DISPATCH. Try one if you

PITTSBURG, MONDAY.

THREE CENTS.

BLAINE'S SIZE-UP OF THE SITUATION.

need good help.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

Digest of the Promised Magazine Article From the Statesman's Pen

GIVEN OUT IN ADVANCE.

The Issues of the Hour Discussed in a Masterly Manner.

A Comparison of the Letters of Acceptance of Both Candidates-The President Prettily Complimented by His Ex-Secretary of State-Cleveland's Letter Sharply Criticised-The Ex-President Accused of Making a Platform for Himself-The Force Bill Decried-Jeffersonian Democracy a Thing of the Past-Little National Difference Between the Leading Parties of To-Day-Wayne MacVeagh, Anticipating Fgan's Reply, Writes the Minister to Chile a Caustic Epis-

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- Mr. Blaine's longpromised utterance on the Presidental election of 1892 appears in the November number of the North American Review, which will be published to-morrow. It occupies 13 pages of the magazine.

Mr. Blaine notes the lack of excitemen attending the present elections, contrasting it with the turmoil of interest that characterized the campaign of the elder Harrison. This change in the public interest in such contests, he suggests, may be accounted for by the growth in population and the consequent absorption in vast com-mercial and financial operations, and it may possibly indicate a subsidence, in the future, of extreme partisanship.

Mr. Blaine gives special attention to the letters of the Presidental candidates. Of President Harrison's letter he says, among other things, that "Perhaps none of his predecessors has made so exhaustive, and none a more clear presentation of the ques tions involved."

Cleveland's Letter Sharply Criticised.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is subjected to searching criticism. Mr. Blaine finds that in greater measure than Mr. Harrison's it departs from the platform of his party; in fact, that "Mr. Cleveland has made the platform upon which he is now before the people," and that "Mr. Cleveland's departures from the positions of his party's platform on the question of free trade confirm the impression, which has been general, that a believe in protection in some form."

Mr. Blaine takes caustic comment upor Mr. Cleveland's utterance on the currency and the State banks. He upholds the Republican policy of granting liberal pensions to the veterans of the war. On this point he says: "The amount we contribute to pensions is larger than the amount paid by any of the European nations for a standing army. Surely the binding up of wounds of a past war is a more merciful and honorable work than preparing the country for a

The Force Bill Issue Decried.

The most remarkable thing in the Presidental canvass of 1892 Mr. Blaine regards as "the manner in which in some sections of the country all other issues have been put out of sight, and the force bill alone brought into prominence." The representations as to the purpose and the effect of a force bill, however, he declares to be inconsistent with the spirit of President Har-

Mr. Blaine is full and explicit in his treatment of the subject of reciprocity, claiming that a material increase has been caused in the United States' trade by reciprocal treaties with the islands and countries of America, and particularly by the treaties made with European countries. Mr. Blaine quotes interesting figures in relation to the perease of trade with the Leeward and Windward Islands and Cubs, and he predicts in relation to Cuba that "we shall conquer by commerce far better than by force of arms, and cordially establish such mutual interests between Cuba and this country that commercially the two countries will

be one." Jefferson Wouldn't Know His Party. Mr. Blaine, dealing with the claim of the Democrtic party to be the Jeffersonian party, says: "It would surprise Jefferson f he could once more appear in the flesh to principles and measures advocated by the Democratic party of to-day. It is perhaps not worth while to enter into any elaborate argument on the subject, but the Democracy owes no little of its success to the persistence with which its adherents have made their disciples believe this pretension through all the mutations of the ir party. It was equily true, it must be supposed, when Mr. Buchanan, a confirmed Federalist, was the President-elect of the Democracy, though it is well known that the object of Mr. Jefferson's most intense dislike was the

Federal party. In vain it is pointed out that the position of Jefferson on any subject was directly the reverse of the Democratic position; he is duly quoted at the next convention, and a new oath of allegiance is taken to his principles. In 1801, after a severe contest, Jefferson came to the Presidency as the founder and head of the Republican party. The prefix "Democratic" was sometimes

though seldom, used. The Parties After All Much Alike.

The tenacity which which Jefferson held to the protective principles was only proportioned to the necessities of the country. His action in 1807, when he declined to recommend the repeal or alteration of the revenue isw, after a surplus of \$14,000,000 had accumulated, puts him in the sharpest contrast to Mr. Cleveland, who, in his term of office, treated the surplus accumulated as the sum of all villainy.

In conclusion Mr. Blaine calls attention

would aim to discover and define those subjects on which there is a vital difference of opinion, and would confine discussion to those issues, it would not only simplify the contest and be a welcome relief to the can-didates, but would also greatly help in ar-riving at the truth, which is the ultimate object of popular discussion and popular

M'VEAGH ANTICIPATES EGAN.

The Ex-Secretary Writes a Caustic Letter to the Minister to Chile-His Opinion of Mr. Egan Based on Mr. Reid's Statements Regarding Him-A Challenge to Answer Three Questions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The following letter was handed to the Associated Press

Dear Six:—I am glad to see that you intend at last, even after nine years, to reply to the attacks upon your character, but I am sorry to see that you persist in calling them my attacks, and this falsehood leads me to fear that you will repeat the other falsehood. fear that you will repeat the other false-hood—that my statement that your appointment was an insult to Chile was intended as a reflection upon you because you were born in Ireland. Now, if you will abandon these two sheer and absolute falsehoods, I give you the fullest liberty to abuse me to any extent, or say anything about me you may choose, for what you say of me cannot possibly do me the least harm and would really be, to my mind, a kind of eulogy of me.

As I furnished in my speech at Cooper Union the exact dates when Mr. Reid and the Tribune made their very serious and repeated attacks upon your character, you will, I trust, see how necessary it is for you to treat them as his attacks, not mine, and to answer him satisfactorily you need not bother about me, and you must pardon me for snying I never even heard of you till the Tribune gave me the information, and I have neither desire nor reason to think ill of you except what is due to the Tribune's denunciation of you.

Tardiness in a Serious Matter.

Tardiness in a Serious Matter. If you can convict Mr. Reid and the Tribune of faischood in making them I will accept your justification with pleasure, but I must continue to think you were rather tardy in so grave and serious a matter. And

I must continue to think you were rather tardy in so grave and serious a matter. And then do abandon the false pretense that my objection to you was because you are an Irishman. You see that pretense is childish as well as false, for I am a good deal of an Irishman myself, as well as a counselor—though I regret to say without pay—of the Hibernian Society of this city, while some of the best friends of my life have been Irishmen. My objection to you was solely because Mr. Reid and the Tribune said you were not an honest man, and I don't like a dishonest man, no matter where he is born. If that accusation is not true, then I have no objection whatever to you.

Whatever you may say now you must confess you had justified people in forming a fery unfavorable judgment of you. You remained silent, so far as I ever heard, for nine long years under Mr. Reid's statement in the Tribune that you were "a sham patriot," and that you could give no satisfactory explanation of what you had done with \$130,000 which had been entrusted to your care for the Irish cause. And then, so far as I know, you remained silent 12 long months under the additional attacks upon you in the Tribune saying you were sure to be recalled and "a new American representative at the Chilean capital was urgently needed;" and far worse, that you had once fied "to avoid arrest and trial on a very serious criminal charge."

Proof of an Insult to Chile.

Proof of an Insult to Chile. Now, all the Irishmen I know and es teem-and there are very many of them-if so attacked would have called Mr. Reid and the Tribine to prompt and stern account, requiring them either to prove their charges requiring them either to prove their charges or retract them. But you, alas! did neither. On the contrary you meekly endured all these charges, and to my amasement, you appeared on Mr. Reid's porch, a week ago, advocating his election to the Vice Presidency, thus to my mind practically confessing the truth or his accusation against you. On the next evantur, I therefore felt On the next evening I therefore fel

you. On the next evening I therefore felt at perfect liberty to call your appointment an insult to Chile.

So you see, Mr. Egan, it does not at all matter how poor an opinion you entertain of me, or what you say about me. The only questions which can interest the country are these: Were the accusations of Mr. Reid, in the Tribune, against you true! If they were not true, why did you wait so long before refuting them? And why do you divert your attack from the real author of your troubles to me, whose only offense is that of believing what Mr. Reid, in the Tribune, told me about you?

But, I repeat, if abuse of me will relieve your mind, abuse me to your heart's con-But, I repeat, if abuse of me will relieve your mind, abuse me to your heart's conent: but don't suppose any dust can thus be thrown in the eyes of the public. If you can give satisfactory answers to the three questions I have asked, you will be completely vindicated, but nothing else will be, believe me, of any real service to you.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1892.

A BOYCOTT ON DEMOCRACY

Declared by Knights of Labor Leaders-The Hughes Case to Be Avenged-Powderly and Wright Denounce Governor Flower, Pattison and Buchanan-The Order Declared to Be in Politics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- A large number of Knights of Labor and their sympathizers, oth men and women, assembled at the People's Theater to-night at the benefit performance tendered to James Hughes, the Knight of Labor imprisoned for extortion at Rochester, in aid of the appeal in his

Addresses were made by General Workman T. V. Powderly and the Knights of Labor General Lecturer, James A. Wright. history of the Hughes case, and said:
What are we going to do about it? Well,
the Executive Board of 231 will reas in executive session until the election. We are going to documents showing how laboring men been treated by the Deep treated

after the election. We are going to issue documents showing how laboring men have been treated by the Democratic Governors of Pennsylvania, Tennessee and New York. We will zet 'hunk' with National Committeeman Harrity and his party. The Knights of Labor is a political organization this year, as the Democratic party will learn on election day."

General Master Workman Powderly concluded the evening programme with a bitter attack on Governor Flower, Chairman Harrity and the Democratic party. "If every American workingmen feit as I do over this conduct of the Governor of the State of New York," said he, "such a man as Flower would never again sit in the Executive chair at Albany.

"Those who were instrumental in putting Hughes into a felon's cell claim that their party is the party of the poor, of the workingmen, of the common people. The Democratic party cannot fool us longer. We made flower the Democratic Governor of a Republican State. If you workmen do your duty here you will teach the Democratic party that they must treat you as men and American citizens when you ask justice. You will teach the Democratic party that they must treat you ask justice. You will teach the Democratic party that they must treat you ask justice. You will teach in the Harrity that you are men of inteligence and cannot be deluded into voting for your enemies. I cannot say one good word. gence and cannot be deluded into voting for your enemies. I cannot say one good word of the Democratic party, and I am unable to understand how any workingman can yote

Mr. Powderly was frequently and loudly applauded for his vigorous denunciation of the Democratic party. REPUBLICANS FEELING GOOD.

Those at National Headquarters in Almo a Jubilant Mood-They Consider the Battle Practically Won-Their Treasury in Much Better Shape Than That of the

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 -[Special.]-The Republicans late to-night seemed to be in a more confident mood than at any time within the last month. Certain very important conferences had taken place in the last rew

more, the Republicans are always better fighters when they are acared. That they have been frightened for a fortnight is be-yond question. But to-night they recovered their spirits. They talked more confidently. They said that there had been a return of

yond question. But to-night they recovered their spirits. They talked more confidently. They said that there had been a return of the Harrison wave.

Somehow this idea infected some of the Democrats. Certain of the Republicans believed that they were to have a much better vote in New York City and Brooklyn than had been thought of.

With the goal is sight and only two weeks off, it may be said that the two National Committees are thoroughly jaded. It has been a wearisome campaign and trying to the nervous system. There has been little hurrah, but a good deal of still hunting. The apathy in many localities has been trying to those in charge of the battle.

In 1838 it was known two weeks before election by those on the inside that Mr. Cleveland was beaten. The various influences in this campaign, the new territory to be covered, and the changes in the political complexion of some sections have all contributed to weary Mr. Harrity and Mr. Carter and their associates. The money question has also been in a muddle. The refusal of Democrats to contribute to Mr. Cleveland's fund has been the most painfulpecause the obstinacy of those who contributed in 1884 and 1885 has not been overcome.

The campaign this week will be distinguished by the holding of several big Democratic meetings. Mr. Cleveland is advertised to speak at one or two of them. None is expected to be such a demonstration as that which will be made at Tammany Hall to-morrow night on the occasion of the first grand ratification meeting. This affair ought not to be spoken of in the single for the holding of six different meetings—two in the big hall.

The German-American Cleveland Union, Thursday night. William Steinway will preside, and Mr. Cleveland will deliver the principal address. He is also booked for a speech at the meeting arranged to be held by the Democratic business men in the Madison Square Garden, Saturday night, provided that meeting is held.

Tammany Hall meetings will be held in parts of the city every night, their number increasing the nea

SARDINIA'S DISASTER.

Lives Lost-Terrible Experiences of Survivors Who Spent a Night on Impro vised Rafts-The Work of Rescue,

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The latest advices from Cagliari give an appalling account of the terrible storm and flood in Sardinia Thursday and Friday-a calamity in which hundreds of lives were lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The first indications of the ap proaching hurricane were noticed Thursday afternoon. The heat of the atmosphere be-came oppressive, and cattle and other ani-

came oppressive, and cattle and other animals grew restless and hurriedly sought shelter. Soon heavy, black clouds tinged with red appeared. The peasants working in the fields became terrified and took refuge in their homes.

As the darkness of night came on the cyclone burst upon the plain in full force. Incessant flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thouder accompanied the shricking of the wind, while loud subterranean rumblings added their terrors to the storm. Bain fell in torrents, and the lowlands were flooded in a very short time. The river Mannu and other streams intersecting the district soon overflowed their banks. Mannu and other streams intersecting the district soon overflowed their banks.

Scores of dwellings and barns were demolshed by the raging flood, and hundreds of people who had sought refuge on the roofs of buildings were drowned. In most of the villages there were many huts built of mud which collapsed in a few moments, forming rafts to which many peasants clung during the night until they were rescued.

On Friday morning the work of rescue began in earnest. Dozens of persons were then found huddled together on elevations of land and in the upper parts of the houses that are still standing. The hulldings still standing were found to be seriously damaged. Survivors say that the experience of that night was terrible in the extreme. The whole night iong the sir was filled with the heart-rending shrieks of drowning human beings and the terrified cries of sheep and cattle, mingled with the ceaseless din of alarm belis in neighboring villages. Dozens of lives were saved by soldiers. One hundred bodies have been recovered at San Sperate alone. The total death roll must reach several hundreds.

EDITOR GILSON MAKES A SENSATION. He Charges That Many Cambria Public

Schools Are Virtually Parochial. WASHINGTON, PA., Oct. 28 .- [Special.]-The proceedings in the Presbyterian Synod are likely to be given a little color in the closing sessions over some of the committee reports involving feuds of varying ages and degree

sessions over some of the committee reports involving feeds of varying ages and degrees of bitterness. The conferences in committee are oftener enlivened by a little red-fire than the discussions before the Gegeral Assembly, and even in the deliberations of the latter there is much oratory which, while scarcely legitimate for the necessarily condensed routine reports for daily newspaper puclication, is infinitely more interesting to the mass of lay readers. A matter of much comment inside and outside the august body is the declarations of the editor of the Presbyterian Easner in the course of the discussion of the public school question. One resolution had been introduced denouncing the use of the schools for the inculcation of any particular church doctrine.

After some of the usual soft-spoken ministerial approbation of the resolution, Editor Gilson unburdened his mind on the subject of what he evidently considers the namby-pambyism of the ministerial method of meeting such questions. He said:

"Rome doesn't care a copper for resolutions, and they are entirely to sentimental anyway. While their nuns are teaching in public schools, out of Catholic text books, as they have been doing at Gallitzin and elsewhere in Cambria county, and while Pennsylvania School Boards are building \$25,000 school houses, which are virtually parochial schools, these resolutions fall far short of being the sort of tools to work with."

• Cambria county school boards especially are tremendously exercised over this decination, and here and elsewhere the good Catholic people are being heard from in denunciation of such a statement.

RISING TEN FEET AN HOUR.

Remarkable Flood Ruining Cotton Fiel on the Colorado River.

Ausrin, Tex., Oct. 23 .- A sudden rise, char acteristic of the Colorado river, took place last night, the water rising between eight and ten feet within an hour. It destroyed and ten teet within an holf. It destroyed three steam launches, and, rising around a large excursion boat being constructed to carry 1,200 passengers, swept it from its ways, and it has been badly damaged. The rise is 16 feet above low water, and many cotton fields in the bottoms are inundated. A great deal of cotton has been destroyed.

ALMOST DEVOURED BY DOGS. Two Savage Brutes Attack and Mangle

Cairo Man Nearly to Death. Cairo, Oct. 28.-Fred Ullrich was almo devoured by two savage dogs this morning. He was passing a residence when a savage brute attacked him. Ulirich made a good ight and would have come out all right, had not another dog also attacked him.

His only weapon was a small pocket knife and before aid could reach him the dog had knocked him down. Nearly all the flesh on one leg and one arm was bitten off and he was frightfully torn in other parts of his body. There is no hope of his recovery.

FIVE VILLAGES WIPED OUT.

Transcaucasian Earthquake Results ODESSA, Oct. 28.—Five villages near Kutais in Transcaucasia have been destroyed by an earthquake. Many lives are reported to

have been lost. So far the bodies of 27 persons have been recovered from the ruins of dwellings and other buildings. It is believed that many more bodies will be found.

Three Ride Thieves Billed. to the essential agreement of the two parties on the great majority of issues. "It is interesting and suggestive," he says, "to look over the platforms of the two parties and see how much alike they are in several vital measures after the real and divisive issues have been stated. " It parties are very much better provided with funds than the Democrata Further.

Three Ride Thieves Billed.

CLARKS, NEM., Oct. 22.—A Union Pacific freight train was derailed at Havens siding. Fourtering away the wreck, the bodies of three men who had been stealing a ride, were cound. Two were identified as Adolp Fitzger and Joseph Fanfelk, mechanics of Omaha.

THE END VERY NEAR, ...

Mrs. Harrison's Condition Is So Precarious That the Light of Life May

GO OUT AT ANY MOMENT.

side Expecting the Worst.

DR. GARDNER HOLDS OUT NO HOPE.

and the President Passes a Dreary Day in the Eickroom.

THE INVALID FAR TOO WEAK TO COUGH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-At 2:45 A. M. Mrs. Harrison was slowly sinking, and it was feared that she would not live out the night. There were some signs that the end was getting very near.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) Washington, Oct. 23.-Mrs. Harrison is in a very precarious condition to-night, and it is extremely doubtful whether she has sufficient vitality to rally again. When Dr. Gardner visited the White House this prorning, he instantly observed a change in his patient's condition. The encouraging symptoms of yesterday, which gave the President and his family so much to be thankful for, had entirely disappeared, and Mrs. Harrison is so feeble that she has not

the strength to cough. The serious manner of the doctor and the sad expressions upon the faces of the President's family showed the gravity of the situation more plainly than words. All day the President and his children have remained close by the sickbed, for they now realize that the end may come at any hour. They waited for the doctor to give them a ray of hope when he made his noonday call, but he could not see any change for the better, and he so informed the family as

delicately as possible. A Dreary Day for the President. Again they looked anxiously toward Dr. Gardner when he made his next visit, but there was no word of encouragement in the words he spoke. He could not look into the words he spoke. He could not look into the future and predict how long the spark of life may flicker, but he tried to convey to the grief-stricken family the fact that they should be prepared for the worst.

This has been a very dreary day for the President and his family. While the sun was shining brightly outside the mansion, the clouds within continued to grow darker and darker. Dr. Scott was the only member of the household who went out to church in the morning. Mrs. Senator Dolph, Mrs. Parker and several other ladies called at the house on the way to church to learn the house on the way to church to learn the latest from the sick chamber and extend their profound sympathy for the afflicted household.

The President omitted his usual afternoon

The President omitted his usual afternoon exercise in the grounds south of the mansion, but lingered in the sick room notwithstanding the invitations from his children to go out inpo the fresh air for a little while. The officials connected with the mansion and also the servants seem to feel that a crisis is near, for they moved about as noiselessly as possible and spoke in subdued tones to those with whom they conversed.

Dr. Gardner's Last Report for the Day. There were several newspaper reporters Dr. Gardner made his last call. He came from the house looking less cheerful than he did 24 hours ago. He swung his pretty lit-

he did 24 hours ago. He swung his pretty little silver-mounted medicine chest back and
forth as he briefly informed his hearers that
Mrs. Harrison has again reached a critical
stage, when it is futile to hazard an opinion.
She has become so much weaker
within the past 24 hours as to
occasion the gravest apprehension.
She may have sufficient reserve force to
raily again, in view of the fact that she has
heretofore exhibited such a wonderful
amount of vitality. The outlook, however,
is far from encouraging in her present condition. She has lost so much flesh that she
is a mere shadow of the good woman who
stood in the Blue Parior last Kew Year's
Day and cordially greeted the hundreds of
callers who came to the White House, wishing her and her husband a happy New

callers who came to the White House, wishing her and her husband a happy New Year.

The light in the upper rooms are now burning dimly, and perfect quietude prevails throughout the house. At midnight Mrs. Harrison was resting quietly. There was no change in her condition from the previous report. The President and family circle, fearful of the worst, are sitting up with the invalid. with the invalid.

Conscious of All Around Her. Dr. Gardner, at his last visit, found no striking changes in the patient's condition, nothing to encourage hope of even a few days' longer protongation of life, and yes nothing to indicate a prospect of immediate dissolution within a few hours. The only nourishment that had been administered during the that find been administered during the day was a little peptonized beef. The system was too weak to longer assimilate the eggs, which had heretofore been given. Some partial sleep had been obtained. At other times Mrs. Harrison showed that she was conscious of what went on around her, but in her weak condition took no part in any conversation, nor did she in any way indicate any desire or utter a complaint. The uncomplaining endurance with which her long illness has been borne has been one of the most striking and pathetic features in

of the most striking and pathetic features in the case. When Dr. Gardner left at 10:30 o'clock he When Dr. Gardner left at 10:30 o'clock he said he would not return unless telephoned for. The rooms of Private Secretary Halford and other offices in the building will remain open all night, and intelligence of any change for the worse will be promptly communicated.

The physicians seem of the opinion that the great change, if it came at all to-night, would come, as so frequently happens in consumptive cases, just before dawn, when vitality is at its lowest ebb.

Whereabouts of the Cabinet

Whereabouts of the Cabinet.

Attorney General Miller, who is now the only member of the Cabinet in the city, called at the White House about 10 o'clock, and was very much pained to learn that Mrs. Harrison's condition was so much worse than when he left here for Chicago Tuesday last. It was stated at the White House that none of the Cabinet have been summoned to the city in anticipation of a fatal termination of Mrs. Harrison's illness. Secretaries Tracy, Noble and Postmaster General Wanamaker are still in Chicago, but will leave to-night at 11 o'clock for Washington. Secretary John W. Foster is at Evansyille, Ind., and will probably start for Washington to-morrow. Secretary Rusk is in Wisconsin, Secretary Foster is at Davenport, Ia., and Secretary Elkins is in West Virginia.

FLORIDA'S LATEST BACE WAR.

Negroes Well Armed and Defiant, but the Worst Is Probably Over.

TITUSVILLE, FLA., Oct. 23.-A Sheriff's pos sent out at noon to-day to arrest the ring-leader of the negroes in last night's shoot-ing affray was resisted and fired upon. The posse escaped with a few scratches, but the negro ringleader was killed and four others wounded. The Governor of Florida has been telegraphed for military assistance, and Stanford has offered help, but cool heads here believe that the crisis has passed. passed.

The white citizens are armed and watchful, but the supply of rifles is rather deficient. The negroes are well armed and are in camp about one mile from town. The Conner's inquest has been held to-day on the body of the negro killed last night. The verdict was that he "was killed while resisting officers by a shot fired by some paragon unknown."

is Tragic, and Furnishes a Plot for s Blood-Curdling Drama—How a Woman Who Was Forced Into a Distastefu Marriage Secured Her Revenge.

BERLIN'S SENSATION.

OCTOBER 24

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The argest of a servant girl named Schemp has resulted in the revelation of sensational details concerning the murder of the garden manager, Gerson Herz. When the murder was first discovered Fran Herz and her husband's bookkeeper, who had disappeared, were sup-posed to have done the deed with their own hands. Frau Herz, however, is found to The Family Circle Around Her Bed- have been only the instigator of the murder. She had always hated her husband, whom she had been compelled to marry by her father because he was rich.

She had always hated her husband, whom she had been compelled to marry by her father because he was rich.

Immediately after her marriage she resumed her intimacy with her former lover, bribing the servant girl, Schemp, to keep the secret and aid her in smuggling the man into the house during her husband's absence. When her old lover went to America Frau Herz became infatuated with her husband's head bookkeeper. Schemp meantime had left her service. Two weeks ago Frau Herz went to Ulm, looked up Schemp, and told her that Herr Herz must be got out of the way so that she and the bookkeeper might marry. Finally she offered Schemp a large sum of money to murder Herr Herz.

Schemp accepted the commission and hired her brother, a coachman in Langenau, to help her. The brother and sister went to Billigheim on the following afternoon. In the evening they concealed themselves by the side of the road over which Herr Herz nassed from his factory to his home. The coachman knocked Herz down, and he and his sister then stabbed and strangled him to death. They rified his pockets, so as to give the idea that robbery was their motive, but they left Herz's gold watch in his pocket and a diamond ring on his finger, so the police were convinced as soon as they found the body that money was not the object of the crime. Suspicion fell upon the Schemp woman, who had been seen in the neighborhood shortly before the murder, and an hour after was noticed to be hurrying off in a state of high excitement. She was arrested and confessed everything. When the police arrived at her brother's house they found him hanging from the limb of a tree in the back yard. He had been dead several hours.

Frau hierz denies all of Schemp's accusations, and says, there is a conspiracy against her. The bookkeeper denies that he was intimate with Frau Herz, or knew of any plot against her husband. The trial of the prisoners will probably be long and hard fought, as Frau Herz is rich enough to engage the most expensive legal talent in her defense.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Sad Tragedy at Buffalo-A Man Sets Snare for Chicken Thieves and Is Shot by His Own Weapon-The Trap Worked Only Too Well.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.-[Special.]-A remarkable tragedy occurred here to-day, in which a would-be thief-taker was caught in his own trap and died before he could give an explanation. A careful examination of the premises and testimony of his family reveal the following story:

Edward Kirk, of Winslow avenue, has been raising fine poultry for some time past. He has had great success, but has been troubled by thieves. Somebody for weeks has lifted a fine brace of spring pullets almost every night, and Kirk has laid awake in vain to catch the miscreant. Winslow avenue is just beyond the thickly inhabited portion of the town and not vigilantly patrolled by the police nor very well lighted. The thief operated so silly as to leave no trace or clew to his identity.

Mr. Kirk at last hit on a pian to punish the rascals. He rigued a shotgun just inside the pen door, so that anyone who trifled with the lock would move a wire which was attached to the trigger.

Nobody in Kirk's family was allowed to go near the pen except himself. To-day about noon he went out to feed his poultry when his wife was startled by the discourge of a Edward Kirk, of Winslow avenue, has

his wife was startled by the discharge of a gun. Running into the yard she found her husband lying in front of the coop, with blood pouring from a ghastly wound in his

throat.

The gunshot wound had torn the arteries and the trachea so that blood was fast filling his lungs. Dectors soon arrived, but the man died within 15 minutes. He had planned his thief trap to do its work only too well.

ROBBED OF HIS COURT JEWELS.

The Secretary of the Italian Legation Treated Badly in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Marquis
Imperialle, Secretary of the Italian Legation, has no regrets because Columbus dis covered America, but the Marquis has good reason for regretting that he went to Chi-cago to attend the World's Fair celebration. He returned to Washington to-night with the other members of the diplomatic corps minus \$50 in cash and all of his court jewels minus \$50 in cash and all of his court jewels and decorations, which some light-fingered "gent" relieved him of while he was a guest at the Hotel Lexington.

It is unfortunate that such a loss should fall upon a member of the Italian legation, in view of the prominence Italy and her people play in the Columbus celebration. The Marquis does not mourn over the \$50 as he does over the loss of his jewels and decorations. He delighted to display them at the White House on state occasions and other public demonstrations, and he prob-

other public demonstrations, and he prob ably feels that he may not be able to keep up his social popularity without his decorations BANDIT PERRY CAUGHT.

He Enjoyed Only Eight Hours of Limit

Liberty Within Prison Walls. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 23.-Oliver Curtis Perry has been recaptured and is now safe in a dungeon cell in Auburn prison. He was found at 1:30 o'clock, after eight hours of limited liberty, hiding in the marble shop. The stowaway at once started in a race for liberty, closely pursued by several prison guards. He ran into the tailor shop, where he was met by one of the watchers, who thrust a bulls-eye lantern and a revolver in

thrust a bulls-eye lantern and a revolver in his face. Perry at once withdrew, out in his precipitate retreat he rushed directly into the arms of Keeper Smith.

The desperado did not surrender immediately, but made an attempt to kill the keeper with a large stone. Smith retaliated by striking Perry on the head with a heavy cane. This ended the scrimmage, and the bold express robber was carried to a cell from which it is unlikely he will ever escape.

NOT RIPE FOR A REPUBLIC. archists Win the Portuguese Election

by a Large Majority. Lisbox, Oct. 23.—The general elections were held in Portugal to-day. Four Monarchist and two Republicans have been elected for Lisbon, and three Monarchists and one Republican for Oporto. The returns so far in dicate that the Cabinet will have a large majority.

Election riots occurred at Cintra and other

laces, and many persons were in the riots were suppressed by troops.

NO SOCIALISTS NEED APPLY. Government Spies in the German Army

Ferret Out Opinions of Privates.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—A Bavarian Socialist organ publishes a letter and code of secret orrespondence alleged to have been formulated by the Government to enable the civil authorities to inform the War Office of the political opinions of army recruits, with the special view of enabling the military authorities to exclude Socialists from the army as much as possible.

ITALIANS AGAINST RUSSIANS.

One Dead and Another Dying After a Nationality Fight Near Huntingdon. HUNTINGDON, Oct. 23.—Two Italians working in a stone quarry here made at astack on two Russian quarrymen named Michael Stone and Lawrence Krutika, yesterday, near Union Furnace.

Krutika was shot through the heart and instantly killed, and Stone was stabbed and is in a dangerous condition. The murderers escaped. HUNTINGDON, Oct. 23 .- Two Italians work

A Western Lawyer Wins a Wife While Wooing Her Sister Through

LONG DISTANCE EFFUSIONS

He Followed His Photo Across the Continent and

THE MAIDEN DID THE REST.

She Met Him at the Depot, Identified Him, Liked Eim and

ACTIONS PROVE SHE WILL MARRY HIM

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- Colonel J. Kennedy Stout, 43 years old, a wealthy lawyer of Spokane Falls, Wash., and a member of Governor Ferry's personal staff, is a principal in a romantic courtship by mail, which will culminate in his wedding Tuesday evening to Miss Ida Homan, of Williamsburg, whom he has never seen. The link which will bring about the union was furnished by Miss Gertie Homan, sister of the prospective

bride,
Colonel Stout became acquainted with
Miss Gertie when she played Little Lord Fauntleroy in Spokane Falls some time ago. He wrote her, and some of the letters received at home were answered by Miss Ida. In that way a correspondence opened. There was a conditional proposal by mail and an acceptance on the same basic. Colonel Stowt has been in Chicago for several days at the Columbian celebration. He left Chicago Friday night and telegraphed that he would be in New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Ida, armed with his latest photograph, determined to be the first to meet him.

She Was There on Schedule Time. Long before the time for the train bearing Colonel Stout to arrive at the Jersey City depot, Miss Ida was there. The earliest train was due at 1:51 o'clock. Miss Homan's especial escort was a stout man, wearing a silk hat and whiskers. Then

wearing a silk hat and whiskers. Then there was another young woman, wearing a fawn-colored frock and a nervous expression. She was accompanied by a second young man, also with a silk hat and a silender mustache.

The quartet walked into the waiting room with an air of seeming unconcern. Miss Homan was the calmest of the four. They talked, but the conversation was spasmedic. Miss Homan looked up at the big clock at 1:49, and at 1:50 the party strolled solemnly out to the high iron sence. Then Miss Homan heaved a nervous sigh and began a promenade with her escort up and down in fiont of the ticket punchers.

After a ten-minutes' walk the gentleman with the whiskers interviewed a functionary and found that the train was half an hour late. The party then filed through the ticket gates and walked nervousiy along the platform by the railway tracks. The specified half hour passed, and still the Chicago limited had not appeared. Then somebody walked up not appeared. Then some not appeared the ticket gates and walked nor appeared. Then some not appeared the ticket gates and walked nor ap

Hope Deferred for an Hour or So It takes grit to lotter seronely when waitng for a train an hour late that bears your fate in the shape of a man you have never met. Miss Homan proved that she possessed enough of that quality to undergo the expeenough of that quality to undergo the experience without apparent tremor. Train after train arrived. The young woman in the fawn-colored gown had long since collapsed.

Just when hope was at its lowest ebb the long line of sleepers composing the Western limited crept around the curve approaching the station and steamed into the big building. Miss Homan sprang up with alacrity and, accompanied by her escort, walked down to the forward sleeper. Then came the very worst part of the situation, the scanning of each masculine face in the endeavor to recognize that of her future husband.

A stream of men of high and low degree

hand.

A stream of men of high and low degree rushed by, carrying all sorts of baggage. Miss Homan's emotions were written in her countenance. A rather handsome man passed by. He looked at Miss Homan and Miss Homan looked back again with an optical interrogation. Then another woman came up and threw her arms around the stranger. A red nosed man with eye glasses walked straight toward the waiting pair. Miss Homan's face said, as plain as words could have done:

ould have done:
"Horrors! I hope it ain't him." It was not. The Right Man Turns Up at Last. Then down in the line of hurrying passes gers a big, good-looking chap was seen re-garding Miss Homan attentively. He was dressed in a long uister and carried a traveling bag slung over one of his broad shoul-ders. It was Colonel J. Kennedy Stout. He

ing bag slung over one of his broad shoulders. It was Colonel J. Kennedy Stout. He had seen his fiance before she saw him, and the smile on his face was one of boundless satisfaction. He stepped right out of the crowd, and then Miss Homan saw him for the first time. She took two quick steps forward and held outher hand. Mr. Stout grasped it with true Western frankness.

"I'm so glad to see vou," said Miss Homan. "And I'm so sorry to have kept you waiting," replied Mr. Stout.

Then an introduction to Miss Homan's escort followed and the meeting was over. The trio strolled down to the truck where the young woman in the fawn-colored gown was waiting. More introductions followed, and then the entire party walked down to the Brooklyn annex boat. Miss Homan's friends considerately walked ahead to give her and Mr. Stout a chance to get acquainted. There was no difficulty about that. Before the boat was reached they were walking very close together and laughing at every step. Then they took seats on the starboard side and chatted merrily while the gay old gondols wheesed and puffed and carried them around the Battery and up the East river to the wharf. There they took a car for the residence of Miss Homan's parents.

DEPEW CALLED BY SOCIALISTS For Declaring They Are Always Forced to

Leave Their Native Land. CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Socialists, this afternoon, Tommy cising certain passages of Chauncey Depew speech. In one part of the speech Mr. Depew speaks of socialism finding a foot-Depew speaks of socialism finding a foothold in America, and that socialism finds disciples only among those who are forced to fly from their native hands.

Morgan was severe in his criticism. He claimed that Mr. Depew, as one of the greatest orators in the United States, should know better than to make such assertiona. "He either does not know what socialism is," continued Morgan, "or wilfully misrepresents it," Morgan's argument was finally placed before the gathering in a form of a resolution in which that portion of Mr. Depew's speech is denounced.

A Homestend Man Killed. DuBois, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Michael Devine, a young man employed by the Drake & Stratton Company on the work of sinking a coal shaft here for the Berwind-White Coal Company, was killed at the mine Saturday night by falling from the top to the bottom of the shaft. He fell out of a bucket and the drop was a sheer fall of 195 feet. Devine came here two months ago from Homestead, where the body will be sent to-morrow for burial.

An Anarchist Riot in Paris. PARIS, Oct. 28.—An Anarchist meeting held in the St. Denis quarter to-day terminated in a melec, in which knives and revolvers were freely used. Several persons, including a number of gendarmes, were wounded. Four Anarchists were arrested.

Inflicted by the Antiers of the Enraged

by One of His Pets-Fifty Wounds

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.-John Ford, aged 50 years, a keeper at the Zoological Garden, had a terrible encounter this afternoon with an infuriated elk and received injuries which resulted to-night in his death. Ford was an old keeper at the garden and his business was to feed the elk and buffalo. Among the elks was a magnificent specimen of the race from the Rocky Mountains. The animal was of uncertain temper, and at times gave way to outbursts of furious rage, during which it was dangerous to enter the pen.

gave way to outbursts of inrious rage, during which it was dangerous to enter the pen.

When Ford came around to-day on his usual feeding round, the animal was quietly grazing, and the keeper entered the enclosuse without a shought of danger. Ford walked to the feeding trough and, turning his back to the elk, began to pour the feed into its receptacle. The first intimation of danger he had was an angry snort from the elk, and as he turned the animal charged upon him, and its heavy, wide-spreading antiers struck him in the side. The blow threw the man across the trough, and while lying on his back unable to defend himself, the furious animal dealt blow after blow upon his recumbent figure.

The screams of Ford, the shrill cries of the elk and the commotion among the other animals attracted the attention of the other keepers. Some half a dozen of them entered the pen and drove the elk from his victim. Ford was picked up, covered with blood and only partially conscious, and borne from the pen. He was taken to a hospital, where an examination showed over 50 cuts and lacerations on his body that the horns of the elk had inflicted on him. Ford had, also, several ribs broken. He lived several hours, but died to-night from his injuries.

BEATING THE BIG FOUR.

potters Find Out How Conductors Can Safely Knock Down Cash Fares-Even Printed Receipt Books With Stubs Can

Be Duplicated and Used, COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23 .- [Special.]-For some time the passenger department of the Big Four Railroad has been cognizant of the fact that it was being systematically robbed, as the money received by the sale f tickets and for cash fares fell far below what it should have been, considering the enormous businass it does.

The tickets taken upon the trains tallied xactly with the report made by ticket agents and so the company came to the conclusion that it was being swindled in some manner out of its just dues in cash fares received by conductors on trains, the biggest leakage being between this city and Cleveland, although there was a shortage on the Cincincated discountries of the cinci

though there was a shortage on she Cincinnati division.

When a passenger pays cash to a conductor the latter gives him a receipt, which shows the points he traveled from and to, date of trip and the amount of money paid. The stub is just like the original receipt, and the cash the conductor turns in must of course tally with his cash sheet.

Spotters were put on trains, but nothing developed. Finally the matter was put in the hands of the Mowatt Detective Agency, of Cleveland, and in a short time the secret was found out, and was very simple. Duplicate receipt books were reprinted by printers in the employ of some of the conductors, and about half the cash received was receipted for from these books. Arrests will follow, it is said, in a few days.

said, became an English spy a few years ago and left this country last spring. At that time it was reported that he carried with him important information relative to the movements of certain secret Irish associations in this country. Irish leaders declare as positively as if they had personal knowledge that Haynes is no other than Hayes, the spy, and that the spelling of his name was either a typographical error or had been done purposely by himself in order to conceal his identity.

Hayes' evidence last week, they say, showed that he was an English spy; that he had been in America during 1890, and that he was employed by the Government in making secret inquiries during the Parnell trial, all facts which go to prove the identity of the man. Hayes at one time figured conspicuously in secret Irish organizations. He was Grand Organizer of the Fenian Brothhood, and chief superintendent of the distribution of dynamite in England, and, therefore, knew all the workings of the organization. Some years ago Irish leaders were aroused by the fact that their greatest secrets were known in England and all movements were nipped in the bud. Hayes was snapected of betraying the secrets of the organizations and was watched with suspicion by many Irish leaders, and finally barred out from the organizations altogether.

SINGERS PLENTIFUL.

Frank Damrosch's Free Class Number

2.500 at the First Lesson. NEW YORK, April 23.- [Special.] -The old hall in the basement of the Cooper Union contained this afternoon fully 3,500 young men and women, principally the latter, gathered in the hall in response to the invi-tation extended by Mr. Frank Damrosch to all who wanted to join the people's singing classes organized by him. It has long been Mr. Damrosch's intention to form an enormous singing class for the benefit of those who are gifted with really good voices and yet have no opportunity of cultivating than

them.

He explained the object of the meeting snd proceeded at once to business. When the lesson was over the 2,000 girls and young men were dismissed. That all were delighted by their first lesson was evident. As for Mr. Damrosch, he was greatly pleased with his pupils, and says that he expects to find some great singers among them.

NEILL OWNS TO THREE MURDERS.

He Wants an Interview With His Fiance Before He Goes to the Scaffold.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The News of the World declares that it is in a position to state that Nell, the doomed woman-poisoner, in an interview in jail, confessed that he poisoned Matilda Clover, Emma Shrivell and Alice Marsh, but declared that he had not poisoned Ellen Donworth, and said that up to the last moment he had had a feeling that he would be acquitted. Since he was sentenced, Neill has been as impassive and cool as before. When he was taken to Wandworth jail Friday night, he said:

"Thank heaven, it is all over! The Judge was dead against me, but perhaps that was his duty."

On Saturday Neill asked to be allowed before the day set for his execution to see Laura Sabbatini, to whom he was engaged to be married. Before He Goes to the Scaffold.

PLEASURE BOATS BURNED.

The Steamer Jamestown, Chau Favorite, Goes Up in Smoke. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.-The steame Jamestown and City of Eric and a private naptha launch burned to the water's edge to-day. The Jamestown was the largest steamer on Chautauqua Lake. Loss, \$20,000; insurace small.

A West Virginia Powder Explosion. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 23.—The large powder mill plant at Kellogg, two miles below this city, owned by the Continental Powder Company of New York, blew up to-day at 4 o'clock with terrific force, shaking the ground for miles and demolishing the entire plant. The loss by the explosion will reach \$20,000. No one was hurt.

A Fleeing Millionaire Traced. A Fleeing Millionaire Traced.

Saw Francisco, Oct. 22.—The policejhave suc ceeded in tracing Dr. Tynan, the Modesto millionaire who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago. Last Thursday he was seen in Sacramento and purchased a ticket to New York, giving his name as Stanley, his mother's maiden name. The police think he is going to Europe.

SUPPORT PECK

In His Statements as to the Renefits of Protection to Workingmen.

A REPLY TO DEMOCRATS

Who Have Been Demanding Particulars of Prosperity.

A Sweeping Broadside From the Republican National Committee-Commissioner Peck's Report More Than Confirmed-Hundreds of Firms Found That Have Increased Their Workmen's Wages Materially Since the Passage of the McKinley Bill - A Clamor for Names That Is More Than

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,) NEW YORK, Oct. 23.-The Repub-

lican National Committee has issued a circular in reply to a request from Democrats for the names of manufacturers from whom Commissioner Peck obtained his statistics. It is as follows: Out of the depths into which the publi-

cation of Commissioner Peck's report plunged them on the question of whether or no the McKinley tariff had been productive of good to this country, its industries, its shippings, its agriculture and its workingmen, the Democrats have been crying to all sorts and conditions of men crying to all sorts and conditions of men for rescue. They have larghed, they have scoffed, they have almost shed tears; they have invoked the aid. I letter writers, of orators and of such me libers of the party as, being Democrats as it or nothing, would consent to lend the burden of their condemnation help bury Mr. Peck and hide those fatal figures out of eight.

Mr. Peck, too, was a Democrat, but he had the facts before him and was forced by nature of his official occupation to "nothing extenuated in set down ought to malice." The latest cries with which they have tried to drive him to a recantation is

have tried to drive him to a recantation the clamor for "pames." Reply to the Demand for Names. When Mr. Peck said that his report was founded upon figures furnished by manufacturers the dumbfounded Democracy clutched at the straw and shouted "who are

they? Give us the names." The Republican National Committee is now in a position to furnish "names," and does so herewith to the number of 100 or more. That number is only a small portion of the entire collection which the committee has in keeping, and if the Demoratic railers at Mr. Peck and his character of those returns, as shown by the tables, as citations of this story, they may upon application see for themselves in suograph letters of manufacturers the prefe

sincentro vertible, that everything contained herein "is just as advertised." It is not known whether these manufacturers are those from whom Mr. Peck obtained his figures; but inasmuch as the list comprises leading manufacturers in all pranches, it is safe to assume that they are.

The Requests for Information. The Manufacturers' National Lesgue, Thomas C. Platt, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, James S. Thurston, Secretary, undertook, on learning of the anxiety on the part of the Democrats for "names to supply the want, so they sent out, shortly after the "names" cry went up, this circu-

The National Manufacturers League again The National Manufacturers' League again desires such thorough co-operation of business men during the present campaign in the circulation of statistical information and a full discussion of the principle of protection to American industry as will emphasize and forever settle the policy which the Republican party has always maintained. As a preliminary to more efficient organization, will you kindly furnish me immediately with the names of manufacturers in your vicinity. If names of firms or corporations are given, please also give names of partners or active managers, with postoffice address, and in all cases indicate the present political attitude, thus Mark active Republicans, A. R. Republicans, but not active, R. Democrats, D.

emocrats, D. Yours respectfully, T. C. Platt, Chairman Legislative Committee The Specific Information Obtained. When answers were received they fol-lowed with this, addressed to persons whose names had been obtained by means of the

first circular:

DEAR SIR—The Manufacturers' National League again desires such thorough co-operation of business men during the campaign in the circulation of specific information, and the full discussion of the principles of protection to American industries as will emphasize the policy which the Republican party has always maintained, and at the same time rebuke the enemies of American labor. If you approve the effort please indicate the fact. If you will cause documents to be distributed to your employes, state the number of voters employed. If other than English-speaking voters employed state the nationailty. They will be furnished free of expense. On biank below kindly give names and addresses of other manufacturers of your acquaintance who are known to favor protection to industry.

The Basis of the Statistics. first circular:

The Basis of the Statistics. The basis of the work of canvass having thus been established a third circular was issued. What it meant to accomplish the circular itself best tells:

Will you kindly furnish us with an im-nediate response to the following ques-

Will you kindly furnish us with an immediate response to the following questions:

First—How many people do you employ?
Second—What do you manufacture?
Third—Has your business increased under the McKinley tariff law?
Fourth—If so, what is the percentage of the increase in the amount paid for wages in the nine months of 1893, ending with september 30, over the amounts paid for the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891?

Then, in response, began to roll in unexpected volume the evidences, now recorded and preserved by the League, for the benefit of the doubting Democratic voters of the truthfulness of Mr. Peck's report. They do not leave the free traders a leg to stand upon.

The inquiries cover New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, embrace every variety of manufactures and the results, which have been tabulated form, have been handed over to the National Committee, ought to satisfy the curiosity of Roger Q. Mills himself.

Some of the Negative Replies.

Some of the Negative Replies.

There are some cases in the large number gathered in which the correspondents have answered "No" to the question, "Has your business increased under the McKinley tariff law?" A notable one of those is the firm of W. S. Peck & Co., wholessle manufacturers of clothing, who employ 460