

SEND YOUR ADLETS EARLY For The Sunday Dispatch, in Order That They May Be Properly Classified.

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892—TWELVE PAGES

THREE CENTS

# BLAINE SPEAKS AT OPHIR FARM FOR HIS PARTY,

## The Plumed Knight Dons His Armor and Enters the Lists Once More.

### A PROTECTION PLEA THAT WILL BE HEARD

From One End of the Continent to the Other, and That Will Make Thousands of Votes

FOR THE GRAND PARTY HE HAS SO LONG SERVED.

The Address Almost Impromptu, Mr. Blaine Just Having Time to Have It Typewritten.

None the Less an Ingenious Plea for the Preservation of the Republic on the Lines That Have Made It What It Is—He Takes Issue With the Democrats Who Are Crying Calamity in the Western States—He Can't See How an Irishman Can Vote for the Friends of the Oppressors of Ireland—His Faith in Egan to Counteract the Efforts of the Democrats to Gain the Irish Vote.

#### (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Mr. Blaine has made his speech, and made it at Ophir farm. It was arranged unexpectedly in this way: At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Reid was informed that the White Plains Blaine Club would be out in the evening and serenade Mr. Blaine. The colored Republican Club sent word that it was going out to Ophir farm, too. The word was passed along that the country roads, and Mr. Reid knew that that meant a crowd. He went into the library, where Mr. Blaine was talking to Mrs. Reid, and announced the programme.

"Well," said Mr. Blaine, laughing, "then I guess I'll have to make a speech." "Good," said Mr. Reid, "and we will have Chalmers make a speech, too." "All right," Mr. Blaine said, "let's have jolly night."

He then dictated a speech to Mr. Reid's typewriter, but she was so overpowered at the thought of the greatness thrust upon her that the speech did not get into the shape Mr. Blaine wanted it in until the moment before he delivered it, at 9:20 o'clock.

A Jolly Dinner Party at Ophir Farm. All this fell in happily with other arrangements Mr. Reid had made. He was to have a dinner party of high political dignitaries and the afternoon train brought down, each with his dress suit case in his hand, this distinguished company: Chalmers, M. Depew, National Committeeman Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; National Committeeman R. C. Kerens, of Missouri; National Committeeman William A. Hahn, of Ohio; ex-collector W. H. Robertson, C. W. Hackett, chairman of the State Campaign Committee; State Committeeman William Brookfield, Patrick Egan, minister to Chile, and Solomon Hirsch, ex-minister to Turkey. Warner Miller and Samuel Fessenden were asked, but did not arrive.

These gentlemen were still at dinner when the people began arriving in stages and all kinds of farm vehicles, and at 9 o'clock the two political clubs, brave with uniforms, torches and flags, came eager to hear Mr. Blaine's first speech of the campaign.

Blaine Carefully Revises His Speech. But Mr. Blaine was not yet ready. He left the dinner table at 9 o'clock and revised the typewritten copy of his speech. There were some curious errors. One made him speak of the "foreign markets of New Zealand." He directed Mr. Reid's secretary to gather in the copies from the reporters and make the correction. When this had been repeated several times, and after the crowd, which numbered 300 or 400, had repeatedly called for him, Mr. Blaine signified that he was ready.

The great front doors of Ophir farm mansion were thrown open, and Mr. Blaine, preceded by two liveried servants carrying bronze lamps and followed by the guests who had been invited to meet him at the dinner, pushed his way through the crowd on the piazza to the head of the steps leading up from the covered stairway.

Reid Introduces Mr. Blaine. The crowd cheered, and Mr. Reid stepped to Mr. Blaine's side. Mr. Reid said: Friends and fellow-citizens of Westchester: I thank you for the courtesy and attention you have shown my guest, who has concentrated more affection and enthusiasm about him than any other American since Henry Clay. He is my friend, the friend of my party, and was my chief when I was in the service. But there is no need formally to present him, or anywhere on American soil, James B. Blaine.

Then the crowd cheered a long time. Mr. Blaine smilingly waited for a chance to begin. He looked very well. He had thrown off his dress coat and vest and put on a heavy dark tweed sack coat and vest. The servants stood beside him, holding their lamps high included. Mr. Blaine's side. Mr. Reid stepped to Mr. Blaine's side. Mr. Reid said: Friends and fellow-citizens of Westchester: I thank you for the courtesy and attention you have shown my guest, who has concentrated more affection and enthusiasm about him than any other American since Henry Clay. He is my friend, the friend of my party, and was my chief when I was in the service. But there is no need formally to present him, or anywhere on American soil, James B. Blaine.

the same time, I am not making speeches in the canvass, for the reasons which are well known to my friends, and which have no connection whatever with politics. Generally, administrations in Presidential elections are challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the Republican administration of President Harrison can triumphantly endure such a test. (Applause.) I doubt if since the Government of the United States was instituted anybody at any time has seen what we call good times so general, taking the money market and spreading prosperity throughout the whole domain of trade. I might appeal to New York, if the city has ever passed a season more satisfactory in financial results than the past two years, in which the general effect on capital and labor has been more prosperous. (Applause.)

New York a Manufacturing City. The opponents of the Republican party always represent New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and get the product of the manufacturers of this city alone as \$700,000,000. Anything that would cripple that great interest would cripple the manufacturing industry of the most important State in the Union.

Who shall speak after the kind? Above all, who shall speak after three kinds? Someone said that that was a good hand. Mr. Reid did not make a political speech. He talked about the revolutionary spirit in Westchester, and reiterated that Mr. Blaine was so much of a veteran in campaigning that he would have to be excused from shaking hands with everybody who everybody would come in the house his other guests would help welcome them on behalf of Mr. Blaine. Then there was a great rush to get into the beautiful hall with the political dignitaries shook hands with the people, and then everyone went home.

The word at Ophir is that Mr. Blaine's first speech in this campaign will also be his last.

#### THE REVISED BALLOT.

It Will Be in the Neighborhood of Two Feet Square—Why Secretary Harty Can't Send Out Certified Copies Before the 20th Instant.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—There is no longer any doubt that the size of the official ballot will be reduced to two feet square. Why Secretary Harty can't send out certified copies before the 20th instant. HARTISBURG, Oct. 14.—There is no longer any doubt that the size of the official ballot will be reduced to two feet square. Why Secretary Harty can't send out certified copies before the 20th instant.

A Word About the Irish Vote. I have had to say about the Irish vote. I said it stated that the Democrats boast of having the mass of them in their ranks this year. It is one of the mysteries of our politics that a question which interests so many people is so completely unexplored as much in London as it is in New York. Should we have the Irish vote on the side of Great Britain. If the Irish vote is on the side of Great Britain, it will be a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates, and there will be no trouble in the certified form adopted at the State Department. The voter can tell at a glance just how and where he will mark his choice, and there ought to be no difficulty. Section 9 of the act says the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least ten days before the election, send to each county commissioner and sheriff in each county "substantially the form of the ballot to be used therein."

THE STRIKE WILL SPREAD. Cincinnati, Dayton and Springfield Switchmen Join Columbus Brethren.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—At the meeting of striking Big Four switchmen, at which committees from Cincinnati, Dayton and Springfield switchmen of the same railroad were present this morning, the resolution approving a compromise was abandoned and the strikers again demanded their Cincinnati scale and hours. This was done on assurance that the men at Dayton, Springfield and Indianapolis will go out in 24 hours if the demand is not met. It is reported that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio switchmen gave notice to their companies that if their demands are not complied with in 48 hours they will go out on strike. A big strike would be inaugurated to-morrow morning.

Fifty men were at work in the Big Four yards today. The presence of police prevented any demonstration on the part of the strikers. Nine men, who arrived this morning on learning that there was a strike, and were seen by the command, John Burley and F. C. Early, strikers, were arrested for calling the new men "cabs" and otherwise ridiculing them. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

#### TROOPS COMPLIMENTED.

Governor Pattison Issues a Congratulatory Order to Soldiers From Homestead.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—The following complimentary order was issued from National Guard headquarters late this afternoon: The troops that were ordered into service by general orders No. 19, current series, are hereby relieved, as the emergency has passed. In relieving the duty of the National Guard from further service, the Commander in Chief desires to express to the officers and soldiers their appreciation and congratulations. The promptness with which you responded to the call, the vigorous execution of your duty, the solidly conducted at the place of disturbance, all demonstrate that the command of the National Guard was entrusted to you in the fullest confidence, and that you have maintained the honor and integrity of the law of the land, and the liberty of the citizens.

#### AN ELECTRIC CAR DYNAMITED.

A Discharged Employee on a Cleveland Line Suspected of the Crime.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—An attempt was made this morning to blow up one of the East Cleveland Railroad Company's street cars. It occurred on the Mayfield line in a deserted part of the suburbs near the Garfield station. A motor and trailer were approaching the city when the wheels of the former struck a bottle that lay on the rail. A terrific explosion occurred and the motor car was thrown into the air about 100 feet. One of the forward wheels being blown off, there were no passengers on board, and the motorman and conductor were not hurt. A discharged employe is suspected.

## THAT NAVAL STEEL.

### Carnegie and Bethlehem Officials Called to Washington to Explain WHY THEY ARE SO TARDY

#### In Filling Armor Plate Contracts for Uncle Sam's New Navy.

#### AN EXPLANATION IS OFFERED That Causes the Secretary to Grant the Two Contractors a Respite.

#### ASSURANCES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURERS

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The troubles between the Navy Department and the companies which have contracts for the construction of armor plate and other metal belongings for the protection of cruisers and war vessels, reached a climax to-day in the visit of representatives of the Carnegie Company, M. Hunsicker and Lieutenant Stone, of the navy. Mr. Hunsicker is superintendent of the construction of armor plate for the Carnegie firm, and Lieutenant Stone is connected with the firm during his leave of absence.

Mr. Erick was expected to be present, but was prevented, and telegraphed that he would take occasion to visit the Secretary of the Navy at a later day. The fact that the head of the Carnegie firm had himself decided to confer with the Secretary suggests in a lively way the degree of the misunderstanding which has arisen in the recent past.

The result of the conference to-day is that there will be no immediate transfer of orders from the Carnegie firm, as was reported to have been decided upon by the authorities of the department.

A Sure Indication of Friction. It is as yet denied in certain quarters that there was any intention of making any such transfer, but the mere fact of the conference of to-day is a sure indication that there was a radical difference between the Carnegie firm and the department. The correspondent of THE DISPATCH can reiterate, upon the assurance of the Carnegie managers and the lack of desire of the part of the Bethlehem people to assume the order, having enough work of the kind on hand already, that further correspondence was entered into on the subject, ending with a request of the Secretary for the presence of the Carnegie manager at the Navy Department, that an understanding might be reached face to face.

An Entire New Face on Affairs. The visit of Mr. Hunsicker to the Navy Department to-day has put a new face on affairs. The Secretary is now satisfied that the Carnegie Company is doing the best that could be expected, and accepts the assurance of the representatives of the company that the manufacture of armor plate will show a decided boom within a short time, and that plate and other structures for a vessel will be furnished more rapidly than could be expected.

Going to Be Turned Out Fast. Mr. Hunsicker said that the remaining armor for the New York would be made faster than it is wanted. It is expected that the coming tower will be shipped next week, that the turret plates will follow immediately thereafter, and that the vessel will be ready for shipment before the end of November. As to the turret armor for the Monterey, for which the Carnegies had the order, he could not say when that would be completed, but it would be hurried forward as fast as possible.

The important feature of the conference is that Mr. Hunsicker and Lieutenant Stone apparently succeeded in convincing the Secretary of the Navy that the work had been done from this time henceforth in a satisfactory manner, and that nothing could be gained by any change in the existing arrangements. When Secretary Tracy is satisfied it means everything for the Secretary has been in a terrible state of mind over the delays, and was really on the point of becoming desperate. His explanation to the Navy has made the matter completely settled, but it is difficult if not impossible for him to understand the reason for delay at times that is absolutely unavoidable, or even that it is to the interest of the contractors to push the work as fast as lies within their power. It is possible also that the shipbuilders have had a hand in making complaints that aggravated the strained relations of the armor plate contractors with the department.

Together, the conference of to-day will doubtless be a good thing all around, and the only wonder is that a friendly talk of this character was not had long ago. It is a fact that no one but the manufacturer can appreciate without much explanation the difficulties that lay in the way of preparing for this great work by the perfecting of plants and machinery. In the case of the Bethlehem works, for instance, it is but five years since they began to construct their plant for the forging of armor plate, and within that time they have brought together the vast machinery for the work. The work in the perfection of their appointments even the wonderful Krupp, Creusot and Armstrong establishments.

#### Improvements That Took Time.

They were forced to order their immense forge hammer, which weighs 120 tons, from the Creusot factory in France. After it was received at Bethlehem it required a year to place it in position, as an excavation had to be made to a great depth to find a proper location for an anvil that was to withstand the blows of such a hammer.

So, also, with the plant of the Carnegie companies; many things unforeseen had to be done, a thousand changes had to be made, new inventions took the place of older machinery, which itself had hardly been out of the shop of the millwrights which paralyzed the mills of the country for a time.

It may be truthfully said that these great works have but now brought themselves to a condition in which they are prepared to perform work that cannot be excelled by any of the great factories of the Old World. They are able now to take in hand successfully the construction of the grand navy, notwithstanding the tuppenny policy of the Holmams and their kindred demagogues in the House of Representatives.

Coming Together on a Common Basis. Even with all the drawbacks referred to, the mills in question have until recently so well fulfilled their obligations that the Secretary of the Navy was not impelled to inquire into the vast work that has been done, not so much in the forging as in the preparations to forge. He knows that much about the whole vast business now, and it is quite certain that the conference that will be held with the Bethlehem people next week, and that possibly on with Mr. Erick, will put the Carnegie firm in touch with the contracts on a footing of warmer mutual respect and appreciation than has been the case heretofore, and there is little doubt, judging from the assurance of today, that the wooden portions of vessels will not be built fast enough in the future to eat up the product of the mills as rapidly as it is turned out.

#### BIG FOR THE B. & O.

It Now Has a Continuous Line From Jersey City to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The Baltimore and Ohio officials who carried the Ohio and Mississippi election at Cincinnati yesterday arrived here to-day by special train over the Ohio and Mississippi. The party was composed of F. W. Tracy, the new President of the Ohio and Mississippi; Orlando Surr, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio; Judge Corder, General Counsel; E. R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; W. W. Peabody, Vice President; General James H. Wilson, Edgar T. Willes, Edward R. Bell and William S. Bell, New York directors of the independent Terminal Company, both sides of the river. The Baltimore and Ohio officials are glad to length to get a continuous line under their own control from Jersey City to St. Louis.

#### STILL A PROPHET.

The Man Who Foretold the Johnstown Flood Predicts a Calamity in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Rev. Andrew Jones, a stalwart looking preacher, colored, is drawing crowded audiences of colored people to the African Methodist Episcopal Church by a series of startling prophecies. He predicts chiefly a terrible disaster to Chicago, involving the crumbling of the tall buildings and the floating away of numberless people in a sanguinary flood.

#### CANT GET COAL.

East Liverpool Factories Compelled to Shut Down by a Car Famine.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Very little coal has been received here this week, and the manufacturing interests of this city are seriously crippled. Some of them will have to shut down to-night, and a number of the potteries have kilns ready for firing which cannot be burned until the coal comes to do it with.

The manufacturers here say Pittsburgh coal means plenty of coal to ship, but they can't get the cars to ship the coal, and it is said the Pennsylvania company will not allow the cars of other lines to be loaded with coal for this point.

#### POLITICS FROM THE DISPATCH TO-MORROW.

ALBRIGHT SAVED HIS \$30,000. The Snyder Case at Canton, Involving Alleged Blackmail, Ended.

CANTON, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The notorious Snyder-Albright case came to an end to-day. Snyder sought to recover on a note alleged to have been given him by Albright to compromise the prosecution which Snyder threatened for criminal intimacy with Mrs. Snyder.

The wealthy banker denounced the statement of Snyder in general and in particular, and swore the note was a forgery for purpose of blackmail. The case ends with a verdict in favor of Albright, the defendant, who saves the \$30,000 for which Snyder sued.



ALWAYS RESPONDS TO DUTY'S CALL.

## LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

### Was the News to Mr. Carnegie of the Homestead Unpleasantness.

#### WRITING AN INDUSTRIAL BOOK, Which the Shock of the Intelligence Obligated Him to Lay Aside.

#### HE STILL GLORIFIES HIS COUNTRY

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Andrew Carnegie and his wife arrived in this city yesterday from Scotland. He was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press to-day.

He said he had been busily engaged all spring and summer, preparing a new book treating of the industrial problems of the day. The work, he explained, was written as a workingman to workmen, and an employer to employ; not as an advocate, but as a judge between them. He had been studying these questions since he retired from business, that he might be enabled to write without interruption the results of his observations.

The deplorable events at Homestead had burst upon him like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. They had such a depressing effect upon him that he had to lay his book aside and resort to the locks and moors fishing from morning to night. Now that the trouble is a thing of the past, he would go to the Continent and work with a fresh and happy mind.

Referring to the business prospects of this country Mr. Carnegie said that the outlook for Great Britain is dark. He daily saw at least half a dozen notices, announcing reductions of wages and hours of labor and the closing of works. Exports are falling lower and lower each month, and one of the worst winters which the poor had experienced in 30 years seems inevitable. India is competing for the China trade, and crops everywhere have suffered severely from the unusually wet weather, wheat being estimated at 18 per cent below the average.

Owing to the poor crops in Europe the United States would find good market for all its surplus products. That country would, therefore, remain prosperous, and the masses would be enabled to obtain full employment and to live in comfort, although at present the prices for manufacturers continue low. The capacity for production in the United States is beyond any possible permanent requirements for some time to come, and the country is, therefore, enabled to send its surplus products abroad and undersell even the British in their own markets.

"In short," said Mr. Carnegie in conclusion, "look where you will, there is but one truly prosperous country in the world, and that is the Republic of the United States. God bless her. She deserves it."

#### MRS. HARRISON WEAKER.

Most of the Time She Passes in Much Too Heavy Sleep.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The only change in Mrs. Harrison's condition to-night is that she is a little weaker than she was yesterday. To-day she slept most of the time. It was a heavy sleep, however, that was exhausting in its effects, and indicated the weak condition of the patient. At intervals she would awake and remain so for a few minutes, only to drop off again into slumber.

During her waking moments she took nourishment, but in small quantities. Her deep sleep may be due in part to the remedies that are applied to overcome the attacks of nervousness, which are guarded against very carefully by the family, as their effect is depressing.

#### BLIZZARD NUMBER ONE.

Union Pacific Trains Snowbound in the Utah Canyons.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Oct. 14.—For nearly two days the severest storm ever known on the Union Pacific Railroad has been raging here and as far west as Ogden, Utah. In all directions telegraphic communication was cut off until late last night, and this dispatch is sent through on a temporary wire.

All railroads have been blocked, the cuts being filled up with snow, which in some places was piled up 18 feet. Heavy snow plows have been hard at work between Granite and Laramie, the snow being five feet deep on the level at the latter place. A few deep west-bound trains were tied up here, but left after the return of the snow plow last night. Yesterday 24 coach loads of people piled in from the West in three sections, with more to follow.

#### MRS. POTTER INTERVIEWED ON HER ORIENTAL STAGE EXPERIENCES AND THE TROUBLE IN HER FAMILY.

Read Carpenter's letter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

## A SWEET SCANDAL,

### by a New York City Weigher Is Charged in an Indictment.

#### OTHERS ARE CONCERNED,

And the Matter Threatens to Be One of Great Importance.

#### HOW UNCLE SAM WAS DEFRAUDED

Cargoes of Sugar Underweighed to the Extent of \$36 a Ton.

#### THE FATAL ADMISSIONS OF A WITNESS

#### (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Francis C. Hewitt, City Weigher of Wall street, was arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Holmes, the United States grand jury having indicted him for bribery. He is alleged to have bribed ex-United States Weigher Edward W. Simonds on a number of dates between November, 1888, and April, 1890, to underweigh cargoes of sugar. The indictment contains 18 counts, and says that the sugar was consigned by H. Trowbridge's Sons, L. W. & P. Armstrong and George R. McDouglall.

The amounts involved in the alleged frauds are very large. The sugar was sold to the Sugar Trust by the importers. Their share in the transactions is now being investigated. The sugar was supposed to be weighed by Simonds in the interest of the Government, and later by Hewitt, acting for the importers, and by a weigher employed by the Sugar Trust.

How the Knock-Down Counted Up. Simonds alleges that Hewitt paid him \$2 for every thousand pounds underweight in his report. The duty on sugar under the old tariff being 2 cents a pound, the "saving" on duty was apparently \$36 on every ton underweight. Hewitt's share of the profits is unknown. He acted as a Customs House broker, and had an office at 110 Wall street. It is believed that others are implicated in the matter. Hewitt's name is also mentioned in the investigation.

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There was some comment in the street at the action of the Government in allowing Simonds to escape by giving evidence for the Government. It was necessary, however, to have the evidence of either Hewitt or Simonds as to the criminal transaction. Hewitt may want to squeal. It is not without the range of possibility that Hewitt may want to "squeal" if he finds himself in a predicament. It is not improbable, either, that his evidence would be accepted, as the Government would rather punish the principal offenders than their instruments. The Government's loss large sums through the under weighing in some instances amounting, it is alleged, to 80,000 tons.

The arrest of Hewitt is an outgrowth of a suit of the Government against Carl Von Pastau, of Von Pastau & Co. The latter was arrested for the recovery of about \$14,000 for undervaluation on importations of firecrackers. Simonds was a witness in that case, and on the witness stand in that case, he had received bribes for underweighing ever since he had been in the employ of the United States Government, and that Von Pastau had paid him bribes. Von Pastau was acquitted.

After the trial Simonds was discharged from the service of the Government, but he was not prosecuted, because he agreed to become State evidence against those who alleged that he had conspired with them everywhere he had suffered severely from the unusually wet weather, wheat being estimated at 18 per cent below the average. Owing to the poor crops in Europe the United States would find good market for all its surplus products. That country would, therefore, remain prosperous, and the masses would be enabled to obtain full employment and to live in comfort, although at present the prices for manufacturers continue low. The capacity for production in the United States is beyond any possible permanent requirements for some time to come, and the country is, therefore, enabled to send its surplus products abroad and undersell even the British in their own markets.

#### CHICAGO SHORT OF WATER.

Send Outlook for the Prohibitionists Who Will Visit the City Next Week.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Unless thousands of Chicago's visitors at next week's dedicatory exercises drink whisky or beer they may go thirsty. The supply of water will be short. There will be 30,000,000 gallons less of it every day than there has been for some years past. This is brought about by the disabling to-day of a double beam pump at the Chicago area water works, and 30 days will be required to make the necessary repairs. City officials profess not to fear a famine, but admit that outside points will have a scarcity.

All the available machinery is pumping water, but a deficit cannot be made good. In the meantime three pumps, with a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons daily, are idle at the Fourteenth street station. They were shut off to make connections with a double beam pump at the Chicago area water works, and 30 days will be required to make the necessary repairs. City officials profess not to fear a famine, but admit that outside points will have a scarcity.

#### FRANCIS ATLANTIC CITY BY MARY TEMPLE BAYARD IN THE DISPATCH TO-MORROW.

#### DEATH OVERTAKES HIS PLANS.

A Philadelphia Prisoner Accidentally Killed. In His Attempt at Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Peter Callan, an inmate of the House of Correction, was accidentally killed while attempting to escape at an early hour this morning. He had knotted eight sheets together, and fastening one end of the line to the window of a bathroom, attempted to descend to the ground. The sheets parted, and he fell 45 feet, breaking his ribs and rupturing internal organs so that he died in a few minutes. Galling was only 25 years of age, but was serving his sentence. Drunkenness caused his imprisonment.

#### A MOUNTAIN OF ZINC.

Five Hundred Acres of Metal That Was a First. First Taken on Lead Ore.

EL PASO, TEX., Oct. 14.—A mountain of carbonate of zinc has been discovered near Hillsboro, N. M., the ore of which is worth about \$55 per ton in the markets of St. Louis and Galena, Mo.

For years the ore was thought to be lead, but recent assays determine it to be zinc. Indications and veins already developed cover over 500 acres.