FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

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THREE CENTS.

# A CALL FOR AID FROM THE WEST.

Orators, Money and Red-Fire Needed to Arouse the Apathetic Voters.

SEVERAL SHAKY STATES.

The Republican National Committee to Take Vigorous Action.

An Important Conference of Practical Politicians-Fears That Seats in the Senate May Be Lost-Little Hope of Wiping Out the Big Democratic Majority in the House of Representatives -The Importance of the Re-Election of Harrison to the Cause of Protection and Sound Finance-Cameron Taking an Interest in the Campaign.

[FROM A STAFF COBRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- It is unnecessary to say that a conference between such "practical politicians" as "Steve" Elkins, Secretary of War, "Dick" Kerens, the St. Louis "boss," "Don" Cameron, "Billy" Mahone and Secretary McComas, of the Republican National Committee, must be important. A conference of that kind is just what took place at Chamberlain's this

It is now known that the appearance of Cameron and Mahone at the famous hostelry of John Chamberlain yesterday was a preliminary meeting to usher in the more secret and important one of to-day, and that poker had nothing to do with it, as was insinuated by some slanderous Democrats. Had Elkins and Kerens been of the party last evening the great American might have been played as it seldom is in this broad land, and a new crop of exciting poker stories might have resulted.

McComas Plays Nothing but Politics.

But the fact that the two gentlemen did not seek the seclusion of the hotel till this morning, and the further fact that the very serious McComas, who never plays any game except that of politics, was of the party, disposes of the poker view of the matter, and makes it an easy guess that the consultation is for the purpose of planting as many thorns as possible in the pillows of certain ambitious Democrats.

Of course it goes without saying that none of the gentlemen concerned will give a clear explanation of the results of the conference, though they all admit that it was for the purpose of looking over the political ground and devising ways and means for increasing the brilliancy of the a clear explanation of the results of the already brilliant prospects for the victory of the Republican party and the tarriff.

The correspondent of THE DISPATCH inquired of Mr. McComas if the treasuries of the South or the West were to be replenished in consequence of the meeting, and the Secretary replied that in all matters pertaining to those sections the expression should always be "the South and the West," not the "South or the West," as Republicans are interested in all sections.

The Situation in the South Secretary McComas further said that there was no formal consultation. It was not a thing of prior and special arrangement. He had business here, and as all of the other gentlemen concerned happehed to be in the city they got together and talked the situation over in a general way and some good suggestions were made as to things that were advisable in certain sections. All of the Republicans who were actively in the executive harness at this time were much interested in the movements in the South, and Cameron. Mahone, Elkins and Kerins were all well posted in regard to them; the South was therefore considerably canvassed, as a matter of course. The West also came in for its share, and so did the East. There was a good deal of discussion as to the probabilities in New York, West Virginia and Connecticut. Mr. McComas thus rattled on in his rapid and vigorous way, but would give no information of the specific purpose of

the meeting. Alarms Concerning Western States.

While the South is an interesting section on account of the upheavals there, it can be said upon the word of the best authority that the Republican National Committee is at last growing alarmed at the condition of affairs in the West. For long weeks it has been the untiring effort of the leaders in the West to convince the managers at New York that a number of the Western States are in doubt with the chances in favor of of the Democrats if something were not done at once to counteract the indifference of many of the Republicans of these States who are silver men first and party men afterward.

Senators Manderson, of Nebraska, and Perkins, of Kansas, as well as other Western leaders of lesser note, have recently visited headquarters at New York, and they came away disgusted and irritated because of the refusal of the managers to believe that there was any danger in any of the States that have heretofore been called certain Republican States. The Senators named halted briefly in this city on their way home, and they did not attempt to conceal their displeasure that the National Committee could not be aroused to see the necessity of taking some active steps in the

A Loss of Senators Possible.

From these and others it is learned that there is not only a strong probability that some of the silver States will find it diffi cult to elect their Republican electors, but that a loss of Senatorial seats in Kansas and Nebraska will almost certainly come to pass. Indeed it is a matter of remark on all sides that nothing is more likely than that Perkins and Paddock will be replaced by representatives of the People's party.

These, with the sents expected to be won by the Democrats in Wisconsin and New York, where Sawyer and Hiscock seem to be booked for retirement, will leave the Re publicans in a very bad plight in the Senate. As the Senate now stands there are 47 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 2 People's party men, Peffer and Kyle. If Populites are elected in Kansas and Nebraska in place

of Perkins and Paddock and Democrats in place of Sawyer and Hiscock the Senate will stand 43 Republicans, 41 Democrats and 4 Populites.

The last named are almost sure to vote with the Democrats on all questions of tariff, and judging from the course of several Republican Senators within the last few years, tariff reform, which with these people means cutting down the tariff as low as possible consistent with a maintenance of the revenues, would be likely to carry the day by the addition of two or three Republican votes of the so-called reformers.

Democrats Will Retain the House, It is conceded by sanguine Republicans that the most that can be expected from the coming elections for representatives is that the present Democratic majority of nearly 150 will be cut down from 20 to 30. I have not been able to find any one who believes in the post.\_\_\_\_ of a Republican majority.
With the House Democratic and the Senate practically Democratic on all of the vital questions of the day, the passage of a new tariff bill is looked on as sure to come, and the only obstacle in the way of the success of this revolutionary and dangerous legisla-tion will be the re-election of President

But the Westerners say the situation will not be so bad as this if the National Com-mittee and the people who realize the ruin that will result from any change of the tariff or of the sound financial policy of the country, will realize that money and speakers, and red fire and noise, are needed in the West. They took no stock in fritter-ing away time on the South except as a strategic diversion from a still hunt in the West, if a still hunt be thought preferable

to a big nurral.

All this was talked over by the great "practical" politicians who took a turn at reed birds and their conventional accompaniments at Chamberlain's this evening. Mr. Harrison was aware of the nature of the talk, and after it was ended Mr. Elkins had a little chat with him, and told him how matters are progressing. It is possi-ble that this "informal" talk may show itself on the surface of affairs in both the South and the West in the near future.

#### CLAY'S NAME DISGRACED.

Descendant Steals \$8,200 Out of the Ves Pocket of a Friend-The Young Man Is Stage Struck and Anxious to Go to Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-Thomas H. Shanon, of Lexington, Ky., a young and well known bookmaker at race tracks about here, to-day mourned the loss of \$8,200. Shannon and his younger brother, John, live at the Sturtevant House. Among the acquaintances of John Shannon is a young man from Lexington, who has of late been employed in this city as a typewriter. Samuel Clay is the name of the young Kentuckian, who is about 20 years of age. He is a school-mate of John Shannon. Clay is a descendant of the statesman, Henry Clay, and a nephew of Colonel Clay, who two years ago ran for Governor of Kentucky

clay, because of his acquaintance with the Shannons in Kentucky, has been a familiar associate of them for some weeks
past. John Shannon, who acted as cashier
for his brother, says that on Wednesday,
while he was dressing for dinner, young
Clay entered the room, and, seeing the
pockethook in the pocket of his vest, seized
it and ran from the room. He did not wait
for the elevator, but ran down three flights
of stairs to the sidewalk and disappeared.
Shannon says he noticed Clay's andden familiar associate of them for some weeks to the Thirtieth street station and notified the police. Clay managed to keep out of the way of the detectives, but his eventual capture seems certain, and Shanson says if he is caught the money will be recovered, as the boy is not one who is lavish with what money he has. Clay has been stage struck for a year or so and frequently ex pressed a desire to go to France to study for the stage. Europe, Shannon believes, will be the natural destination of the young thiel.

# TEN MINERS ENTOMBED.

A Rescuing Party at Work With a Faint Hope of Getting Them Out.

ISPHEMING, MICH., Sept. 29 .- At 5 o'clock this morning a cave-in occurred in No. 8 shaft, Norris mine, at Ironwood, and it is feared that ten lives have been lost, although strong efforts are still being made to rescue the imprisoned men. Those imprisoned by falling rock and dirt are: John Johnson, Abraham Thompson, Frank Damshon, Samuel Damshon and four timber men and teamsters, names unknown. Be-sides these the skip tender is also missing and is supposed to be among the dead.

As soon as the news of the disaster was

eceived the mine was surrounded by the weeping relatives of imprisoned men. The miners went to work quickly and put forth their utmost efforts. Pipes were driven to carry air to the men, and it is hoped that it the water in the mine does not rise and were heard at intervals and acted as an incentive to hasten the efforts of the miners

# PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES

To Be Tested in Philadelphia on a New Jersey Firm's Offer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. - The committee appointed by the Postmaster General to examine into the subject of a more rapid dispatch of mail matter between large cities and postoffice stations in large cities by means of pneumatic tubes or other devices has submitted its preliminary report. The committee states that it would not be possible, in the time allowed before the fall rains set in, to make proper examination of all of the sys-tems proposed in the eight bids submitted; but one proposition has been made which is more favorable to the Government than any other, for the reason that it alone offers to give a specific service of a practical charac-

ter within the near future.

The offer is that of the Pneumatic Transit Company, of New Jersey, to put down in the streets of Philadelphia between the ostoffice and the East Chestnut street branch pneumatic tubes without expense to the Department and without charge for year's use of them. The committee recom nends a prompt acceptance of this offer.

# A BRIDE AND A FORTUNE

Won by the Fortunate Beneficiary of Celebrated Ann Arbor Will.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29. - James L. Babcock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was married last night in Waukesha, Wia, to Miss Ella Stanley Butler, of the latter place. The bridegroom who was formerly a clerk in this city, wa made famous by the provisions of the will of his uncle, Luther James, who died in 1889 leaving Babcock several million dollars worth of property, which Mr. James decreed Babcock never could possess un less he married within five years succeed ing the uncle's death.

Pegging Away at the Coal Combine. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.-Attorney General Stockton has filed in the Supreme Court information in the nature of a qui warranto against the Port Reading Railroad Company. He alleges that the company, for one year and ten months, has been

Raised by a London Mob Against the Election of a Roman Catholic

AS THE BIG CITY'S MAYOR.

Aldermen and Livery Men Ignore a Custom and Raise a Rumpus.

ALDERMAN KNILL WAS CHOSEN

After He Peclared No hurch of England Preacher Should Serve

AS CHAPLAIN OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.-[Copyright.]-A. Roman Catholic was elected Lord Mayor of London to-day, but it was accomplished only after an overturning of ancient custom and most extraordinary demonstration of religious intolerance. The opposition to Alderman Stuart Knill, the candidate next in line for the Lord Mayoralty, has been developing for some time, and it has been openly based upon his religious faith, his

other qualifications being freely indorsed. The Lord Mayor, it should be borne in mind, is not the direct choice of the people, and he is not the Chief Magistrate of all London. His jurisdiction extends only over the old city, of which the Bank of England is near the center. The government of this old municipality is an ancient and complicated system which not one Londoner in a hundred understands, and which it is not worth while to describe. Mr. Gladstone's party has promised to sweep it all away as soon as it gets a

The Selection of Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor is chosen by the Aldermen, from among their own number, upon nomination by the Livery men. The latter are the representatives of the 30 or 40 com-panies, so called, into which the freemen of the city are divided, according to their trades. The Livery men name two canditrades. The Livery men name two candidates for the Mayoraity, and it is the almost invariable custom for the Aldermen to elect the first man named. It is likewise the custom for the Livery men to name the senior Alderman, who, in some year not immediately preceding, has served as Sheriff. It happens, therefore, that the election of a Lord Mayor is ordinarily a mere perfunctory proceeding, and the names of the coming Chief Magistrates are known for months and years in advance. Alderman Knill comes next in rotation according to Knill comes next in rotation according to all these usages, Alderman Lawrence, who precedes him, having declined to be a candidate.

Some days ago the present Lord Mayor publicly put questions to Alderman Knill as to his course of action in certain religious matters in case he should be elected chief magistrate. Alderman Knill replied in many fashion that he would not appoint a clergyman of the Church of England as his chaplain, though he would attach such a functionary to the office of Lord Mayor; would be attend the services of the neither would be attend the services of the Church of England on the occasions when it was customary to do so. He would, however, appoint a locum tenens for the pur-

Not the First Catholic Mayor.

The storm has been brewing ever since. A Roman Catholic has at least once before occupied the Lord Mayor's chair, but he was willing to follow custom in the mat-ters in which Alderman Knill is not. He made a fine distinction between his mate risl presence at a religious service and par tlerpation in it which Alderman Knill can

not concientiously make.

The opponents of Mr. Knill found next, in the regular order of succession, the name of Alderman Fandel Phillips. Now, Mr. Phillips is a Hebrew. Referring to this dilemma to-day, the Times remarked:

In Shylock's days the Hebrew merchant was ready to buy and sell with his Christian tellows, to talk with them, walk with them, and so following, but neither to eat with them, drink with them, nor pray with them. To-day he is more complaisant, and is prepared to do all three, and certain Christians of the city of London seem to believe that the cause of orthodoxy is somehow strengthened by the change. While we congratulate the members of the Hebrew communion upon the deserved high position which they hold in the confidence of their fellow citizens, we cannot see that their fellow citizens, we cannot see that their readiness to attend the services of a church in which they do not believe constitutes any special merit upon their part.

Excitement Over Yesterday's Election. The Guild Hall, where the election tool place, was the scene of greatest excitement from the moment the proceedings began this afternoon. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all except Alderman Knill, attended the usual special service at the church of Lawrence Jewry before entering the hall. Their appearance was a signal for pandemonium to break loose. The friends of the respective candidates tried to cheer their favorite and hiss their opponent at

the same time.

When the common sergeant, who presided, read the names of the six eligible Aldermen and the name of Alderman Knill was reached, there was a tremendous the same time.

chorus of cheers, yells, hisses, calls of "Vote," and "No Popery."

A Livery man with a very penetrating voice got up on a chair and gained attention. He had a series of questions similar to those recently asked by the Lord Mayor, which he proceeded to put to Alderman Knill. Each question produced applause or groans from the great assemblage. Mr. Knill answered them in a straightforward, manly fashion, and in the same terms re-plied to the Lord Mayor. His answers provoked continued cries of "No Popery!"
"We don't want a diaguised Papist!"
"The
liveries won't elect you!" and so on.

One Reply Met With Approval. Another Livery man finally asked him if he would pledge himself to give precedence in the city to none but the crown, not excepting any ecclesiastic appointed by a for-eign power. Mr. Knill responded with a

eign power. Mr. Knill responded with a ringing "yes," and there was a big demonstration of approval.

An opponent of Mr. Knill, named Beaufoymoss, made a bitter speech against him on account of his religion. He said something about the liberties of the city having been bought by the blood of Protestant ancestors, and then his words for some minutes were inaudible, so great was the uproar. He waved his arms about in great excitement, shouting frantically, but noroar. He waved his arms about in great excitement, shouting frantically, but no-body heard him. He finally proposed a resolution to the effect that no man should be nominated who could not conscientiously carry out the duties of the office. The Sheriffa ruled the resolution out of order.

Alderman Phillips and other candidates

Alderman Phillips and other candidates were questioned in the same manner as Alderman Knill had been, and their replies were all in favor of following the precedent of previous Lord Mayorz. The vote, after some further confusion and debate, was taken by a show of hands. Alderman Phillips received the largest number and a majority of votes. Alderman Knill came second, but no count was made.

Custom Violated by the Alderman.

The names of Phillips and Knill were so cordingly sent to the Aldermen as the nomi

ness. The Aldermen met in secret session and half an hour later returned to the hall. Then it appeared that they had followed the example of the Livery men in violating custom. They had not made a choice of the first named man, but of the second, and Alderman Knill was declared Lord Mayoralect for the enquire year.

Alderman knill was declared Lord Mayorelect for the ensuing year.

Then there was a greater exhibition of passion and prejudice than had occurred before. The crowd would not listen to Mr. Knill's speech of thanks and acceptance, nor to the present Lord Mayor's words of acknowledgment. The meeting broke up in the utmost confusion amid an attempt to sing "Rule Britaunia" and "God Save the Queen."

### SOLDIERS NOT MACHINES.

Blind Obedience to Unreasonable Orders No Longer a Mark of Educated English Troops-Lessons of the Latest Army Mu-

tiny-A Squadron-Obstinate. LONDON, Sept. 29 .- The Yorkshire Pos says that as a result of the recent outbreak of "C" squadron of the First Regiment of the Life Guards at Windsor the War Office has decided that the guards shall hence forth be treated the same as other soldier and shall take foreign service the same is other regiments. The War Office believe that the Guards have been demoralized by the greater lienency shown them and privileges granted them.

leges granted them.

Lord Methuen, commander of the hone military district, inspected Life Guards at Windsor to-day. He made an address to the men in which he said that up to Saturday last the regiment bore an exceptionally good character. If the man who caused the disturbance would step forward he would look upon the disturbance as an act of insubordination only, and the prestige of the regiment would be saved. If the author of the trouble did not step forward he would

subordination only, and the prestige of the regiment would be saved. If the author of the trouble did not step forward, he would regard the affair a mutiny. Lord Methuen gave them five minutes to conside the matter. When he had finished speaking there was a painful pause. The men scood erect and soldierly, but not one of then spoke a word, nor did anyone step out of the ranks. At the expiration of five minutes the regiment was dismissed. It is undestood that the case will be formally submitted to the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander in Chief of the army. The trouble is said to be due to excessive drills.

It would not be surprising it the Life Guards were shortly sent on foreign service, as were the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, who in August, 1890, were sent to Bermuda for their insubordination. Another outbreak occurred in the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in October, 1891, and prior to that there had been trouble in the Coldstream Guards. All three regiments are crack organizatious of the army. The soldiers claimed that their pay was too small, that they were subjected to excessive drills and too rigorous punishments, and that their rations were insufficient. excessive drills and too rigorous punish-ments, and that their rations were insufficient and unpalatable. The situation may be summed up in a statement made by a prominent military officer some time ago, who, in discussing the mutiny of the Cold-stream Guards, said: "Unreasoning com-pliance with orders is no longer obtainable from men who are permented with quasifrom men who are permeated with quasi-education."

### THE JESUITS' GENERAL

May Be American, When the Pres Meeting in Spain Adjourns.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—Among the American delegates to the meeting of the Society of Jesus at the monastery at Azpeytia are Rev. B. Villiger, of Philadelphia, who is prominently mentioned in connection with the office of General, and other American clergymen. The work of selecting a general will occupy several days. It was first ared that the election should take place in Rome Notices of the time and place were sent to the members, but this did not have the desired effect of quieting the foreign members, who sent numerous protests against the society meeting in Rome, declaring that the election should be influences. Despite assurances to this effect from the Pope and the protectors of the order, the objectors still refuse to go to

Another source of discord among the foreign and the Italian provincials, is the large amount of the society's funds kept in Rome, where the money is managed for the almost exclusive benefit of Italian Jesuita. The election is presided over by Father Martin, a Spaniard, who is acting as Vicar

# ARGYLL REPLIES TO GLADSTONE

His Lordship's Poor Opinion of the Value of the American Ballot Box.

LONDON, Sept. 29 .- The Duke of Argvil replies in the Times to-day to Mr. Gladstone's North American Revew article. "That article," he says, "instead of refuting, furnishes a valuable confirmation of my argument. That argument is not addressed to American politicians, but to friends of quite a different class. I know the influence guiding American politics, and therefore attach no importance to the opinion of the American ballot box. We are not going to remodel our constitution in deference to

the opinion of American politicians."

The writer proceeds to argue that although he had at the time of the American Civil War full sympathy with the North on the question of slavery, the question at first did not turn on slavery but on the right of secession, upon which he had doubts until Mr. Motley convinced him that no part of Mr. Motley convinced that the Union had the smallest right to secode the Union had the smallest right to secode without the common consent. "Mr. Glad-stone," he continued, "clinched the argument against himself by claiming that the people of Ireland never assented to the act of the union, and that Ireland is therefore entitled to call herself a nation-a title never hitherto given to any of our greatest colonies and never acknowledged as belong-ing to any of the States of the Union."

# ADEN'S SLAVE TRADE.

eventy Per Cent of the Negroes Die En Route to Their Arabian Masters. MARSEILLES, Sept. 29. - According to advices from Aden, the slave trade continues on a large scale. Owing to the demand for slaves, slave caravans are arriving on the east coast daily. The caravans find no difficulty in traveling through Vitu. The slaves are embarked at points in the vicinity of Zeylah, Massowah, Djontib and Suakim.

In exchange for the slaves the traders accept nothing but modern firearms and ammunition. The mortality among the slaves while en route to the coast from the interior is 70 per cent. Raids are still larger than expected during the winter in the region of the Kongo State and German and English East Africa. In exchange for the slaves the traders ac-

#### WAITING FOR RUSSIA'S VERSION. Johnny Bull in No Haste to Pick a Quarre

on the Seal Question. LONDON, Sept. 29 .- Regarding the dispatch of a British cruiser to Alaskan waters, it appears that the officials here objected to the former Renter's statement from Ottawa, which led to comments in

from Ottawa, which led to comments in English papers indicating possible trouble with Russia.

Lord Rosebery already possesses full information from the British side respecting the seizures and is now awaiting Russia's version. Meanwhile the cruiser goes to relieve the scalers, who, it is feared, are destitute, though they have been released on the Siberian shore.

# MYSTERY OF A RIPPER MURDER,

The Victim This Time Is a Man, and a Veteran Seldier, Too.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CHAIR,

With the Body Mutilated in the Most Shocking Manner.

Apparently Not the Slightest Cause for the Terrible Crime-One Glimpse of the Assassin as He Fled From the Scene of the Tragedy-Several Persons Arrested on Suspicion-A Lock of Hair That May Prove a Valuable ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. -The East Side urnished another murder mystery to-night, rivaling in brutality and horror the ripper murder in the East River Hotel. Frank G. Paulson, a veteran soldier, was found at 7:30 o'clock sitting bolt upright in a chair in his little 5x10 room on the top floor of 139 Hester street, half a block east of the Bowery.

day. Instead of persecuting Marsh or his wife, Weir says he is only doing his plain duty as a law abiding citizen by bringing a guilty person to justice.

His head and body had been chopped and hacked to pieces, and his blood was everywhere. Even the ceiling was spotted with it. His right hand was cut, and in the cut between the fourth and little finger was a clump of hair not his own, but probably his murderer's. On the bureau two feet from the body was a basin filled with bloody water. The murderer had evidently washed his hands after the crime. Paulson was 55 years old, a carpenter by trade. He was a sergeant in Company H of the Twentieth New York, during the war. He was married, but did not live with his wife.

Living Upon His Pension. She with their daughter lives somewhere in Brooklyn. Paulson had done no work for a long time. His meager expenses were paid with his pension money. He had lived in the room since last Christmas. Paul son's was a hall room in the rear of the fourth floor. It had in it only a bed, a

chair, a bureau, a small table and a ward-

robe. He was a good tenant. He came into the house last night as nearly as can be ascertained about 6 o'clock. He was alone, and nobody was seen to go to his room after that. Mr. Byrnes, the landlord, and his wife, as they say, were sitting in their apartments a few minutes before 7:30, when they heard nurrying footsteps go along the half and down the stairs. The man apparently was coming down the steps two at a time. Old Mr. Paulson was alone on the top floor and they knew it could not

One Glimpse of the Assassin "That's strange," exclaimed Mr. Byrnes and he jumped up and ran to one of the front windows. His wife was just behind him. Hester street was crowded with men and women. Byrnes saw nothing suspicious, and he was about to lower the window when a man dashed out of the door of the hous and down the steps, hurried across to the south side of the street and then east to

ward the Bowery.

Mrs. Byrnes was frightened. She expected that something had happened to old Mr. Paulson. She dragged her husband through the apartments out into the hall, and they went up the stairs together. The door of Paulson's room was partly ajar. Byrnes put his hand on the knob. It was wet. ned the door open. By the light of s lamp on the table he saw that there was blood on his hands. Mrs. Byrnes pushed in before him, started back with a shrick and ran down the stairs, her husband following

They kept right on to the ground floor. Mr. Byrnes stood in the hall and Mra. Byrnes ran up the street looking for a policeman. Policeman John J. Kirnan was at the corner. Mrs. Byrnes screamed to him that a man had been murdered in her house. The crowd in the street heard her shricks. and in a moment she was surrounded. He Had One Regular Caller.

Mr. Byrnes told Detective Reap that Paulson had a friend, an old man like himself, who called on him every afternoon and who went out walking with him. Reap found out from another man the name of this friend and that he lived in a Bowery longing house near by. Reap found his man in bed apparently asleep and yanked him out and up to headquarters, where he was said to be a G. A. R. man and somewhat dissipated. In the meantime Captain Cross arrested Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes and took them to the station. Then he got new statements from them and locked them up on general principles. After the ex-amination of the room the Coroner turned to the body. The cut in the left hand had escaped him before. He picked up the arm. Apparently there had been an attempt on the part of there had been an attempt on the part of the victim to seize the murderer by the hair or beard, and a short arm blow with the instrument had at the time wounded his hand and shorn off a tuft of the hair he had seized. It was in the wound in the hand that th and might be from either head or beard The Coroner took the hair, wrapped it up with the piece of skull and took it away. A Most Puzzling Crime

How the crime could have been com-mitted without the murderer being eaught red handed is a puzzle. A dozen person live in the house, and were there at the time of the murder. Not one heard a sound until the murderer was down stairs. It was after 10 o'clock that Captain Cross sent his report of the murder to headquarters. He would not tell the name of the man who and been arrested by Detective Sergeant

Reap.
"The man is a consumptive," he said. "He owned a tool with which those wounds could have been inflicted. We have some and I will say that positively that we expect to connect this man with the murder. Whether he sotually did the killing Whether he actually did the killing or not I cannot say yet. We have arrested another man also, and Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes, and we expect to make two more arrests before morning. The detectives are after the men now. It is too soon to talk of a motive for the murder. We are satisfied that it was not robbery. Paulson was poor. What little money he had was in the Citizens' Savings Bank in the Bowery. His bank book there is pretty nearly balanced. We do not expect to connect Mr. or Mrs. Byrnes with the crime, but we will hold them here for a time. They are poor people. Byrnes is a drinking man, but has never been in any trouble. He tells a straight story."

It is reported that one of the men arrested by the police is Charles Knacht, for

# whom a general alarm was sent out soo after the murder was discovered.

THE PAPERS GRANTED. A Requisition for McIntosh and Mrs. Marsh Forwarded to Governor Flower-Important Letters-J. G. Weir and Harry

Governor Pattison last

District Attorney Burleigh
papers to bring Mrs. Jet.

James McIntosh from New Young Job
oity had been forwarded to Governor Gods W. Jet John Job
Flawar Detectives Coulson and Job
for John Job
for John Job
of the Sixteenth Flower. Detectives Coulson and cobinson will go to New Yor for
the prisoners to-night. The were
no important development in this
remarkable case yesterny. It was
stated that James G. Weir, brother of the
late Gamble Weir, whose effects the prisoners are charged with stealing, has in his
possession several letters showing that Mrs.
Marsh is not the persecuted and innocent
person she claims to be, but if Mr. Weir
has such letters he is keeping them in the
background and declines to talk about them. background and declines to talk about them Harry Fehl, administrator of Gamble Weir's estate, tells of the first refusal by Weir's estate, tells of the first refusal by Mrs. Marsh to turn over the dead man's property. She had turned over some of the goods, saying that was all. Then Fehl asked for a revolver and scarfpin, which she gave up, but when he demanded a pair of diamond cuffbuttons, she denied any knowledge of their existence. The next day, Fehl says, McIntosh left the Marsh house with a big trunk full of stuff, which Fehl says contained the stolen goods.

It has been reported that the reason Prof. Blanck has not given up the analysis of Gamble Weir's stomach is because the friends would not pay enough money for

friends would not pay enough money for the work. Mr. Weir and Harry Fehl deny this emphatically, saying Blanck left be-fore the work was finished on account of ill health, and is completing the analysis in Europe, where he is now. Mr. Weir also denies the statements made by Henry Marsh in his DISPATCH interview yester-

# M'CLAUGHRY TURNS UP.

The Chicago Grand Jury Refuses to Take the Chief of Police's Testimony.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- The expected indictment against M. C. McDonald for attempted bribery in the Garfield Park race track litigation was turned into court today. The extreme penalty is a fine of \$5,000.

Just before the indictment was voted. Chief of Police McClaughry, who was sup-Chief of Police McClaughry, who was sup-posed to be out of the city, suddenly ap-peared before the grand jury, voluntarily offering to undergo examination as to the alleged perjury and bribery charges bandied about concerning himself and Mayor Wash-burne. The grand jury decided not to hear the Chief of Police, and announced the case closed. McDonald's bail was fixed at \$1,000.

### A LOCOMOTIVE LETS GO.

Fragments of the Corpses of the Engineer

and Fireman Are Missing. DuDors, Sept. 30 .- [Special.]-At 12:10 o-night the boiler of engine No. 72 exoloded near Grove Summitt, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, and Levi Wise and Charles Flynn, engineer and fireman, of this place, were blown to pieces. All of the parts of their bodies

cannot be found. The engine was used for pushing coal trains from the yards here over the summit. A run had just been completed and the en-

#### ginemen were awaiting orders to return. KEYSTONE COAL HAS THE BULGE.

The Railroads Won't Allow the Colorade

Product to Compete in the East. DENVER, Sept. 29 .- A number of leading coal men were to-day asked what they thought of the proposed shipping of anthracite coal to Chicago to compete with the coal of Pennsylvania. President Osgood, of the Colorado Fuel Company, says the proposition is wholly absurd. The price fixed by the combine could not be raised reasonably to such a figure that differences in distance could be overcome.

James Cannon, Jr., President of the United Coal Company, declared the report a "fairy story." He said: "We can never ship coal East for the reason that it is not to the interest of the railroa is to make us a rate which will allow us to do so. Our coal comes in competition with the Missouri an Illinois product, which drives ours out of

### 50,000 MEN TO BE IDLE. The Mills in the Paper Trust to Shut Dow

for Awhile. NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- It is reported that the mills controlled by the Paper Trust, of

which Warner Miller is President, will be closed next week until the middle of November, rendering idle about 50,000 men throughout the country. The members of the trust are to meet at

the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow.

RUSSIAN ROOKERIES RUINED. Their Country Now Getting the Worst of

the Sealing Depradations SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Russian steamer Kotick arrived from Petropaulovsky to-day with 33,000 sealskins for the Russian-American Sealskin Company, Among the passengers was N. A. Grebinbtzky, the Governor of Copper, Bering and Robbin Islands. He is on his way to St. Petersburg to report on the depradations of British sealers. The Englishmen have

# PECK'S CASE POSTPONED.

This Time His Own Lawyers Were Not Present in Court.

almost rained the rookeries on those islands

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29 .- In police court, this morning, the examination into the matter of alleged burning of public records by Labor Commissioner Peck and his stenographer was to have proceeded. At 1 o'clock, the hour set for the case, the Court was informed that Mr. Meegan, counsel for defendants, was out of town, and the case was adjourned until October 7.

Contractors Strike Uncle Sam WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-The Lightnouse Board has accepted the tender Columbine, constructed at Cleveland, O., under contract and now fitting out at New York for service on the Pacific coast. The contract for building the Puget Sound dry-dock has been awarded to Byron, Barlow & Co., of Tacoma, Wash., the lowest uncon-ditional bidder. The firm's bid was \$491,-

Mrs. Harrison Somewhat Better. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-The President is somewhat encouraged at the improvement in Mrs. Harrison's condition since her return to Washington, and he is now able to devote nearly the whole forenoon of each day to the exclusive consideration of public business. Mrs. Harrison was better to-day than at any time since her return from Loon Lake.

# ONE RUMOR DENIED.

Mr. Frick Says Andrew Carnegie Is Not Coming to

Four Companies of the Sixteenth Regiment Withdrawn.

CAMP BLACK GREATLY REDUCED.

No Sign for an Farly Settlement of the Labor Difficulty.

MEN AND FIRM STILL VERY STEADPAST

A number of reports of the intention of the Carnegie Steel Company to shut down the Homestead mill on account of their inability to run it at a profit, and that Andrew Carnegie was on his way to Pittsburg to adjust the difficulties between his firm and his men, spread like wildfire over the entire country, as well as the city yesterday. Telegrams poured into the city asking for news about the matter.

H. C. Frick was seen last night, and when asked if there was any truth in the rumor said: "There is not a particle of truth in either of the reports. It is surprising what absurd rumors people will take up and believe. If you ever hear of any rumors such as those you have referred to, you can put them down as false at the

very outstart."
The reports did not receive much credit in the city. At Amalgamated headquarters they did not put any faith in the statements made.

A dispatch from New York gives the information that Mr. Carnegie's housekeeper in that city had received a letter from the millfonaire in which he said he would leave Scotland for England on the 30th of the month. She further states that she does not expect Mr. Carnegie home until November. This virtually disposes of the report that he was in New York yesterday on

his way to Pittsburg. Troops Cut Down Once More.

The situation at Homestead remains the same. The only feature of the day was the ordering away of all the militia but four companies. The armament of Camp Black will to-day be reduced to a minimum by the withdrawal of four companies from the Sixteenth Regiment. The order was brought up yesterday afternoon by Briga-dier General Wylie, and was received with considerable rejoicing in the camp. Each company thought it would be selected to go home, and there was much speculation until the general orders were read by the Adjutant during the last dress parade held at

Camp Black.

The companies relieved are: Company E,
Captain N. L. Ray, Cooperstown; Company
F, Captain J. C. Crawford, Franklin; Company K, Captain M. R. Ruese, Titusville, and Company H, Captain Harry A. Hall, D. C and A. Company D will be brough over from Camp Rawley this morning, and that camp will be abandoned. The regi-mental form of the Sixteenth is to be maintained, and it is not improbable that the remaining militiamen may be kept there for several weeks, or until the strike is settled. Colonel Hulings addressed the regiment on the instance of its partition, and was roundly applauded after announcing the returning companies. In his speech he com-plimented the behavior of the boys, and mid the way in which they bowed to strict military discipline made them an onor to the Sixteenth Regiment and the

National Guard. Men and Firm Still Steadfast.

At this, the opening of another month of the wage struggle, people in Homestead are asking one another when it will all end. Merchants seem to be moving for peace, but with no apparent success, committees have called at the mill, and have interviewed the employers of the locked-out men. On both sides they have discovered such steads fastness of purpose as holds but little hope for an early settlement, notwithstanding reports of sporadic weakening in the ranks of the men. At the mill last night the of-ficials state that they begin a new month in the fight just as though no strike existed, that they have ceased to take account of their old men, and are content to apply themselves to the training of their new men. Among the workers the Advisory Committee claims that it has renewed assurances of uccess for the locked-out men; the mechanical department at their meeting last even-ing reaffirmed their fidelity to the tonnage

workers. workers.

Colonel W. A. Keeps, of the Fifteenth
Regiment, was yesterday appointed a
deputy sheriff by Sheriff McCleary. He
will be in charge of the mill gate. Deputies Young and Ritchie will command the deputies. The 23-inch beam mill is idle owing to a reported breakage. Other departments are operating as usual. Man-ager Potter pronounces the shut-down story

as untrue.
Daniel Cush, who was arrested Wednesday on a charge of riot, was released yesterday, it being proven that he is the wrong man. Two more families moved out of Homestead.

The entertainment at the New Castle Opera House last Saturday netted \$350. This amount will be forwarded to the locked-out men.

# HARRISON CAN'T ATTEND

The Dedicatory Exercises of the World's Fair Buildings Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- [Special.]-Asaistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton, who has charge of the Government exhibit at the World's Fair, made the official announcement to-day that President Harrison will not attend the dedicatory exercises of the Exposition at Chicago next month. It has been arranged that Vice President Morton will represent the President on that occasion, and that he will be accompanied to the West by nearly all of the Cabinet

No reason is publicly assigned for the in-ability of the President to attend the exercises, but it is well known that the condi-tion of Mra. Harrison is so precarious that he cannot leave the city under any circum-

# ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD MEETS

A Pittsburger One of the Officers Chosen at the Boston Convention.

Boston, Sept. 29.-The seventh annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Episcopal Church was held here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, William C. Sturglas, New Haven; President, William C. Sturgus, New Haven; First Vice President, G. Harry Davis, Ger mantown, Pa.; Second Vice President, Fran-cis B. Scars, Boston; Third Vice President, Joseph P. Cleat, Dayton, O.; Fourth Vice President, Samuel S. Nash, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Secretary, Joseph R. Barroll, Chicago; Second Assistant Segretary, William H. Faulkner, of St. George's Church, Pittaburg.