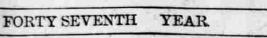
SEND YOUR ADLETS EARLY

For The Sunday Dispatch, in Order That They May Be Properly Classified.



the south.

ance.

kinds.

of the connecting wires.

PITTSBURG, OCTOBER 29. SATURDAY,

The Pittsburg Dispatch. 1892-TWELVE PAGES

SEND YOUR ADLETS EARLY

For The Sunday Dispatch, in Order That They May Be Properly Classified.

PRIVATE IAMS

THREE CENTS.

TELLS HIS STORY.

He Describes in Court His Sen-

sations While Hanging

Up by the Thum bs.

DIDN'T LIKE MR. FRICK

But That Was Not His Reason for

Commending the Assassin.

Thought at First His Punishment Was

Nothing but a Joke - The Private

Narrates His Drumming Out of Camp

-The Clothes Given Him Were Not a

Good Fit-Got Into a Freight Car and

Put on Another Suit-The Witness

Subjected to a Severe Cross-Exami-

nation-What the Defense Expects to

Prove - The Court Decides That It

"On the atternoon of July 23 last," said

Private Iams, yesterday, as he described

the events which caused him to bring suit

against Colonel Streator, Colonel Hawkins

and Dr. Grimm, "I was lying near Colonel

Has Jurisdiction.



The Cream City Swept by the Disfiguring and Death-Dealing Destroyer.

BIG STORE BLOCKS MELTED LIKE WAX

While the Scenes and Incidents of the Great Chicago Fire Were Duplicated.

THE LOSS FIGURED UP IS NEARLY \$8,000,000.

The Ecction Inhabited by the Poor and Needy Fuffers Most From the Devouring Hement,

Great Hardships Sure to Follow-A Strong Gale Fanned the Flames-After Devastating Acres the Fire Leaped the River and Cut a Wide Swath-Chicago Quickly Responds to the Cry for Aid-Not a Single House Now Standing on Eight Streets-The Blaze Seen in the Windy City-Remarkable Rapidity of the Awful Destruction-After Burning Seven Hours Fiercely Heroic Workers Check the Red Terror-Heavy Loss of Life Looked For.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28 .- Scores of blocks of Milwankee's largest business firms, together with hundreds of frame houses, were destroyed by fire to-night. At this hour the conflagration is increasing and spread-

The fire broke out at 5:30 o'clock in an oll establishment on East Water street, near the river. The flames, driven by the fearful horricane which was blowing, spread with frightful rapidity to the lake, over half a mile to the east.

It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy. Even a complete list of the big houses cannot be obtained, while to these must be added the



the most pitiful sights were seen. In one place half a dozen poultry cars stood, filled with ducks and chickens. It was impossible ALL QUARTERS. to move the cars, while the sides, made of One Elegant Mansion Destroyed - The heavy wire string protected with iron bars, prevented any humane persons from freeing House of Correction Threatened-The Erratic Course of the Flames - Aid the ducks. So there they remained and were roasted alive, the cries being drowned nue Cutter. by the roar of the flames.

From Other Cities--Help From a Reve-MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.-[Special.]-To make the efforts of the firamen still less use-As soon as the destruction of the railroad

freight yards was assured, the wind, as if ful to-night, it seemed that an organized prompted by malice, veered from the west band of firebugs must have attemptto destroy the city. From time of the first alarm the to the north. Had it remained in the west ed the fire would have exhausted itself in the the fire bells were kept ringing constantly. Alarms came in from all sides. Fortulake; but with the new impetus it swept to In a moment three terrific explosions nately most of the fires were of little importance, but the elegant residence

occurred. This was caused by the big storehouses of the gas works, which blew of L. F. Hodges, Ninth and Cedar streets, was destroyed. A few minutes later an alarm came in from the House of Cor-rection. The blaze there, however, was soon extinguished by the fire appliances in the building. Owing to the thousands of persons who up one after another. The explosions alone represented a loss of \$1,000,000, the plants having been recently erected at that cost. With the destruction of the gas works half the city was put in darkness, the greater part of the Eastside having already been cut off from electric lights by the burning A Large Loss of Life Probable.

Owing to the thousands of persons who crowded the streets the police were unable to do effective work. The men on duty were lost in the immense crowds. As a precautionary measure the Light Horse Squadron and the Fourth Battalion were called out to assist in patrolling the streets. While the fire was at its fiercest and at its northern limit the first aid was received from outside sources. This was in the shape of two engines, one each from Wau-kesha and Racine. It was 11:30 before the first four of the nine engines from Chicago How many lives have been lost is not known, but from the reports coming in it would seem that the number will be considerable. At 9 o'clock the captain of the live-saving station reported that four of his men had been buried beneath a falling first four of the nine engines from Chicago

wall on Broadway as they were going along the street in the endeavor to lend assistarrived. arrived. So far only two fatalities are known. One of these was a fireman killed by a fall-ing wall, and the other a woman suffocated. Four persons, however, have been taken to The scenes in the lurid district rivaled those in Chicago in the days of the big fire. the Emergency Hospital, while still others are reparted at other hospitals. At mid-Men, women and children crowded the The flames showed considerable eccen-tricity in their ravages. They would jump across buildings for about a block, leaving them untouched, only to return later and wipe them out in spite of the efforts of the forement who fought couldnot be caused to be about the streets endeavoring to save their property from the doomed dwellings. Beds and crockery were thrown pell mell from the windows and piled up in the streets. Men rushed frantically

from store to store in the wholesale district, firemen, who fought gallantly against the heavy odds. appropriating wagons or carts with which to remove their goods. Citizens from all parts of the city assisted in the work, and men dressed in rich clothes and wearing silk

heavy odds. Captain Davis, of the revenue cutter Johnson, tendered his crew to Ohief Foley, for use in fighting the fire. They were gratefully accepted and relieved the firemen in places where they had become exhausted by their hard fight. This reserve force came just in time, and the Johnson's men fought gallantly and effectively.

NEARLY \$6,000,000 LOST.

humanity, nearly everyone being loaded down with household utenoils. A reporter An Estimate by Insurance Men, Who Say Half of It Is Covered. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28 .- Leading insurnce men say that about half of the loss is covered by insurance. They estimate the could of the furniture. Though he had but

big losses as follows: Bubb & Kipp, furniture, \$300,000 : J. E. Pat-Bubb & Kipp, furniture, \$300,000 : J. E. Pat-ton & Co., olis and paints, \$250,000; J. P. Kissinger, wholesale liquors, \$73,000; Mil-waukee Mirror Works, \$30,000; B. Leiders-dorf, tobacco, \$250,000; Gugler Lithograph Company, \$100,000; Boundy, Beckham & Co., wholesale produce, \$300,000; H. S. Chertel & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,000; J. Weilmare & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,000; North-western freight houses, contents and cars, \$300,000; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western freight houses, \$500,000; McLanden Hotel, \$35,000; P. Flugers Com-pany, confectionery, \$35,000; Sauer & Co., rlove manufacturers, \$10,000; fitv smaller business houses, \$500,000; So dwellings and cottages, \$500,000; F. P. Bohm & Co., drugs, \$150,000; Weisel & Wilter, machinery, \$100,000; Toepter & Sons, machinery, \$40,000; Baviey & Sons, machinery, \$50,000; Bauer & Co., procers, \$250,000; Ferneker & Bro, confec-tionery, \$25,000; Delaware & Quentin, tool shop, \$35,000; Milwankee Bag Company, \$50, 000; A. J. Hilbert & Co., flavoring; extract, \$4,000; total, \$5,775,000. a few blocks to go before he reached the place the building was on fire, his mother Eastside would go. The flames were burnbut little hope of saving the printing press. Embers and blazing fragments of paper and cloth were being carried through the air by the high wind. Finally a force of printers pails of water, succeeded in saving the building. The burned district includes the south

Machinery Hall. A score or more of fires started in differ-ent parts of the city. Should a fire get any headway, there is no telling where it would stop, as the hurricane now blowing would probably render the work of the firemen in-effectual. Telegraphic advices from many points in the North and Northwest indicate that a regular gale is blowing, the wind in some places reaching the valority of 60 EVIDENCE OF FIRE BUGS IN THE SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS OF

that a regular gale is blowing, the wind in some places reaching the velocity of 60 miles an hour. "Fifty-nine miles an hour and still blow-ing" was the record marked down by Chief Signal Officer Frankenfield to-night at the local weather bureau. "This is the hardest blow of the year," he said. "It's all right for this side of the lake, but there must have been lively times on the other side," he added. Fire alarms are coming in so rapidly that the firemen have not had a moment's rest since 5 o'clock. The fires so far have only been incipient however, not exceeding \$3,000.

men the blaze was confined to the roof of Machinery Hall.

SEEN FROM CHICAGO.

The Reflection From Milwaukee a Grand Spectacle From the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-The reflection on the skies caused by the burning city 85 miles away to the north was distinctly visible from the Auditorium tower. In the northwest an ominous red glare lit up the heav-

west an ominous red glare lit up the heav-ens, rising and falling as the flames leaped upward or temporarily died away. Great red clouds hung over that city and were borne by the winds far out over the stormy lake. For several hours the weird sight was witnessed by those who had ascended the tower, and many were the ex-pressions of sympathy.

FIREMEN EXHAUSTED.

Milwaukee Sends an Appeal for Another Contingent of the Chicago Force.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-At 11:30 Fire Marshab Swence received a telegram from Beaver Falls Workmen Decide to Mayor P. J. Somers, of Milwaukee, saying that the men of his fire department were

exhausted and that he must have more help. He asked for five more engines. Fire Marshal Swence did not set at once, but waited to hear from Fire Marshal Musham, who went to Milwaukee on the TILL THE LAST GUN IS FIRED. train at 9:30. They Roundly Denounce the Business Men's

BRECKENRIDGE IN JERSEY.

The Silver-Tongued Kentuckian Talks to an Audience of College Boys.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.-Hon. William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, this evening addressed a large meeting of college men and their friends in the gymnasium, under the auspices of the Cleveland Cinb. In his opening remarks Mr. Breckenridge his opening remarks Mr. Breekenridge spoke of the satisfaction he took in address-ing a college audience. "College men," he said, "are the coming generation of poli-ticians, and therefore, greater accuracy of expression will be demanded of me." He gave the Republicans credit for being so sincere in their beliefs, but said he was unalterably opposed to the opinions held by them. The success of the Democratic party was flecessary for the reforms so sadly needed in the administration of the Government. The suspicion in any country that the ballot could

some of the more .conservative workingmen feared that the radicals might make themselves too conspicuous, to the possible discredit of the occasion. But they were agreeably disappointed. suspicion in any country that the ballot could be purchased in such a manner as to keep a The meeting was as big a one as the most enthusiatic striker could have desired, but party constantly in power was the immedi-ate call for the overthrow of that party. The it was orderly and in earnest. J. P. ate call for the overthrow of that party. The adoption of the Australian ballot was a confession of the lack of confidence the American voter felt in himself. The protective tariff was the means of keeping in ease those who had the power of levying it, while the laborer, by the sweat of whose how it was maintained lived a life of unof Pittsburg.



General Stevenson's Note of Acceptance

Again Delayed-He Says He Is Too Busy on the Stump - Rumor Has It That Grover Doesn't Like His Style of a Missive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-[Special.]-In re-gard to his letter of acceptance General Stevenson said to-day that it was not yet ready and would not be sent to the committee for several days. He is too busy making speeches, he says, having addressed 58 large audiences so far.

In this connection the most interesting rumor of the campaign was in circulation to the effect that Mr. Cleveland and General Stevenson

BEAVER FALLS, Oct. 28 .- The meeting cannot agree upon certain matters in the letter that has been submitted to Mr. Cleveof workingmen held here to-night under the land. On just what points the gentlemen disagree is not mentioned and cannot be as-certained, but it is said that General Stev-enson is firm and does not seem disposed to yield his opinions to those of Mr. Cleve-iand auspices of the Amalgamated Association was very largely attended. Visitors were here from Pittsburg and the manufacturing towns in the river valleys, while all the places in this vicinity were represented. There has been much apprehension pro-fessed among certain elements here that the meeting would be a turbulent one, and even

iand. In support of the rumor the fact of Gen-eral Stevenson spent several hours with Mr. Cleveland on both the morning after his arrival and yesterday is cited. The fact that it was announced on the day of General Stevenson's arrival that his letter would probably be sent to the committee the next day, and

that it has not yet been sent, and that Gen-eral Stevenson refuses to discuss it further than to say that it will not be ready for several days, seems to lend color to the ru-mor of the disagreement between the candi-

Sheehan presided. The speakers were J. dates. W. Brown, George Casner and Ike Broom, At the National Democratic headquarters of Beaver Falls, and President-elect Garthe rumor of the delay in General Steven-son's letter being caused by a disagreement with Mr. Cleveland was emphatically land, Richard Nichols and J. P. Sheehan, denied, President Sheehan deprecated the

till a rain shower was over having fun with some other men. Then an officer told us to fall in, and when we had gotten in line on

Streator's tent, in the camp of the Provisional Brigade, at Swissvale. I was stretched out on a gum blanket, reading a book, when Sergeant Russell came out ot Colonel Streator's tent and said: 'Frick's heen shot.' I thought he was guying, and told him so. Russell repeated that Frick had been shot, and I said: 'Hurrah for the man who done it!"

"Colonel Streator came out and asked who had said this, but I didn't tell him



Frank P. Jams, One of the Count el for the Prosention.

smal individual losses of hundreds of small roperty owners whose houses and houseold goods have been destroyed. As it is, he loss will probably amount to \$6,000,000 or \$10,000,000.

Hurricane Too Much for the Department. The tract burned is over half a mile wide east and west, and a mile north and south, commencing in the establishment of the Union Oil Company, at 275 East Water street. The fire was burning fiercely when the city department reached the scene Owing to the hurricane that was blowing

the men were utterly unable to do anything, and for any practical results might as well have done nothing. In spite of this the men worked bravely and did everything in their power, risking their lives in the burning buildings, and endeavoring by tearing down blocks in advance of the path of the fire, to check it. This was in vain, and all night long the flames continued on their way.

From the establishment on East Water street where the blaze started, the path of the fire was in the shape of an immense "V," the connecting point of the two bars being in the oil establishment while one line extended directly east to the lake, the other running to the lake in a southerly direction. Through immense factories from four to seven stories high, which were supposed to be freproof, the flames spread with as much case as through the frame cottages which they attacked further east.

In the Houses of the Poor.

After wiping out the factories and wholesale establishments, the fire found easy prey in the scores of blocks filled with frame houses which extend east of Milwaukee street. From these the flames leaped to the freight houses of the Milwauke, Lake Shore and Western. These caught fire on the extreme southern end, and in a moment were ablaze their whole length, over two blocks.

Adjoining the depots were the freight yards of the same railroad, as well as of the Chicago and Northwestern. These yards were filled with hundreds of loaded cars, all of which were quickly consumed. As soon as it was seen that the yards were in the path of the flames a score of switch engines were set to work in an endeavor to get the loaded cars out of the yard. The men worked bravely and succeeded in removing some of the trains, but they could only take them farther south than the yards, the north being blocked.

When the Fire Burst From Control. Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one

block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him, leaped across the street and began a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order F. Dohmen & Co., wholesale drugs; M. Bloch, wholesale liquor; Bub & Kipp's seven-story building, furniture factory; Roundy, Peekham & Co., wholesale grocers; Jacob Wellauer & Co. wholesale grocers; Johnson Bros,' cracker factory (American Bisenit Company); National Distillery Company.

The entire lower part of the Third ward, inhabited largely by poor Irish families, is devastated. About 300 cottages there were, destroyed, and the poor people are wandering about the streets, loudly lamenting their losa. Some plan of relief for them will no doubt be made, but at this time people seem to be so stunned that they are doing nothing.

Alarms are coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it is thought that firebugs are helping in the work of destruction. There are no steamers to combat these fires.

The elegant residence of L. F. Hodges, a

portion of the Third ward, and, in a general way, is bounded on the north by Buffalo street, on the east, the lake, and on the south and west by the river. Many Streets Utterly Wiped Out.

hats would be seen by the scores pushing or

pulling express wagons or huge delivery trucks loaded down with furniture of all

The streets south of Wisconsin were filled

with a pushing and scrambling mass of

whose home was one of those burned, seeing

the direction of the fire, hurried to his house

to remove his sick mother and save what he

having been carried out by the neighbors.

At the start it looked as if the whole

ing fiercely in the block south of the new

home of the Sentinel, and there seemed to be

was stationed on the roof, and, armed with

The Fire Outstripped Him.

On Water street, where the fire started, the blaze extended a little north of Buffalo street, nearly to Detroit. In this block, however, there were several buildings that The streets burned entirely and escaped. on which no houses or buildings are left standing, are Buffalo, Chicago, Menominee, Corcoran avenue, Erie, Polk, Oregon and Pierce. Besides these, East Water street is ruined from Detroit south to the river, and Broadway, Wilwankee, Jeflerson, Jackson, Van Buren and Cass

from Buffalo street south. During the course of the blaze a number of barns, together with a large livery stable, were burned. These were filled with horses, which were liberated by the police and the crowds of citizens. The horses, treed from stables, ran wildly about the streets, and before they could be caught a number of persons were run down and injured. Besides being in almost total darkness

the city is seriously crippled in many ways. The electric car lines to the Southside will stopped, as the wires are down. telephone company is badly crippled. But the most general effect is noticed in the lack of gas. With the destruction of the plant. darkness and a prospect of no breakfast fall upon many a household.

Poor People Lose Their All.

In many instances the people owned their own cottages, and their contents was all they had in the world. How they will get along during the winter is a mystery, unless relief comes to them from outside sources. Milwankee people will do all they can, and already the Germania Society, the leading German organization of the city, has come to the relief of the citizens. The society is holding a big fair, and at a special meeting of the directors this evening it was resolved to de-vote all the receipts to the work of relief. E. P. Bacon, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to-night called a meeting of citizens, to be held to morrow morning in the Board of Trade building, to arrange plans for raising money and aiding the

Probably the most efficient relief granted to-night was by Father Kehoe, of St. John's Cathedral, only a few blocks from the burned district. Father Kehoe threw open the doors of the edifice and turned into a big camp for the homeless. Sending priests out through the streets, he gathered a the sufferers until the limits of the big building were reached; then he opened the parochial school adjoining, and helped hundreds to find shelter who would otherwise have had to spend the night on the streets

THE CREAM CITY OF THE LAKES.

Something About the Place That Has Suffered So Severely.

Milwankee, "the Cream City of the Lakes," so called because of the color of the bricks of which most of its houses are built, has a population of about 205,000. The principal hotels and retail stores are on East Water street, Wisconsin and Second avenues, all wide and handsome thoroughfares

The city has a distinctive semi-foreign The city has a distinctive semi-foreign appearance. One hears the German lan-guage and sees German signs everywhere. Germans constitute one-half the population of Milwaukee. The city is also a rendez-yous for Scandinavian emigrants on their way to the West. Milwaukee has long rivaled Chicago as a lake port.

REFUBLICANS TO THE RESCUE The Central Committee of Chicago Forward

the First Outside Relief. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.-J. B. Clarke, Chair-

nan of the Central Republican Committee of this city, sent the following telegram to Henry C. Payne, a member of the Wiscon sin committee, at Milwaukee, at midnight last night: "I mail you draft for \$500 for relief of the

CLEVELAND VISITED, TOO. Two Fires Involve a Loss of \$250,000 and Loss of Life-Many Persons Injured by an Explosion-Teachout's Great Sash Factory Burned.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 .- Two fires which occurred to-day within an hour in the heart of the city caused a property loss of at least \$250,000, the loss of one life and the serious injury of half a dozen persons. Shortly before 11 o'clock an alarm called

the department to the works of the Cleveland Window Glass Company. The fire was quickly extinguished, and a search of the upper floor was made. At the head of the stairway Michael Sullivan and Kittie Nolan were found insensible. They had been suffocated by the smoke together. Miss Nolan died an hour later. Sullivan will

recover. The loss by fire to the window glass company was \$1,000, but the damage by water is estimated at \$15,000; fully sured. Before this fire had been extinguished another alarm called the department to the

another alarm called the department to the big sash and blind factory of A. Teachout & Co., fronting on Michigan street and ex-tending back to Canal street. The fire started in the warehouse, and before the firemen reached the scene the flames had spread to two other buildings connected with the warehouse by biddens and the forwith the warehouse by bridges, and the fire was beyond control.

Soon after the firemen began work an ex-plosion occurred in the paint room which blew the Michigan street front of the building across the street. Colonel C. C. Dewstoe was thrown backward by the explosion, and Harvey C. Beeson, of Detroit, was blown clear across the street and badly hurt. Fire-man Charles Weiler was badly injured in-ternally, Fireman John J. Kelly was badly cut, and Fireman Michael Maloney received

severe bruises in the side and chest. After the explosion the fire spread to the four-story brick block of M. Miltberger & Son, dealers in hides, adjoining, which was partly destroyed. L. C. Beardsley's Tin Can Works and Wood Bros.' Tile Works were also damaged. The loss of A. Teach-out & Co. is total and will reach \$200,000; insurance about \$100,000; Miltberger & Son, loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000; Wood

loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000; Wood Broa, loss, \$8,900; insurance, \$7,000; L. C. Beardsley, loss, \$500; insured.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AFIRE. Chicago in Danger of a Great Conflagration

-Everything as Dry as Tinder-Machin ery Hall Damaged-A Hurricane Blow ing All Over the Northwest,

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-The first fire of note in Jackson Park since the World's Fair buildings were begun started to-night in the main dome of the large Machinery Hall. It was caused by live coals from a tinner's furnace which had been left upon the roof. The heavy wind prevailing blew the coals from the furnace to the roof, and the blaze

was started. Several alarms were turned in, and finally a city alarm brought out half of the department. The fire burned for over an hour. but because of the small amount of woodwork on the building the damage was not as great as it might have been under other cir-

umstances. Owing to the height of the building the pressure was not sufficient to reach the fismes, and it was not until the City Department reached the scene that the

flames were subdued. The-wind had been blowing great gun all day, and it was increasing every minute, which caused great apprehension that "I mail you draft for \$500 for relief of the the fire would be communicated to adjoin-homeless families of Milwaukee. Pay same ing buildings, but by hard work of the fire-

requited toil. A NICE LEGAL POINT

brow it was maintained, lived a life of un-

That May Be Studied With Interest by All Contemplating Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28 -- Two points of some general interest were decided by Vice Chancellor Byrd to-day in the dual divorce proceedings between ex-Mayor Wm. Rice, of this city, and his wife. One point was whether the Trenton Postmaster should re-veal his office records to show if Mrs. Rice ver hired a letter box. The Vice Chancellor says to refuse to give this information. The other point refers to copies of letters from a woman named Sarah Bailey which Mrs. Rice found in her husband's desk some years ago. A peace was subsequently patched up between husband and wife, and Mrs. Rice consented to have the letters

destroyed. Since the present litigation was begun however, it turns out that Mrs. Rice made copies of the letters before the originals destroyed. The ex-Mayor's claim that the copies could not be admitted as evidence now, but the Vice Chancellor decides this point in favor of Mrs. Rice.

HEIRS IN A BOX.

A Small Scrap of Paper Makes a Big Difference to Some People.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.-A small scrap of paper discovered in an old safe was offered in probate to-day as a legal bequest of Andrew Sproule, an aged grocer of this city, who died in April, 1891, leaving a fortune of \$100,000. No will

could be found at the time, and letters of administration were issued to a sister of Mr. Sproule. Ten heirs shared in the estate, and four-fifths of these consented to the probation of the scrap, which transfers property worth \$5,000. The paper reads:

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1880.—Trans-ferred to Chandler H. Wainright 530 shares of Philadelphia and Comegis Cattle stock, the interest to be paid in the event of my death to Rehecca H. Lippincott and heirs, to have power to change security at any time to her benefit, and at her death the prin-tical text the principal for the prin-

for her benefit, and at her death the prin-cipal to go to my niece, Jennie R. Busby. ANDREW SPROULE. The power of attorney on the back of the certificate of the Philadelphia and Com-egie Cattle stock was on a blank and bears the signature of Mr. Sproule.

FROM A LIVING TOMB.

A Miner Released After Hours of Hard Work From a 315 Feet Cavity.

SHENANDOAH, PA., Oct. 28.-After having been imprisoned 26 hours by a fall of coal at Indian Ridge colliery, of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, Stiney Klemovich, a Polish miner, was released from his perilous position at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This rescue has been carried on

since the accident occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The man was con-fined, as it were, in a living tomb. He was forced by the falling coal into an almost re-cumbent position in a cavity 3 feet high by

5 feet long. On reaching the main part of the mine he was so delirious with joy at his escape that he kissed and hugged his deliverers. He was given stimulants and in half an hour was able to walk to his home. During his imprisonment he directed with his voice the movements of his resours.

LOCAL political points' which have been forgotten in the Presidental excitement in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

Eight Deaths From Foul Gas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28. - The eighth death within the week from the Mutual Fuel Company's water gas occurred to-day. Th latest victim was a dyer named Hubert at his boarding house on Wabash syenue

of the public meeting of citizens at the Opera House on Wednesday night. He said they had no right to assume to dictate to or attempt to hoodwink the working-men. He explained the aims of the Amalgamated Association, and dwelt on the benefits accruing to its members from association and unity of purpose and ac-

Stay With the Homesteaders

Interference.

CARNEGIE'S THREAT CALLED A BLUFF

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

Snap Judgment Roundly Denounced.

J. W. Brown, also of the Amalgamated Association, decried the meeting of Wednesday night, and declared that the workingmen were given no chance at that meeting. He said that the resolutions that were given out as embodying the sense of that meeting were not adopted by it in any true sense of the term. This was in reference to the fact, already stated, that there was no call for the negative vote on the resolutions favoring an ending of the strike, which Chairman Wallace subsequently explained was due to his alleged discovery that the strikers had packed the Opera House with men who were largely non-residents, and therefore not entitled to a vote as citizens of Beaver Falls. Mr. Brown told why the men had come

out, and enlogized the association. Re-ferring to the story that the company contemplated removing their mills from Beaver Falls, Mr. Brown said: "That is a rank chestnut. It is an idle threat that the con pany makes on every occasion of this kind, at all times and places." He asked why the business men of Beaver Falls didn't pelition the management of other idle mills here to resume operations, and denounced the action of the citizens' committee in interfering in the contest now being waged for the rights of organized labor. Mr. Garland also condemned the Citizens

Committee for interfering in the fight, and advised the people not to enter into any argument with the Carnegie Company as to what would or would not be done in event of an attempt to ignore the workingmen and resume work in the mills with nonunion labor.

Resolved to Fight to the Last.

The speech made by Mr. Casner was chiefly a review of the meeting on Wednesday night, and a denunciation of the alleged unfair and arbitrary methods adopted by those who organized it. Richard Nichols, who said he has worked for the Carnegie Company for years, scored the big corportion and Mr. Carnegie individually, His remarks developed much enthusiasm. After he had finished the following resolutions were offered: Resolved, That we, the members of the

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, at a joint meeting of three lodges, do approve these res lutions:

Resolved, That as we are out in defense of organized labor and unly understanding our position, we as Amalgamated men, strenu-ously object to the interference of persons not connected with us, and who are an-tagonistic to the interests of organized labor

Resolved, That we are now as firm in our determination to fight for our principles as we were the first day of the fight. ' Resolved, That we, as Amalgamated men. Resolved, That we, as Amalgamated men firmly refuse to go back to work again unless we go back in a body, and unless the

Carnegie Company recognizes the Amal-gamsted Association in the settlement of the Homestead strike.

These resolutions were adopted by unani mous vote, amid much apparent enthusiasm. Then the request was made that some of the citizens present, who might feel so dis posed, should discuss the matter. No one posed, should discuss the matter. No one responded to the invitation for a talk. Then Ike Brown took the floor and pro-ceeded to do up the Burgess, the Citizens' Committee and the business men, in a highly-colored and sarcastic address. There was much cheering and more laughter. Then the meeting remembered that some-thing more might be done in the way of resolutions, and thereupon proceeded to pass one formally denouncing the meeting of citizens last Wednesday night. After some desultory discussion of unimportant matters the meeting adjourned.

THE wars in Uganda were fome the missionaries. Read the story in THE

t Republican national heade day business was entirely suspended, out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Harrison. The doors were closed at 10 o'clock, and what few members of the committee were present only remained a few moments and ne number of visitors was extremely small, as notice had been issued in advance that no business would be transacted during the

INCREASED REGISTRATION.

New York Voters Getting Ready to Make Use of Their Suffrage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-[Special.]-The registration in this city to-day was 69,779, compared with 64,749 the third day in 1891, and 66,100 the third day in 1888. The total for the three days is 272,163, against 214,917 last year and 253,571 in 1888.

The increase in registration between Presidental years since 1876 has averaged a little more than 16 per cent every four years. To be up to the mark, then, with 1888, the three days' registration this year

should be 253,591, with 16 per cent added, or 294,165. In Brooklyn 35,350 additional names were enrolled. This makes a total for three days of 165,434. The total for the three days in 1891 was 139,272, in 1890 115,866,

and in 1888 156,194. DOING AWAY WITH CLUBS.

After Election New York Policemen Must Depend on Whstles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- The Police Board at its meeting to-day approved of Superintendens Byrnes' plan to prevent clubbing by passing the following resolution:

On and after November 15.the use of the day and night baton, as provided for by rule 97, will be abolished except in cases of dis-order, riot or other emergency. The super-intendent may in his discretion order the force to require the use of the locust baton temporarily, and that the day baton shall only be used hereafter for dress parades and drilling purposes. and drilling purposes.

Whistles will be used by policemen when they want assistance, and the police are al-lowed to carry in their pockets a 14-inch grenadilla club for self-protection BISMARCK AND THE BACILLI.

The Prince Once Had a Handkerchief Full of Them Sent to Him.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.-Editor Zukunft has and a long interview with Prince Bismarck, referring mostly to political matters. Prince Bismarck excused himself for not sending a letter of sympathy to Hamburg, on the ground that he was now merely a private citizen. He was not atraid of cholera, he said, having attended many patients suffer

ing with that disease. The Prince said he once received a fine lace handwerchief that had been sent to him from Nice, and that Prof. Koch found in the handkerchief many bacilli. That is one way, he added, of getting rid of one's

A HORROR AT LIMA.

Nitro-Glycerine Lets Go, Killing Thre Men and Injuring Others.

LIMA, Oct. 38 .- A nitro-glycerine factory two miles south of Lims, exploded with terrific report at 11 o'clock this morning. The report was heard for 20 miles, and the force of the concussion shook buildings and caused the windows to rattle in all parts of

the city. Three persons are known to have been killed and two badly injured. In addition, two seamen are missing, and it is probable their bodies are in the wreck. The killed are Andy Schute, who recently came from Bradford, Pa.: Benjamin Dowling, a teamster; Henry Schafnell, watchman.

AN EXPERT in tin, just back from the Black Hills, says there is a world's supply there. Read his report in THE DISPATCH the company street Colonel Streator came up and directed the man who had made a treasonable utterance in his hearing to come forward.

then. I went to my tent and stayed there

Jams Admitted Using the Phrase,

"I stepped two paces to the front and admitted that I had used the phrase complained of. Colonel Streator asked me what reason I had. I replied that I had none; I didn't like Frick, but that wasn't my reason. Colonel Streator then made a speech charging me with treason and sending me to the guardhouse. A sergeant from Company I searched me, and after about an hour and a half took me to a fly tent close to the guardhouse. There I found three doctors, the regimental surgeons, Drs. Neff, Ullum and Grimm, awaiting me. There were several privates, among them Frank Jacobs, of my company, present, and Corporal Nye and Sergeant Ludwig.

"A couple of pieces of rope were produced, and Sergeant Ludwig tried to tie a knot about one of my thumbs, but he was so nervous he couldn't do it, and Dr. Grimm took the rope away from him and kootted it over both my thumbs, I thought it was all a joke or a bluff they were giving me. I laughed with the men, and when there was some difficulty in putting the rope over the ridge pole I reached up and threw it over my-

The Sensation of Being Strung Up.

self.

"Dr. Grimm pulled the rope taut till was standing on the tips of my toes. After straining awhile thus I got the least bit of the ball of my foot also on the ground; that was after I had been hanging y my thumbs for half an hour. When I was first tied up I got a chew of tobacco from one of the officers standing by. As I continued hanging I got sick; the muscles in my neck and arms pained me, my eyes felt as if they would pop out and



Defense.

I ached all over, especially in the head.

The doctors felt my pulse and listened to my heart every now and then. Colonel Streator passed the front of the tent while

doctors say something, what it was I couldn't catch, to Colonel Streator, who re-

plied: 'When enough, cut him down.' "I do not remember clearly being cut down; it was all blurred to me, till I found myself laid on a rubber blanket with some-

one offering me ammonia. It was about

dusk. They gave me some whisky later and covered me up with blankets and over-coats for I felt very cold and I had a bad

Drummed Out of Camp.

"I lay in the guardhouse all night, and after breakfast next morning I had my head shaved in the presence of the Captain of Company B and several others. Then I was told to hand over my uniform, and they gave me some overalls and a straw hat. The pants were 40 inches around and 32

The pants were so increas around add of inches long, and the jacket was very short, so that my legs and arms stuck out a good piece. It was a 5-cent hat. "Dressed in this costume, the guard took me before the two regiments drawn up in

1.