went to get it he stealthily took a half dozen sheets of writing paper and some envelopes and hurriedly put them in his pocket. When I returned to the desk he began a conversation with me, forcing the talk constantly. He said he had just arrived from New York, and was stopping at the Central Hotel. He then talked on things in general, saying he had not been in Pittsburgh for ten years, and when he first came to the city he was stopped at the Monongahela. He noticed his writing and can partially identify the writing to the DISPATCH as his, although not positively, as he could not get close inspection of the check while he was writing it. He lunched heavily against the desk several times, but I thought he was assuming intoxication. He was nicely dressed in a black vest, cutaway coat, derby or straw hat, and trousers a shade lighter than his coat. He wore a mustache and seemed between 35 and 40 years of age. He was of slender build and stood about five feet ten inches high. The night clerk at the Central Hotel failed to recognize the description as that of anyone who arrived Sunday morning. Detectives were called out to continue the hunt for the writer of the mysterious letter; but without success. The boy in the writing room at the Monongahela could give no clue, as there were quite a number of guests of the house last night during Sunday and he could not remember any particular one of them. Superintendent O'Mara is skeptical as to the authenticity of the letter, but, like Detective Robinson, says there is a possibility of its being all the writer claims. Unless some new clue turns up it is not likely that the local officials will give the matter any further attention for the present.

A VICTOR IN TWO DUELS.

A Couple of Artists Successfully Shot Down by a German Army Officer.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Lieutenant Hohorn had trouble early last week with Herr Treuholtz, a sculptor, and Herr Pertz, a painter. The differences were caused by the officer's slighting remarks concerning the members of a club known to which Pertz and Treuholtz belonged, and were aggravated by the Lieutenant's reflections upon women of the artist's acquaintance.

Hohorn brought matters to a head by treating the artist as a fool. They then fought him, and both duels were fought with pistols Thursday. In the first duel Treuholtz was severely and perhaps mortally wounded; in the second, Pertz was shot dead. Hohorn is under military arrest.

FUGS IN PRISON.

The Man Who Nearly Killed the Terrible Swede in Jail in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Max Fenner, the "Terrible Swede," who was nearly killed by Soldier Allen in a prize fight in the Phoenix Club, was slightly better to-day, but his condition is still precarious. Allen has been arrested, also Joe Acton, Frank Allen, Frank Kelley and two others connected with the Phoenix Club. They are held to await the result of Fenner's injuries.

Baron Paul and Explorers Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Zanibar says it is reported on continued that Baron Paul and four leading members of the German punitive expedition have been murdered at Killmanjaro.

BEATEN BY BOYCOTT

A Homestead Butcher, Ice and Milk Man Will Yearly Lose \$10,000.

ADOLPH DOERR'S BAD LUCK.

Because He Did Not Obey the Advisory Board's Order.

IT PUTS AN END TO HIS BUSINESS.

He Has to Close His Shop and Stop His Milk and Meat Wagons.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS MAY BE STARTED.

The first prominent boycott of the locked-out steel workers of Homestead has done its fatal work, and Adolph Doerr, the town's principal butcher, will virtually have to close his doors, losing yearly in the various branches of his business a cool \$10,000.

Last night the gentleman was seen at his business place, on Sixth avenue. This is the story told about the workings of the illegal boycott. "Two or three weeks ago I was approached by some of the strikers and they hinted that if I sold meat to the 'black sheep' they would do me harm. I told them that I was in business to sell to who ever had the money to buy. If a 'black sheep' wanted to be one of my customers, he was always welcome. I also told them that I was trying to get the contract to supply the company with meat for the men in the mill."

Wanted to Run His Business.

"After this talk I saw nothing more of them for a week. One day Mrs. Smith, the wife of a gentleman working in the mill, came into my store and I sold her the meat she wanted. She had been dealing with me for several years. As the lady passed out I noticed two men on the outside. They were watching closely what had been going on in the shop. I recognized them as two members of the Advisory Board. Later I was waited upon and told that I must quit selling to the men who worked in the mill. They also told me that I had no authority to supply the Carnegie Hotel, Superintendent Potter, Mr. Corry and others, or see the Advisory Board and get a permit to sell to these people. I have been supplying the hotel ever since it started, and I am going to continue to do so as long as they will take my meat. This I told them. I also told them that I could not recognize the Advisory Board as an authority that should dictate how my business was to be managed. The idea of my getting a permit from it was ridiculous and an outrage on American liberty."

He Has to Close Up a Branch Shop.

"Of course this did not please the locked-out men, and a systematic boycott was commenced. The men were constantly circulating among my customers and telling them not to patronize me.