# AROUSED AT

Harrison's Twenty-Day Quarantine Order Not Looked Upon at the Capital

AS BEING OUT ON TIME.

A Week Ago It Might Have Been Considerably More Effective.

ONE WAY FOUND TO GET AROUND IT

Proposed Postponement of the Grand Army Encampment,

WASHINGTON'S POOR SANITARY SHAPE

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The President ran down to the capital this morning to do

what ought to have been done a week ago, but it is agreed by pretty nearly everybody that he has not done as much as he should have done. The order is to detain all vessels carrying immigrants 20 days at quaran-This is subject to the laws of the States which govern the quarantine at the various ports. It does not apply to vessels which have already sailed and which are really

more to be feared that those which have not sailed. It does not apply to any but steerage passengers, apparently, and therefore all that an ordinary immigrant has to do to come to the United States with all the freedom and compliment that is bestowed on the favored cabin passenger is to pay the small difference of about \$15 or \$20. which will get him an intermediate or second cabin passage, and armed with this franchise he can come from an infected region and walk out upon the shore at the Custom House or the company's dock with no inconvenience except that small and careless detention which all passengers must suffer at this time.

Not by Any Means Enough. Possibly this is all that could be done,

but if anybody thinks this is enough I have not been able to find that body, and it is said the President himself admits it is probable that the barrier will not serve to keep out the dreaded enemy.

"The order sent from the Treasury De partment to-day may be of some benefit," said one of the mast prominent physicians or the city this evening, "but in my opinion it will not be effective in keeping out the cholers. 1 is the old story of locking the stable after the; horse is stolen. If the order is of any benefit at all it should have been promulgated a week ago. If it is not radical enough to reach every possible gate through which the cholera might be introduced, why was it not made so? Su ppose it has the effect to stop immigration in the common meaning of the word.

"Apparently any class of persons from an injected port may escape the 20 days quarantine it they ship as anything but a steerage passenger, and the hundreds that will come by the first and second and intermediate cabins are to be subjected to nothing more than the indifferent inspection and fumigation that is given to the better classes

What Should Have Been Done.

"Why were not all passengers-not only from infected ports but from everywhere-Hed to endure the 20 do Surely it is not asking too much of them when the penalty of any less rigid surveil. lance may be the introduction of the plague and the death of thousands who would not otherwise be exposed. Then, there is nothing in the order, or in any of the regula tions, to prevent a ship with the disease on board from sailing in among other vessels which have no sickness, though a plagueintested vessel will contaminate the air in its whole vicinage.

"Neither is there any prohibition of the entrance of merchandise which might trans mit the disease. It is the experience of all history that in such crises, no matter how great the danger that threatens, inspection and disinfecting are processes that are carelessly attended to as time wears away and the first fright passes. The entrance of all such merchandise should be prohibited—or, if permitted, the shippers or ship owners uld be compelled to go to the expense of unloading at some point where the cargo could not only be fumigated, but also exposed to the air for a considerable time. Fumigation will not destroy cholera germs in rags and articles of clothing in the touch, in the manner in which it is usually ad-

Bad for Eleventh-Hour Work,

"But what is the use of talking? The authorities have done all they are going to do, and we will have to accept what comes. Their action was tardy everywhere, and the eleventh-hour order of to-day, going further than any other pronunciation, is subject to the laws of the States, the whims of State officials, and the indifference of the em-ployes of the States, appointed usually for the reason that they are good political heleers. Anyone can see at a glance how wretchedly ineffectual it all must be, and if the cholera rears its ghastly death's head among us it will be because of the imbecility of the Government in dealing with the

"Think of a great nation like this being compelled to issue an order in such a crisis that is of no avail unless it commend itself to the good graces of a petty State. A few thousand individuals are permitted to land because it would be inconvenient for them to be detained, and 60,000,000 of people are by this means subjected to contamination. In the interests of "business" the ragnickers and the old clo' merchants of the world are permitted to sow the disease broadcast. I sincerely hope the precautions, such as they are, do not come too late, and that they will be vastly more effectual than I think they will be.

Proposed Delay of the Encampment. Not the least anxious lot of people hereabouts are the Grand Army men and the thrifty citizens who have gone to considerable time and expense with the expectation of turning a pretty penny during the annual encampment. One of the leading members of the G. A. R. in the District admitted to me to-day that if there occholera in this country prior to the 19th of September, which is the date of the assembling of the veterans, the whole affair sembling of the veterans, the whole affair would have to be abandoned. There are a number of people here who are more con-cerned for the health of the city than for the fleeting enjoyment of the old soldiers, and who hope that in view of the proximity of the cholera the encampment will be declared off till next year.

While no one would stop to think of the matter under ordinary circumstances, it has become a serious question whether the health authorities should not take some action in the serious question in the serious description description in the serious description descr tion in regard to the notoriously inadequate sanitary provisions at the free lodging bar-racks. Over 30,000 persons are to be housed in barracks of the flimsiest character, roofed with paper and weather-boarded with can-vas, in which the veterans are to be packed together as closely as sardines in a box, three tiers deep, the structures looking as though they would be blown away by anything more than an ordinary breeze. Not an available lavatory is within reach of any of these barracks, and there is no sewer near them over which closets may be erected.
It is proposed that for more than 30,000 people there shall be only the most primi-tive of surface arrangements, subject to the uncertain and ineffectual visits of carts.

uncertain and ineffectual visits of carts. Physicians assert that this condition is enough to breed the plague of itself, and it is being seriously agitated whether, with the cholera scare at our doors, this state of things, certain to cause sickness in any event, should not be prohibited.

Moreover, the provisions for the relief and care of the sick are criminally inadequate, to any nothing of the possibility of the presence of the cholera. Two thousand dollars is being spent on an idjustic reprothe presence of the cholera. Two thousand dollars is being spent on an idiotic reproduction of the old warship Kearsarge, which destroyed the Alabama, and only \$3,000 is set apart for the care of the sick. Under the most favorable circumstances this is not one-third of what should have been provided, as the hospitals here cannot accommodate more than from 250 to 300, while it is quite certain that there will be from 1.500 is quite certain that there will be from 1,500 to 2,500 ill all the time, among so many persons suddenly changing their mode of life, sleeping in barracks in malarial atmosphere, or crowded into rooms so closely that it will be impossible for them to breathe

good air.

Those who expect to make money out of the affair are furious at any suggestion of the abandonment of it, even though the cholera should stalk into our midst, and if there seem to be danger when the time of the meeting is at hand, whether the chances of the invasion of Washington by the plagu are enhanced will depend on the wisdom of the veteraus individually, which must dictate that they deny themselves the pleasure of the annual meet even in Washington, rather than run the risk of some one or mor of them taking the contagion here to spread

#### THE LAW IN THE CASE

it over every part of the country.

Laid Down by the Attorney General for the President's Bonefi'-State Laws Must Be Considered in Cases of Even This Kind -Statutes as They Are.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The following opinion as to the authority of the Executive in matters of quarantine regulations was sent to the President by Attorney General Miller this afternoon:

SIR—Answering your inquiry as to the ex-ent of the powers of the Executive in the natter of quarantine regulations, I beg to

On the 29th of April, 1878, an act of Congress

On the 29th of April, 1878, an act of Congress was approved (20 Stats., p. 37), giving to the Executive certain powers upon this subject. On the 2d of June. 1872, another act of Congress was approved (21 Stats., p. 5), providing for the repeal of many of the most important provisions of the act of 1878; but the later act was limited in its duration to the period of four years; that is, the act of June 2, 1879, expired by limitation on the 2d of June, 1883.

It is a well-settled principle of the common law that the repeal of a repealing act operates to revive the act repealed, just as the repeal of an act changing the common law restores the rule of the common law prevailing before such act was passed. As to the repeal of a repealing act, this rule has been changed by section 12 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows: "Whenever an act is repealed which repealed a former act, such former act shall not thereby be revived unless it shall be expressly so provided."

The Law Under Which to Act. The Law Under Which to Act.

The act of 1879, however, was not repealed, but expired by limitation, and Section 12 of the Revised Statutes, therefore, has no ap plication to this case. In Collins versus plication to this case. In Collins versus Smith (6 Wharton, p. 294), it was decided, Chief Justice Gibson delivering the opinion, that where a repealing act expires by its own limitation, the act repealed is revived. Accordingly, it was held by the late Mr. Secretary Folger, an eminent jurist, that this particular act of 1878 was revived on June 2, 1883. The same view was taken by my immediate predecessor, Attorney General Garland, and was acted upon, no doubt, under his advice, by President Cleveland and Secretary Manning in quarantining against smallpox in Canada in 1885. In this view, I concur. view. I concur. By the law of 1878 it is provided, among

other things: First—That no vessel coming from any for-First.—That no vessel coming from any for-eign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, or conveying any person or persons, merchandise or animals, affected by any contagious disease, shall come into the United States, except in the manner and subject to the regulations in that act authorized.

Duti-s of the Surgeon General.

Second-The Surgeon General of the Marne Hospital shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act and shall frame all needful rules and reg ulations for that purpose. These rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the President, but such rules and regulations shall not conflict with or impair any sanitary or quarantine laws or regulations of any State or municipal authorities now existing, or which may hereafter be enacted.

The policy of Congress has apparently The policy of Congress has apparently been to mainly leave this branch of the public service with the States, and most of the seaboard States have statutes more or less elaborate on the subject. The State statutes and regulations, however, may be supplemented by the National executive. My conclusion, therefore, is that the Surgeon General, or the Marine Hospital Service, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with your approval, have authority to make needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the State laws and regulations for the quarantining of ships coming into our harbors with a view to the protection of the health and lives of our people.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. Miller, Attorney General.

## 20 DAYS QUARANTINE

Provided for by a Circular Issued by Order of the President-The Result of a Conference at Washington-Health Officer Jenkins' Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- At the request of the President, Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, and Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, met the Presi-dent and the members of his Cabinet at a conference at 11 o'clock this morning. Atter an hour's deliberation it was decided not to issue a proclamation at this time, but to issue a special circular instead.

The circular amounts practically to a 20days' quarantine of vessels, or longer detention, if necessary. The declaration of a 20-days' quarantine will be notice to foreign governments that immigrants for the pres

ent are not desirable.

At the conterence the Treasury officials explained the situation to the President, and Mr. Wyman indicated what would be done by his bureau toward rendering a national quarantine. The following is the text of the circular which was issued this afternoon:

To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Local Boards of Health: It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France, and at certain points in Great Britain, as well as in Asia; and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States iron affected districts, and that they and their personal effects are inble to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are a direct menace to the public health; and it being little relief and the laws of the ing further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detentions may be imposed upon these tessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is nereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port containing immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel has undergone a quarantine detention of 20 days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State or regulations made thereunder), and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities. ing further shown that under the laws of the

authorities.
This circular is to take immediate effect. This circular is to take immediate effect, except in cases of vessels-affoat this date, which will be made subject of special consideration upon due application to the department.

Supervising Surgeon General, Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Health Officer Jenkins yesterday sent the following dispatch to Assistant Secretary Spaulding, in relation to the arrival of the Moravia at New York:

Steamship Moravia, from Hamburg, arrived at 8:30 last night. Upon boarding her this moraing the ship's surgeon reported 22 deaths—20 children, two adults, two cases convalescent. Ship's surgeon diagnoses cholerine. She was ordered to the Lower Bay and held.

Makes of Him a Triple Murderer, After Which He Kills Himself.

NEAR STEUBENVILLE, O.

Furious Over a Sudden Discharge He Kills His Employer,

SHOOTS DOWN TWO WEAK WOMEN

And Then Makes an Fnd to Himself With the Same Bloody Weapon.

ALL HAD BORNE GOOD REPUTATIONS

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 STEUBENVILLE, Sept. 1 .- The most sensational murder in the history of Eastern Ohio was committed in Cross Creek township last night, the facts of which were not known until this morning. John Skinner, a farm hand, killed his employer, George Feitner, a prosperous farmer, and shot down Feitner's wife and her gray-haired mother.

They all lived together in a cozy little farm house about four miles from Steubenville, where Skinner was employed as a farm hand. The latter has always been known as a man of good habits, and was not of a quarrelsome disposition, but during the latter part of this summer frequent quarrels have taken place between Skinner and his employer. Feitner himself has been sick with typhoid fever for some time, and during his sickness he was nursed by his wife. She too was taken with the disease, and Dr. Fisher, their family physician was called. The doctor, as usual called at the house this morning to see his patient, and upon going in the yard was surprised to see everything so quiet, but opening the door he entered.

What the Dector Suw Inside. Once maide, a horrible sight met his gaze. On the floor in front of him lay the bodies of two men, both of which were covered from head to foot with blood. The carpet, furniture and everything in the room showed signs of a terrible tragedy.

Thinking immediately of his patient, he ran up stairs, and here, too, he witnessed a sight that he will never forget. Stretched out on a bed lay Mrs. Feitner and her mother, Mrs. Meiske, both with bullet holes in their heads. Mrs. Meiske was unconscious, but Mrs. Feitner had barely enough strength to tell the doctor what had happened.

Dr. Fisher hurriedly called in the neighbors, and sent word to this city at once, and notified the Coroner, who with Deputy Sheriff Vorhes and Marshal Teaff, went back to the house. By this time the neighbors had given the two wounded women all the attention possible under the circumstances, and kept the people from entering the house, as the news spread rapidly.

Mrs. Feitner, although in the care of a physician, displayed wonderful nerve and resence of mind. After she had been shot and, as she supposed, fatally, she dressed her mother's wounds and her own, got her mother upstairs in bed and then sat down and wrote a statement, which was found all covered with blood on the table in her room. It read as follows:

Mrs. Feitner Writes a Statement, 31ST OF AUGUST. John Skinner came in this eve 9 o'clock; shot George first, and mother and me, and then said, "What will I do?" and then got George's revolver and shot him self. Don't cuss anyone else.

ANNIE FEITNER. Mrs. Feitner to-day, after recovering herself enough to talk, told the story of the murder. She said that yesterday was Skinner's last day to work on the farm, and he had been informed that he would not be needed any longer. This he did not like, as he wanted to work several months longer.

Yesterday afternoon he was given a team to haul his trunks to Fernwood and returned late last evening. Mrs. Meiske paid him what was due him, about \$18, and left Skinner and Mr. Feitner talking in the front yard. The two men got into a heated on, and Mrs. Feitner called to her usband to come upstairs and not to talk to Skinner. Feitner obeyed his wife and went immediately upstairs to the room over the

Skinner's anger being aroused, he followed Feitner upstairs, where the argument was continued for some time, all taking a hand trying to pacify the enraged man. George Feitner sat on a chair near the head of the stairs when Skinner, who was standing near him, pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot Feitner in the breast near the heart. He staggered near the doorway and fell down the stairs into the sitting room, dead. Skinner, becoming bewildered, "My God, what have I done? What will I do?"

He Shoots the Two Women Also

Then, while bewailing his fate, he turned the deadly revolver upon poor old Mrs. Meiske and pulled the trigger, the ball striking her back of the left ear. At that instant Mrs. Feitner, seeing that the villain shot her mother, tried to stop him. Aimhing the revolver at the wife, he fired, the ball taking effect under the left eye.

He waited a moment to see if the shot had killed her. He fired the second one,

this shot taking effect in her forehead. Seeing her fall he was apparently satisfied. Although both women were mortally wounded and dazed, they went downstairs, and Skinner, whose revolver was empty now, went upstairs and got Feitner's re-volver off a nail where he knew it was kept and returned downstairs, followed by the women. He again exclaimed: "My

God, what have I done!" Mrs. Feitner was bending over her dead husband when she was startled by four shots in quick succession, followed by a heavy fall on the floor. The murderer had ended his own life by firing two bullets into his breast on either side of the heart. He next placed the revolver to his forehead, fired two more shots and literally blew out his brains, falling on the floor, where his body was found this morning.

A Strange Conjecture Is Afloat. All Steubenville is talking about the affair, and one of the stories going the rounds is that Mrs. Feitner, hearing the men quarreling, went downstairs, and being ill with the fever and being deranged, as sometimes typhoid patients are, hunted up her husband's revolver, and going downstairs, began shooting where the men were grappling together, shooting both in her frenzied condition, and then, realizing her awful crime, shot her mother and herself. This rumor has not been verified and noth-

Feitner was 36 years old, and has always been known as a peacable, law-abiding man, although the same can be said of the mur-derer. Skinner was 26 years of age and came from West Virginia. Some time ago he told some of the boys in the neighbor-hood that although he went by the name of Skinner his real name was John Carman. Ho was a steady and excellent farm hand and had been employed by Feitner for three summers. He has sisters living in Toronto, and has another sister living in Fernwood, to whose house it is supposed he handed the transhauled the trunks.

afternoon, but nothing was developed, all testitying as to the good character of both

men. Mrs. Meiske and Mrs. Feitner are both being cared for by kind neighbors. The undertaker this afternoon prepared the bodies of both men for burial, but the time for the funeral has not been set.

### DE MORE'S HOT HEADED ENEMY

Ricked Out of the Officers' Mess and Wants to Fight All Creati

PARIS, Sept. 1 .- Captain Cremiux Foa, a Hebrew, who engaged to fight a duel with the Marquis de Mores after the latter had killed Captain Mayer, the Hebrew's champion, to-day figured in a violent scene with fellow officers. Captain Foa, being offended because of some statements of Lieutenant Trochu, his second, made at the recent trial of the Marquis de Mores, had challenged the latter to a duel. Trochn's Colonel, however, forbade the duel. This greatly enraged Captain Foa, who went to the officers' mess and threw his glove in Trochu's face. The other officers present thereupon foreibly expelled him from the foom. Lieutenant Trochu says the door sud-denly opened and Captain Foa shouted, "I'll box your ears." The other officers present threw bottles and other missiles at the Captain and struck him on the temple, inflicting a slight wound. Then the pug-nacious officer was picked up and forcibly thrown out of the room. Subsequently both Lieutenent Trochu and Captain Foa were taken before the Procurur. Captain Foa declares he will challenge every officer who had a hand in the affair.

### DYING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Evil ! pirits Haunting a Woman Who Doesn't Believe in Doctoring. AKRON, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Catherine Gross, of this city, was removed to the Northern Asylum for the Insane

at Cleveland to-day. For two years she has been a hard student at Christian science, and has worn herself completely out by close attention to books and journals. While in poor health she has refused all medicine and has placed herself under the care of Christian scien-Two weeks ago she was taken to her bed

and a week ago her mind gave away com-pletely. Strange hallucinations took pos-session of her, and contrary to Christian science doctrines she believed evil spirits were pursuing her. Twice she got out of bed and wandered around the streets in her nightclothes to elude the spirits. She is now so exhausted that physicians say she

#### CAN'T CHOOSE A CANDIDATE. The Deadlock in Scull's District as Firm as

It Ever Was. BEDFORD, PA., Sept. 1 .- [ "pecial.]-The Democratic Congressional . conference held two sessions to-day, in which four ballots were taken, with no material change excepting that the conferees from Bedford and Somerset voted for Scull and Ashcom at different times. Hicks still holds his own. The candidates were called before the conference at a late hour to-night, but for what purpose cannot be learned. Telegrams are pouring in from all over the district asking that a nomination be made at once.

A motion was made by the Scull people for an adjournment, but this was opposed by the Hicks people, and the candidates withdrew from the conference, stating that they are unable to come to an understand-ing. It is now thought the deadlock will continue for some time.

#### A ERAVE WOMAN WITH A PISTOL Drives Away a Burglar Who Was Climb-

ing Over a Store Transom. NEW CASTLE. Sept. 1 .- [ Special, ]-Mrs. Ollie Davis had a thrilling experience with a burglar or burglars, last night. She manages J. N. Norris' general store at Mahoningtown, and resides above the store. Some time noise as if someone was trying to get into the store. Mrs. Davis took her revolver

and went quietly down stairs, just in time to see a man half through the transom above the front door. She fired at, him, and instantly the form disappeared. ran to the door and saw a man staggering away from the building, and sent two bullets after him. In the morning a pool of blood was found

in front of the door, and it is believed that the shot took effect. During the night the Mahoningtown postoffice was broken into and robbed of a quantity of stamps and

## CONVICTS' WHOLESALE PLOT.

They Give It A way on Their Death Beds to Michigan Prison Officials,

JACKSON, MICH., Sept. 1 .- Through the confessions of Huntley and Davis, the two convicts who were shot while attempting to escape from the State prison the other day, the prison officials have been informed of one of the deepest laid plots ever attempted

at any prison.

Their plan was not only to get away them-Their pian was not only to get away them-selves, but to let as many of the prisoners out with them as possible. This explains why they attempted carrying out their plans so early in the morning. Huntley and Davis are now on their death beds in the hospital. Knowing that they have to die, they became very confidential and revealed the entire plot.

#### THREE EPIDEMICS IN ONE PLACE. Bad Drainage Having a Terrible Effect

Upon New Haven Village. Uniontown, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever are raging at New Haven, this county. Over 10 cases of typhoid have been reported, some

of which have already proven fatal. There are about as many scarlet fever and diphtheria victims, but no deaths are yet reported from the two latter diseases. amount of sickness is due to the bad drain-Some of the citizens have moved out of the place with their families to escape the epidemies.

## Can Trust Conductors Again.

The Duquesne Traction Company took up their old system of giving transfer tickets to the passengers who use the different branch roads yesterday. Several months ago the company discovered a number of conductors stealing by the above system and discharged them. The company then placed men at the different transfer points whose duty it was to register the number of transfers daily.

# The Young Men's Republican Tariff Club

Held Their Regular Meeting.

held its regular meeting last night. Twelve new members were elected and several others were proposed for membership. President McCleary read a lengthy letter from J. S. Clarkson, President of the Na-tional League of Republican Clubs, urging them to hard work during the coming cam-

#### The Cholera and Ol'. The report that the prevailing cholera in

Russia had seriously interfered with the oil trade of that country led to a correspondence on the subject between A. D. Wood, Secretary of the Producers' Oll Company, and Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department. The Secretary has recently written that he will have the matter thoroughly investigated, and will report to the oil trade.

Sto'e a Set of Harness. Nelson Scott, of the East End, was ar-

repted by Detective Gumbert yesterday on harge of larceny preferred by Peter Gibthe Coroner began taking testimony this harness from his stable on Station street.

For Trial at November Term of Court, After the Arguments of Counsel.

# THE ELEMENT OF TIME

And Absence of Any Hiding Place for an Outside Assassin

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RESULT.

The Defense Lays Stress Upon the Man Seen Loitering Nearby.

ALSO THE PALPABLE WANT OF MOTIVE

FALL RIVER. MASS. Sept. L-Lizzie Borden's preliminary hearing ended to-day, and she was held for trial at the November term of court.

Mr. Jennings opened the argument for the defense. He said, among other things, that Andrew J. Borden was murdered there was no doubt, and that the time of murder has been established, there was no doubt. The alarm was given at 11:13 to 11:15, and the time between Mr. Borden's last entrance to the house and the alarm was about 25 minutes.

What occurred after he got there? Bridget Sullivan told her story and she left him in the sitting room reading a paper. Within half an hour Andrew J. Borden had to go in the house, have his talk with Lizzie if he had one, go upstairs and downstairs and lie down on the sofa, unless he was killed and placed on the sofa afterward. The time must be reduced to from 10 to 15 minutes for the commission of the deed.

The Defense Finds a Man. It is found that after the alarm had been given the bodies were where they have been so often described as being, and any man of common sense would have said at once, on seeing them, that this was either the work of an insane person or one whose heart was hardened.

The theory of the Government seems to have been that the crime was committed by inmates of the house. All their work seems to have been directed by that one idea. It is claimed that nobody could get out of the house without being seen, because there were persons all around. The State knows the house has been broken into in the daytime within two years, and the barn broken into within two months, and the facts are not disputed.

"We show something the police ought to have discovered," said Mr. Jennings, "the stranger within the gate, as told by Mrs. Manley. They have spent night and day following up clews to convict Lizzie Borden, but know nothing about Mrs. Manley and the man she saw. Why? Because they are not looking for anybody outside. The extraordinary thing is that the police cannot find the man Dr. Handy saw, but they can find the ax or axes Lizzie Borden killed her father with."

No Motive Found for the Crime Mr. Jennings laid great stress on the absence of motive for the crime. The state-ment that Lizzie was on unfriendly terms with her parents, he said, had not been substantiated by the evidence. She was not in need of money, \$25 having recently been paid her. The story of her alleged attempt to procure poison was scouted. He pointed out that the girl had just 15 min-utes in which to clear herself of all traces

of the crime. "What did she do with the hatchet?" he asked. "What became of the spots of blood that should have been on her clothes?" The lawyer spoke of the "youngest daughter" and the servant as being in the house at the time, and when he added, "the one whose hands were last clasped by the dead father's, and the one whose head last rested against his breast," Lizzie burst tears and Mr. Jennings' voice was

deeply affected. At 2 o'clock District Attorney Knowlton proceeded to make the argument for the Government. Among other things, he

How was the hatchet which was used as ar How was the hatchet which was used as an instrument used? By some one who was a physical, if not a moral coward; by one who did not want any one to see who did it. The blows were struck from behind. We see in it a weak, irresolute, imperfect feminine hand that only knew the impulse to strikenot with the strength of a man. Yet we don't know who did it. Those blows were ot even evidence of malice, because they

not even evidence of malice, because they were all weak, irresolute blows. No Place for a Man to Hide, Tell me not about the appearance of the hay, that the barn was locked up by Borden at night and unlocked in the morning. In the house, when they got in, where could they hide? No possible hiding places. No way to get anywhere. And that set us to thinking, and who was there that could imagine that everything could be clear for him

agine that everything could be clear for him who calmly thought he could await in that house for an hour and a haif. I can't conceive of a villain who is also a fool.

I know no difference between reputable and honest Lizzie Borden and reputable and honest Bridget Sulivan. When Lizzie Borden testified she told different stories—she contradicted herself. Where were Mrs. Borden and Lizzie when Bridget came into the house that morning after she had gone into the yard? They were upstairs alone. Before that Mrs. Borden had told her to wash windows. Mr. Borden had gone away, and when Bridget came to the screen door Lizzie appeared and was told by Bridget she need not tock the door: that she would be in the yard and could see anybody going or

need not lock the door: that she would be in the yard and could see anybody going or coming; that she would get her water in the barn it Lizzie said so. All the house was clear but of Lizzie and her stepmother, and when Mr. Borden down town and when Morse was away when Bridget was at work in the yard when Bridget was at work in the yard—then the deed was done in that upper room; and when Mr. Borden was let in by Bridget, Liz zie and Abbie Borden were alone in the guest chanber—one dead, the other alive; and when Lizzie was at the head of the stairs, when Bridget was at the door, she was where a woman was so killed that when she fell, with her mass of flesh, to the floor, she bruised her face and made such a noise it must have been heard.

it must have been heard. Not a Bit of Noise Was Heard. Then she takes out her things and begins to iron. Bridget went up stairs, leaving Lizzle ironing at three minutes to II, nearer to her father than I am to Your Honor. In five minutes her father was dead. She could not have been down stairs, because she would have heard the noise-not up stairs, because she was ironing. It is now mor difficult than it was to imagine the improbability of the story she told about that barn. Where the man whom Lizzie thinks did the deed was all this time, we don't know. Speaking of the statement by Lizzie that

she had gone to the barn to get sinkers, he And she stayed in that barn 20 minutes And she stayed in that barn 20 minutes, where no woman would have stayed five minutes. I gave her all the chance in the world, and asked her to account for that time, and she said she went up there and ate pears—there of all places in the world; and she did not feel well, and could not ear any breakfast. In the hottest part of the day, to the hottest place on the premises she had gone to get sinkers. I have seen all sorts of allbis, but this is the most labored one I ever saw or heard of.

The Common wealth has never said that these people were not poisoned by prussic

The Commonwealth has never said that these people were not poisoned by prussic acid, but it does not say that that was the first proposition, because there was a suggestion of a motive in Lizzle joing to the drugstore. Prussic acid could not be had. The laws are strictly against it and she gave it up. The demeasor of the defendant is remarkable. We have not yet found the wrap that covered Lizzle Borden and took the blood from those lodies. We have not yet found the batchet which did the work. This thing was conceived in the head of a coolheaded, deliberate woman.

The Prisoner Is He'd for Trial. Judge Blaisdell said that sympathy terfuge,"

should be laid saide, and duty, stern duty, requires upon this evidence but one thing to be done. He continued:

Supposing a man was seen in the chamber of Mrs. Borden, the guest chamber of death and that he was in the room of the father when death came; suppose that a man should tell as many different stories as Liz-zie has done—the way would be plain. I find that she is probably guilty.

The accused was ordered to the county jail for trial at the November term. All the witnesses were ordered to recognize for the November term of court.

### DELAYED A FEW DAYS.

Allegheny's Postoffice Site Still a Subject of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- [Special.]-Consideration of the question of a site for the new postoffice in Allegheny will be delayed for a few days on account of a wish of some of the citizens interested, that they may have more time to present their views in regard to the question of eligibility. Several letters have been received from prominent citizens withing the last few days taking various views of the matter and asking more time for investigation.

Some of those who are interested in sites present the argument against the higherpriced properties that the purchase of them would require so much of the appropria-tion there would be little left for the building, as the limit of the cost of the building is \$250,000. Against this it is argued that the limit of the cost of the building will be undoubtedly increased, as the amount to be used for a site will be increased when a presentation of the matter is made to Congress. The views are so divergent, however, that Secretary Foster prefers to wait patiently to see just what is favored by the larger weight of influence apart from per-sonal interest. It is probable that the matter may not be decided for 10 or 15

#### IT TAKES THREE DAYS TO WAD.

An Arab Wedding in Cincinnati Seems to

be a Howling Success. CINCINNATI, Sept. 1 .- An Arabian marriage, celebrated exactly as it would be in Arabia, is in progress here. It requires three days to complete it. The contracting parties are Raphael Latoof and Lizzie Antonious. The ceremony began at 8 o'clock in what is known as the Red Onion tenement house, inhabited exclusively by Arabs. The bride is but 14 years old.

In opposite corners sat 15 or 20 men and as many women. The bride and groom sat facing the women. The bride was covered with an arch scarf. From a table in the middle of the room a brother of the groom dispensed nuts and beer. All the time the squatting men and women kept up an exas-perating howling. Soon near relatives of the bride and groom appeared at the door, dressed in Arab costume, and danced a stately minuet. Then followed all sorts of performances, wild shricking, ing of heads, scattering of incense, be under colored lights, accompanied all the while by the maddening howling. An immense crowd of spectators is on the outside and a squad of police is kept busy.

### AFGHANS WIN ONE VICTORY.

But the Tide of the War Against the H zars Is Still Against Them. SIMLA, Aug. 31 .- The troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan have recaptured Kamsan, from which place the Governor was recently driven out by the revolting

Hazaras. The rebels made a stubborn resistance, and before they evacuated the place they inflicted a loss of 460 killed upon the Ameer's forces. The troops are suffering from a lack of supplies and are deserting in large numbers. Though the Hazaras have been defeated at Kamsan they bave been successful in other engagements that have taken place with the Ameer's forces in other parts of the Hazara country. A mountain battery and several battal-

ions of Punjaub infantry and cavalry have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to reinforce the troops in the Wana Gomil Valley in the event of the Ameer of Afghanistan failing to recall his agents who are disturbing the peace of the Indian fron-

# CAPTURED BY MOORISH PIRATES.

A Spanish Ship Falls Into Their Hands but Five of the Crew Escape,

LONDON, Aug. 31 .- A dispatch received here says that Moorish corsairs boarded and robbed the Spanish ship Yeard, trading between Cape Juby and Rio Deoro, and captured 11 of the 16 members of the crew. After securing the cargo, consisting of 400 bales of wool, the pirates deserted the ship. When the trader was boarded by the cor sairs five of the crew made their escape in a boat, which was subsequently picked up at sea by the Spanish schooner Vengauza. After rescuing the five men the Vengauza proceeded to the spot where the Yeard was attacked, a distance of 45 miles, and found

that the vessel had been set adrift.

A dispatch from Madrid says: A Spanish gunboat has been dispatched to attempt the rescue of 11 members of the crew of the

# MORE DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

William Perry Causes His Wife's Arrest and She Causes His. William Perry entered suit before Alder-

man Kerr yesterday charging his wife, Louise Perry, with assault and battery. Mrs. Perry created quite a sensation in Alderman Kerr's office Monday night by striking her husband in the face and kicking him at the conclusion of a case in which he testified to her being of a quarrel-

some nature. She gave \$500 bail for a hearing Saturday and then made an information against her husband charging him with assault and battery. She alleges that on Monday night after their little setto in Alderman Kerr's office he followed her home and attacked her directly in front of the house and gave her a severe beating.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

Breslau, Germany—The railway work-shops and 140 cars. Loss, 1,000,000 marks. Laytons, Pa.—The large brick works of William A. Stanton and William Steward, comprising the Fayette Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, employing about 50 men and boys. Loss well insured. The works will be rebuilt.

Larimer avenue—Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the second story of the house of Mr. John Stott, on Larimer avenue. The furniture and other effects were damaged to the extent of \$200. The origin of the fire is not known.



"Remarkable how well mamma looks, and how she has gained in flesh. You should do the same."

"The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it, but you are gradually running down. Do like mamma. Use the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt every morning before breakfast. It will increase your apsuffering. But be sure to get the genuine imported article. No sub-

A Steel Steamer Founders Near the

Upper Michigan Straits.

BUT ONE LEFT TO TELL THE TALE Out of a Total of 27 Fouls Who Were on

Foard the Hapless Craft. BOTH OF THE LIFEBOATS CAPSIZED

SAULT STE MARIE, MICH., Sept. 1 .-The fishing tug E. M. B. A. arrived down to-night, having as a passenger Harry Stewart, of Algonac, a wheelman, the only survivor from the mammoth steel steamer Western Reserve, which foundered Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock 60 miles above White Fish Point, on the course to Keewenaw. The Western Reserve, up-bound and light, left the Soo Canal Tuesday morning, having on board as passengers Captain Peter Minch, her owner, his wife, three children and his wife's sister, beside the regular crew of 22 hands. The rest of her short history is best told in the words of

Stewart: Everything went well until about 60 miles above White Fish, when the first warning of impending danger was a terrible crash about 9 A. M., caused by the huge craft breaking in two and breaking the main mast about half way up the rigging. She took in water fast from the start and the yawl boats were lowered. Captain Minch, his family and the officers and crew of the boat to the number of 17 got into the wooden yawl and the others ook the metallic one.

Both of the Yawls Capsized. The Reserve sank in ten minutes, and before she had hardly gone out of sight the metallic yawl capsized. The other went to her assistance, but only succeeded in resen-ing two of her occupants, Captain Myer's

son and the steward. The 19 survivors started for White Fish, 60 The B survivors started for White Fish, 69 miles away. The yawl weathered the breakers all night and until 7 in the morning, when about a mile from the shore it capsized. I saw none of the occupants after that, I struck for the shore, but the cries of the children, the screams of the women and the moaning of men were terrible. I was in the water two hours, and struck shore about ten miles above the station.

A search failed to find trace of any other survivor of the wreck, and there is no quesion they were all drowned. The Western Reserve was one of the largest craft on the lakes, and has only been on the Lake Superior trade a little over a year.

The List of the Dead. She was owned by P. G. Minch, who, with his family, were lost on her. The others lost, as near as can be obtained, are: Albert Myors, Vermillion, O., captain: Fred Engalls, first mate; William H. Seaman, Cleveland, chief engineer: Charles Wilos, second engineer: George Davis, assistant steward; Daniel Forbes, lookout; Carl Myers, wheelman; R. Simpson, aller: C. L. E. Bean, second mate; Bert Smith, steward; S. T. Hatten, fireman; John Latcham, fireman: Horace Borough, fireman; Martin Klanson, oiler; Daniel Stickney, R. Longfield, Albert Davenport, Daniel O'Connell, M. Coffee and John Wilson, deck hands.

Used His Gun Too Freely. Napoleon R. Beaumont, who lives at 160

Water street, got locked up yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct, He came home about 4 o'clock and found his wife in a skiff on the Monongahela river. On seeing ner he pulled a revolver and fired several shots at the boat without effect. Officer Sullivan locked him up. Jacob Esper's Death Accidental, The result of Acting Coroner McKenna's

inquest in the case of Jacob Esper was a

verdict of accidental death. Dr. McCand-

less held a post mortem on the body, and



HOUSE DRESSES

Price 25 cents a Box,
New York Depot :65 Canal Street.

# STREET SUITS.

It you're going to want any then see at once the BLACK SATIN BERBER Plaids and Stripes, but all solid black, 3/4 wool, 38 inches wide, that we are going to sell out at

# 35c a Yard.

There are only about 800 yards, and they are so good and so great a bargain that they'll sell quicker than anything that ever went out of this Black Goods Department.

# FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

100 dozen LADIES' SILK WINDSOR TIES-two sizes -plain colors-pink, blue, yellow, lavender, orange, navy, black, garnet and red-Pure

# 10c and 15c.

No comments necessary to emphasize this value. See them.

petite and cure you of that dyspepsia and biliousness from which you are BOGGS & BUHL, ALLEGHENY.