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SURRENDER OF MR. GORMAN

Willing to Sacrifice Personal Ambition for Party Success.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. ABELL

He Offers to Relinquish the Leadership.

The United States Senator Sends a Lengthy Epistle to Editor Abell in Which He Offers to Turn the Leadership of Maryland Democracy Over to the Latter in Order That Harmony May Again Reign in Maryland, and Asks for the Support of the Baltimore Sun.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—United States Senator Gorman today issued an open letter to Edwin F. Abell, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, in which he offers to relinquish the leadership of the Democracy in Maryland, provided Mr. Abell will accept it and support the Democratic ticket in the coming state and legislative campaign. He also intimates that he will forego his ambition to succeed himself in the United States senate if it can be shown that such a step is necessary to Democratic success. The letter is a very long one and reviews the course of the Sun in its opposition to Mr. Gorman because of his views on civil service, tariff and ballot reform measures. To all the charges made against him upon this score, Mr. Gorman pleads guilty, but he quotes the Sun as having admitted that such questions were largely matters of opinion and asserts that every man is free to think as he pleases regarding them. He defends his course in regard to all these questions and concludes with the following proposition:

And now, Mr. Abell, let us pass to a question touching which there can be no misunderstanding. These statements and counterstatements, arguments and retorts—all this petty clash of protestation and impeachment—amount to very little at the best. You have declared your undying devotion to the Democratic party, and have said that my leadership, my personal ambitions, my selfish purposes, and these only, prevent you from restoring your newspaper to the service of the loyal people who originally made it rich and powerful by their patronage, their confidence, and their support. You have given Maryland to understand that but for me and the "bossism" you are pleased to attribute to me, you would bring back the Baltimore Sun to its old moorings and devote it to the exposition of Democratic principles and the confusion and overthrow of Republican rule in this state.

You have stated in effect—certainly with the intent of being so understood—that you still love the Democratic party and still wish to see it predominant in Maryland, and you thereby involve yourself in a pledge to cast off your Republican affiliations, repudiate your Republican alliances, and labor heart and soul for the success of the Democratic party as it will remain after being purged of me.

If you be sincere in this, the solution of the difficulty is simple enough. If my aspirations, my leadership and my influence constitute the only obstacles to your return to the people who made your newspaper and founded your fortunes and gave reality to your position and your power, I stand ready to remove them. Office is less to me than you suppose. Political leadership is not so necessary to my happiness as you, in your ignorance of my character and motives, are pleased to say. Strange as it may seem to you, I am willing to surrender every prospect of personal promotion, if by so doing I can reunite the Democratic party, restore to its ranks all its pristine strength and harmony, allay the dissensions and animosities that now exist and efface the humiliating spectacle presented by yourself and men of your way of thinking—the spectacle of the Democratic party betrayed into the hands of the enemy by those whom Democrats have in the past exalted and enriched. I do not undertake to say how much you or any other man may love the Democratic party, but I know how much I love it, and I know that I have no personal ambitions, I will not sacrifice for its honor and welfare. I know, too, that I have no affiliations, no engagements, no plans of any kind that could by any possibility embarrass me in making the proposed arrangement.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

You may understand this as an overture of surrender on my part—as an admission that the Democratic organization cannot hope for further life without your aid and countenance. I am prepared for that. I have been misunderstood by you so long and so unreasonably that a little more or less will count for nothing. As a matter of fact, I am satisfied that the people of Maryland have become disgusted with the two years of Republican mal-administration which you did so much to make possible, and that they are in the humor to make an end of the experiment. It is not only what as been done, it is also the extravagance and the corruption which they see awaiting them in the event of a perpetuation of Republican rule. They felt that every substantial interest in the state is jeopardized, and they are determined, with or without your aid, to restore to power the Democratic party, which has never hitherto betrayed them, and in whose hands they will feel their honor and their interests to be secure. As to this I have not the shadow of a doubt. But they want, also, a restoration of the former harmony of the party. They want to see the old lines restored and the old associations rehabitated. And I owe them so much as to feel not only willing, but anxious, to consummate any wish of theirs, no matter at what cost to me.

Are you ready and willing and free to meet me on this ground, in good faith, in all loyalty, without provisos or reservations on the honor of a gentleman? Are you at liberty to take charge personally, and through your agents, of the Democratic campaign for the mayoralty of Baltimore, for the legislature, and for the succession to that place in the senate concerning which I have but one desire—that of seeing it filled by a Democrat whose loyalty to the party is unquestioned and proved, and who will advocate and uphold the principles to which you profess unselfish and sincere devotion? If you are, I am ready to meet you more than half way. Let me hear from you, and let our fellow citizens judge between us by the measure of your personal good faith and party loyalty therein.

(Signed) A. P. Gorman.
October 15, 1897.

Mr. Abell tonight declined to say what course he would pursue in the matter, or to express any opinion concerning the letter, which will appear in the Sun tomorrow as a paid advertisement.

SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER.

An Armed Vessel at Atlanta Chases a Strange Craft.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—A special from Brunswick, Ga., says: Reliable parties residing at Hotel Cumberland report that yesterday an armed government vessel lying inside of St. Andrew's sound was seen to steam up and cross the bar, going out to sea under full speed.

Suddenly there came a report of cannonading. The description of the government vessel indicates that it was the Wilmington or some other vessel of her class. The presumption is that the cruiser sighted a supposed filibuster and ordered her to slow up and upon refusal fired upon her.

ELI SHAW ARRESTED FOR MURDER

He Is Formally Charged with the Crime of Killing His Mother and Grandmother.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 15.—Eli Shaw was taken into custody by the police officials this afternoon and formally charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, and grandmother, Mrs. Emma Zane, which occurred in this city Tuesday morning. The arrest was based on newly-discovered evidence, including the finding of a 32-calibre revolver of which two chambers had been fired, at the bottom of a chimney. The pistol was thrown into the chimney through a stove hole in the room in the third story, which had been occupied by Shaw. The police also discovered upon close examination of the floor of Shaw's room several blood prints.

Shaw was found at the home of a cousin, entertaining his sweetheart, whom he was to have married tomorrow. He was not told that he was suspected of the murders until he arrived at the city jail. Chief of Police Dodd then charged him with the crime and showed him the revolver. Shaw protested his innocence, and in answer to the question as to the ownership of the revolver said it belonged to him. He was told of the blood spots on the floor of his room. He grew pale and reeled against the side of his cell, talking incoherently.

Prosecutor Jenkins rigidly cross-examined Shaw for three hours and a half. When he left Shaw's cell, the prosecutor stated he felt sure he had the right man. The motive for the crime, he said, was doubtless a desire on the part of Shaw to inherit the property belonging to his grandmother and mother, in order to be married. His salary was small and he had made arrangements to rent an expensive home.

The prosecutor stated tonight that he had a large amount of evidence in his possession which had not yet been made public, which warrants him in believing that the revolver had been thrown in the chimney by Shaw. It is now believed that the murders were committed two or three hours before Shaw gave the alarm. Physicians who examined the wounded women soon after Shaw gave the alarm have stated that the congealing of the blood on both women clearly demonstrated this fact.

Since the murder Shaw has been at the home of relatives, and has persistently stated that the crime was committed by burglars. He said he was awakened early on the morning of the murder by a noise down stairs, and went to the second floor to investigate. His mother followed him and pushed ahead to see what was the matter. He said he heard a shot and saw his mother fall. In the back room he said he saw the forms of two men. He then gave the alarm and when the police arrived the body of his grandmother was found sitting in a chair in the front room. Shaw at the time of the murder was recovering from an attack of typhoid fever and has since been under the care of a physician.

A WORD OF ADVICE—

Republicans who are faithful in so-called off years are the ones whose fealty to party counts. Let all such bestir themselves now.

"SLUMP OF AMERICANS."

That Is the Subject of a London Editorial.

London, Oct. 16.—The Daily Telegraph this morning devotes its financial article to the "slump in Americans." It says:

"During the recent boom, the British public, which has learned something from its experience of past wrongs, gradually unloaded its holdings on the market and avoided the error of repurchasing at high prices. Wall street, therefore, had to swallow the bait intended for the Britisher.

"The originators of the boom got all the shares themselves, and there is every probability that they will have to keep them. With the prospect of dear money in New York, this is not a comfortable position. The boom was worked with borrowed money. Therefore, it is easy to see how a tightening of the rates might bring down the whole fabric, for there is no market here.

"Should Wall street attempt to press sales it would not be surprising, now that all the shares are held in New York, if means were found to pay dividends for a time so as to make the securities attractive, as it is hopeless to expect that old sufferers will repurchase. Any relief must come from a new set of buyers."

Cornish as Receiver.

New York, Oct. 15.—The report of W. D. Cornish, who was appointed a special master to take the testimony in the suit of J. Pierpont Morgan and others as trustees against the Union Pacific Railroad company, Frederick R. Coudert and others as receivers, was confirmed today by Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court.

PROPOSALS FOR CURRENCY REFORM

An Inkling of Secretary Gage's Programme.

QUESTIONS FOR THE BANKERS

Four Propositions Submitted to the Leading Bankers of the Country for the Purpose of Securing Opinions. It Is Probable That a Currency Plan Based Upon Advice Received Will Be Presented to Congress.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, said today that the currency reform suggestions to be made in his forthcoming report to congress are unknown to any one save himself and his official associates. Some months ago he addressed to several bankers a series of questions bearing on banking and currency reforms. It is said that the propositions contained in them are four in number and may be classified as follows:

"First, to refund the whole of the present national debt into 2½ per cent. bonds, interest and principal payable in gold; second, in order to prevent or correct redundancy of the currency, to sell $200,000,000 gold bonds with which to retire legal tenders and silver notes; third, in order to strengthen the gold reserve, to sell in Europe $200,000,000 of gold bonds; fourth, authorize national banks to issue notes not only at par of United States bonds deposited to secure circulation, but to issue in addition notes to an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the capital stock, without security at Washington, national bank notes to be legal tender."

Answers to the queries based on these propositions have been received. Secretary Gage admitted that some of the chief ideas suggested in the queries which he sent to bankers are to be found in the four propositions here given, but he would not say whether they met his approval at the time that he sent them out or not.

"I issued them," he said, "to sound the sentiment of business men. They accomplished that purpose. What currency plan I will submit to congress will not be known until congress meets."

It is believed here that a plan much like that outlined in the propositions given above will be presented to congress by the secretary.

WEST POINT'S WILD MAN.

He and a Sentinel Scared Each Other and Neither Was Captured.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A wild man appeared in West Point yesterday, looking still wilder because of a red sash with which he had belted his waist. He wouldn't wait to be captured.

Private Dillam was on guard at the north end of the post late yesterday afternoon, when he saw, through the growing darkness and thin shrubbery, a red sash near the end of his beat. There was a whole lot of wild man along with it, he said. Private Dillam suddenly remembered that regular army officers do not wear red sashes while going their rounds now, and he at once shouted: "Who goes there?"

There was no reply. "Who goes there, I say?" again demanded the sentinel, but still the figure advanced.

"Heavens! it's a wild man! I'll tell the sergeant of the guard," cried Dillam, and without further parley with the uncouth visitor Dillam sped toward the other end of his beat. On the way he met Sergeant Loper, and breathlessly told him of the wild man's presence.

"You stand right there, and don't let him come an inch further, and I'll tell the officer in charge that the wild man is here," commanded the gallant sergeant. The officer in charge was startled by the sergeant's excited apperance.

"The wild man, sir!" said the sergeant.

The officer had heard of the wild man before, and smiled as he ordered Loper to bring him in. Sergeant Loper returned to the sentinel, who stood shivering on the corner. The wild man was gone. Loper started off to capture him single-handed. On the road near the north gate he caught sight of him. The wild man saw the sergeant at the same time, and then the race began. It was uphill, but for more than a mile Loper kept almost within grasping distance of the wild man's skirts. At last the fellow darted into the woods and the sergeant lost sight of him. Nothing has been seen of the visitor since and the sergeant has been receiving congratulations that he escaped being carried off.

HAWAII'S ANNEXATION.

Prof. MacCauley Discredits Stories About the Intentions of Japan.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—Prof. Clay MacCauley, for the last seven years at the head of the Unitarian college work in Japan, who is in Minneapolis, throws new light on Hawaiian annexation. He says he thinks the stories of Japanese occupation and colonization by disguised soldiers are circulated by the annexationists in order to scare Uncle Sam into prompt action. Japan, he adds, is too poor as a result of the late war to think of annexing the islands. She has her hands full with Formosa at present.

Japan's national sentiment, he declares, is distinctly friendly to the United States, and accounts of insolence to Americans have been exaggerated or made from whole cloth. There have been some collisions between Japanese and Americans at various points, but these were of no more significance than brawls likely to occur between sailors and the street crowd at any foreign port.

Cyclone in Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 15.—There was a cyclonic disturbance over the southern part of Cuba today. The barometer fell considerably and the wind attained great velocity.

Sir Charles Mordaunt Dead.

London, Oct. 15.—Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart, of Walton, Warwickshire, is dead.

HEROISM OF A TRAMP.

Rushed Into a Burning House and Rescued a Child.

Chaseville, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A tramp who had sought shelter in an old barn near the residence of Frank Colby, two miles from Locust Ridge, yesterday morning saved Colby's child from burning to death in the dwelling.

The house caught fire just before daylight, and Colby's two daughters, 14 and 16 years old respectively, barely had time to escape from an upper window. They started to alarm the nearest neighbor, forgetting their 10-year-old brother, who was sleeping downstairs.

The tramp ran to the house as soon as he discovered the fire, and met the girls, who had just thought of their brother's peril, and were nearly frantic. No time was lost by the tramp in getting to the house, and learning the room in which the boy was sleeping, he plunged through the blinding smoke to the place where the boy lay, still unconscious of his danger.

He seized the child, but experienced no little difficulty in making his way to the door. He had thrown a blanket over the boy's face, and his hands were blistered by the heat when he rushed into the open air, bearing the little one to a place of safety.

A portion of the dwelling fell in soon after and all was consumed before neighbors arrived. When the tramp's brave act became known the crowd became very enthusiastic, but the stranger suddenly disappeared before an opportunity was given to reward him for the deed.

CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENTS LARGE

Foreign Trade for September and the Heavy Increase in Iron Production Cause an Immense Increase in Payments.

New York, Oct. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Foreign trade in September, the heavy increase in iron production and consumption, and the largest payments through clearing houses ever known in October, are indications which outweigh hesitation in some markets. The increase in employment of labor has continued, with further accounts daily of works opening, increasing force of hands or raising wages, and at every point where actual production can be tested it appears greater than ever before. Efforts by the Bank of England have delayed further gold exports, but with a cotton movement rising, large shipments to this side are deemed certain and not distant. More gold, however, means less just now than more iron.

The output of pig iron Oct. 1 was 200,128 tons weekly, against 112,762 a year ago, the increase since July 1 having been 22 per cent. Unsold stocks have been reduced at the rate of 40,271 tons weekly in September, indicating a consumption exceeding 232,000 tons weekly, which is about 20,000 greater than ever before and 40 per cent. greater than three months ago. Prices of pig hold steady, though production has been further increased since October 1, and prices of finished products gradually rise with especially heavy demand for plates, rods and bars. Ore shipments on the lakes surpass all records. Makers of black sheets have raised the price for No. 28 to $2.10, and wire nails are five cents higher, the average of iron and steel products rising 6 per cent. for the week, to the highest point since April 8. Tin plates are cheaper at $3.19 with enormous production, and copper at 11.12 cents for lake, with lead at $4.10; but tin is fairly strong.

The cotton mills are producing largely as cheap cotton invites, and with moderate demand print cloths are lower at $2.44 cents, and some grades of other goods are slightly reduced. Sales of wool for speculation have greatly decreased, but manufacturers do not find that current prices are warranted by their market for goods, though it is strong and advancing. The demand for spring goods is limited, but the prices of some quantities have advanced a shade further. There is also some quiet contracting already for heavy weights. Wheat has been fairly steady, but moving more largely than last year from the farms and from the country. Western receipts were 15,167,654 bushels in two weeks of October, against 14,235,016 last year, and Atlantic exports 6,163,401 bushels, flour included, against 4,747,845 last year, while corn exports were 3,262,387, against 3,309,925 last year. September exports of wheat surpass all records, amounting to 25,868,838 bushels, over 100 per cent. larger for all breadstuffs. Owing to high prices the value was less.

Failures for the week have been 225 in the United States against 328 last year and 36 in Canada against 40 last year.

NO MORE PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

New Jersey's Amended Constitution Bars All Games of Chance.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 15.—A police permit has been granted the Swedish Ebenezer Evangelical church to hold a fair to raise money with which to pay a debt. The police were informed that a piano and other articles would be raffled off at the fair.

The law of New Jersey, as amended recently, is stringent against any gambling device or game of chance. Lawyers say that to play such a game as progressive euchre for a prize is now a criminal offense.

Youth Arrested for Murder.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 15.—Thirteen-year-old Johnny Matthews was arrested today charged with murdering the 5-year-old son of Captain L. L. Bridges, a well known attorney. The boys quarrelled yesterday and this morning the murdered boy was found dead in front of his father's house with a bullet wound in his head. The bullet came from across the street, apparently from the Matthews house, where a recently fired rifle was found.

Schooner Springs a Leak.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The schooner W. S. Phelps, which sailed hence on Wednesday afternoon with forty prospectors and a cargo of supplies for Copper river, Alaska, sprung a leak yesterday and was compelled to put back, and will be placed on dry dock and thoroughly recalked.

LITTLE KOREA IS NOW AN EMPIRE

Significance of Its Transformation from a Kingdom.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING

He Declares Himself an Emperor, Dating from Oct. 15, 1897--The Announcement Will Have Its Effect Upon Oriental Affairs.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Korean Legation received an official cable today as follows: "King proclaimed himself Emperor from this date, Oct. 15, 1897."

The transition which Corea makes today from a kingdom to an empire is felt to have considerable significance in Oriental affairs, although the officials here are without any information as to the causes leading up to it. It is understood, however, to be a part of the progressive policy on which Corea has embarked, following the lead of Japan and China. The King is a member of the progressive party and shares the wish of that party to bring Corea up to modern standards. The opposition element is known as the Conservative party, and is desirous of preserving the old traditions and governmental system of the country. Mr. Soh, who recently died here, was the leading figure of this progressive element, while the Corean Minister is a member of the Conservative party. The last step taken by the King in proclaiming himself Emperor after today, is regarded as a final stroke of the progressive modern element.

The change also has another aspect. China long has asserted a suzerainty over Corea, and it was this claim that brought on the China-Japanese war. While the claim is dormant, yet China never has relinquished what she has regarded as an hereditary sovereignty over Corea. With this latter country as a kingdom some apparent assent was given to the claim of an imperial authority in China, but with Corea herself advancing to the rank of an empire she throws off every evidence of dependency on any outside power. This independence would apply also to Japan and Russia, which have been seeking to gain influence and control in Corea owing to that country's extensive coast line and valuable harbors, on the North Pacific. To Russia in particular the acquisition of Corea's Pacific coast line has been regarded as of great strategic importance, as Russia's present ports on the Pacific are closed by ice during the winter, while those of Corea are open the year around. The advances made by Russia and Japan in Corea have led to much conflict between the two countries, the last move being a protest by Japan against the assignment of Russian officers to drill the Corean army. With Corea an empire, it is felt that she gives unmistakable evidence to other aspiring nations that she has no intention of becoming absorbed by or made a petty kingdom of any other empire.

A POLITICAL POINTER—

If you indorse the free trade and free-silver Chicago platform as the Lackawanna Democracy does, "fully and without reserve," then work and vote for Schadt, Horn, et. al. If you believe in McKinley, protection and prosperity, turn these agents of Bryan down.

PROGRESS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Situation in the Southern States Up to Date.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 15.—Dr. Birchett reports from Edwards eight cases of yellow fever; no deaths. At Clinton there is but one case under treatment. The board of health has sent Dr. Dunn to Utica, where there are six suspicious cases.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 15.—Five new cases of yellow fever were reported today. No deaths.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 15.—Owing to rumors of suspicious cases of fever in Montgomery, several of the surrounding towns have quarantined against her. The Advertiser interviewed every doctor in the city today and without exception they declare they have no cases of yellow fever, not even a suspicious case; and the board of health confirms the report that there is no yellow fever here. There was quite an uneasy feeling today, however, and several hundred people left town.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—By 6 o'clock today forty-four new cases of yellow fever had been reported and the prospects were excellent that this day would show the high-water mark. The large number of cases, however, did not represent a corresponding increase of foci. From a single house on Bourbon street, four cases were reported in a bunch by Dr. Formento, and in his official statement to the board, the doctor wrote that somewhat remarkable to say, the cases were taken almost simultaneously.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The following pensions have been issued for Pennsylvania: Original—Henry Burkheiser, Long Level, York; David Manges, Decker's Point, Indiana; Ezekiel Hess, Guava, Columbia. Additional—Daniel Covert, South Williamsport. Increase—Jonathan B. Edwards, Williamsburg, Blair; John Fox, Fredericksburg, Lebanon; William Kline, Mount Grove, Luzerne; John Penrod, Branch, Westmoreland; Chauncey Stewart, Allegheny. Supplemental—Jacob P. Neifert, Jersey Shore, Lycoming. Original widows, etc.—Carrie Diefenbach, Erie; Sarah M. Allen, Terrytown, Bradford; Elizabeth McElhaney, Branchtown, Butler; Anna K. Stewart, Erie; minor of James G. Warnock, Uniontown.

Decrease in Railroad Earnings.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—The annual report of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad company, made public today, shows gross earnings, $2,954,774; expenses, $2,042,945; net earnings, $911,828. This is a decrease in net earnings as compared with 1895 of $40,291.

Evangelina Will Be a Citizen.

New York, Oct. 15.—Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros has adopted this country as her home. She signed her declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States this afternoon. Upon the terms of her oath she has renounced all allegiance to Spain.

INTERESTING SESSIONS.

Proceedings at the Convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15.—St. Paul's church was filled with members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew this morning, when Holy communion was celebrated by Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, lord bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Regester, of Buffalo.

President James L. Houghtaling called the first business session of the brotherhood to order at Music hall at 10:30 o'clock. The Canadian delegation met at the same hour in Concert hall in the same building.

A resume of the work of the officers during the past year was submitted. It shows a slow growth, the number of chapters being 1,266 in 1897, as against, 1,174, in 1896.

The report of the treasurer showed an apparent surplus of $3,125.77. The receipts for the year were $26,410.54.

When the business session closed the Canadian delegates appeared in the convention hall and the international convention was resumed in general conference session. At the noon hour prayers for the missions of the church and the brotherhood of St. Andrew were read by the Right Rev. Dr. Leonard, bishop of Utah.

Hon. John F. Faure, commissioner of charities of New York city, was designated as temporary chairman while President Houghtaling delivered his opening address, entitled "The Brotherhood Man and His Work.

The address gave much attention to personal purity. Referring to temperance, Mr. Houghtaling said: "I hate to meet a brotherhood man with the smell of liquor on his breath. Temperance, however, does not refer entirely to drink."

The session closed with the benediction by Bishop Walker, of Buffalo.

It is probable that the next convention will be held in July or August, 1898. Baltimore seems to be most favored for the city in which to hold the convention.

PLASTER FALLS IN AN OPERA HOUSE

Disaster at Cincinnati--Several Persons Are Killed--A Singular Accident.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15.—"The Dangers of a Great City" on the stage of Robinson's Opera house tonight, was cut short in its performance by a tragic realization of the actual dangers of a great city. The house was fairly well filled. A lady in the audience says she heard a rasping noise, a little before 9 o'clock, which continued for five minutes before the catastrophe. Presently the plastering began to fall in small particles, but enough to alarm the timid or cautious of the audience. Soon it began to shower down in great chunks. There was a rush from the gallery, and it was soon emptied. Those in the dress circle retired as promptly as possibly, without apparent panic. The crowding of these persons to the door obstructed the passage of people from the parquet. Nobody expected any other danger than from the falling plastering, but suddenly, with a great crash, the central truss of the ceiling, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide, came plunging down. The ends of it struck on the two gallery wings and doubled it up in the center, sending it down into the parquet with a great scattering of joists and timbers.

The injured were carried to the Cincinnati hospital. Three are dead, and five dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. Twenty-six more are injured.

About 8.50 o'clock tonight, as the performance at Robinson's Opera house was in progress, the plastering began to fall from the centre dome ceiling, forty and fifty feet above the heads of the people in the parquet. This continued three minutes, causing a rush from the house. The theatre and galleries were partially emptied when the dome in the center of the roof with its supporting timbers and trusses came tumbling down. The dome extended across the opera house and was about thirty feet wide. When it fell the ends struck both sides of the gallery, crushing it and scattering timbers in every direction, and finally landing in the center of the parquet.

Scarcely anybody was hurt in the balcony or dress circles. The injured are those who had not yet escaped from the parquet. The theatre presents the appearance of a disorderly pile of old lumber. Chairs in the parquet are badly demolished. Thousands upon thousands of people are blocking the adjacent streets. There are three dead and thirty-three more or less seriously injured, while many suffered slight injuries, but were able to go to their homes.

All-American vs. Baltimore.

Pittsburg, Oct. 15.—The Baltimore club met the All-Americans here today and were badly defeated. Outside the battery, there was only one man on the Baltimore team in his regular position. The All-Americans put up a very stiff batting game and earned nine of their runs, including two home runs by Dahlen and Collin. Owing to poor management and lack of proper advertisement, only 600 people attended the game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	4
All Americans	4	6	2

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair; Slightly Warmer.

1 General—Senator Gorman Surrenders. Proposals for Currency Reform. Transformation of Korea.
2 State—Forecast of Dr. Swallow's Campaign.
3 Saucy Bess Journeys Over the Ontario and Western.
4 Editorial. Comment of the Press.
5 Local—Social and Personal. Religious News of the Week.
6 Local—Annual Meeting of the Crittenton Mission. Court Proceedings.
7 Local—Alleged Coal Exchange Burglar in Jail. Scranton Poor Directors' Opinion of Wilkes-Barre.
8 Local—West Side and Suburban.
9 Lackawanna County News.
10 Story—"The Lamparagua."
11 Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow. Largest Hotels in the World.
12 Neighboring County News. Financial and Commercial.

STRONG MEN FOR TRACY

Harrison, Bliss and Black Will Speak for Him.

STRONG'S CHANGE OF FRONT

Deep Cut Into Seth Low's Vote.

Republicans Alive to the Importance of the Issue--Efforts to Deride It Fail--Mayor Strong's Chameleon-Like Change of Mind Harmless.

New York, Oct. 15.—Governor Black will speak at the Republican mass meeting in the Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday evening next. This forenoon the Governor sent a dispatch to Chairman Quigg, in reply to an invitation from the latter to be present, in which he said:

"For any man to refuse to do his utmost now would be treason. I will come."

Secretary Bliss will take an active part in the campaign. He is to preside at a meting in Lenox Lyceum next Wednesday evening and will make a speech setting forth the importance of General Tracey's election to the business interests of New York and the general public. Before the campaign closes ex-President Harrison may be heard on the stump also.

Mr. Bliss's letter, in which he points out the necessity of making the fight on the principles that were at stake in 1896 has strengthened the candidacy of General Tracy, and Seth Low's cause has been correspondingly weakened. Mr. Low is making his canvass on municipal issues and is telling his audiences that national affairs have no bearing on local campaign. Mr. Bliss points out that national issues are of surpassing interest in the local fight this year; that the battle for sound money has been renewed everywhere, and thinking men who were inclined to vote for Mr. Low have come to the conclusion that General Tracy representing the party of sound money principles is, therefore, the logical candidate for Mayor.

Mayor Strong's sudden change of front on the question is taken as evidence that Mr. Bliss' letter has cut deeply into the Low vote. The mayor, when asked yesterday morning what effect, in his judgment, Mr. Bliss' letter would have, replied: "The letter is strong. It ought to help General Tracy." In the evening the mayor spoke at an East Side meeting as an advocate of Mr. Low. He has undergone one of those remarkable mental changes for which he is noted. Without the slightest explanation of his first public utterance, he told his audience that the interference of cabinet officers in local affairs is hurtful to candidates. General Anson G. McCook, Mr. Low's new campaign manager, said the same thing.

Mayor Strong and his city chamberlain were severely criticized today for what was termed their unfairness in citing the Folger case as a parallel. It was pointed out that the National administration was elected to preserve the principles for which General Tracy stands, and, through Mr. Bliss, it let it be known that Mr. Low's candidacy is inimical to the cause of the Republican party. It was the duty of the administration to do so, it is asserted. In doing so, it is added, it only carried out the trust reposed in it for the next four years by the people. Judge Folger's candidacy, on the other hand, had no relation to national interests.

LOW IN HARLEM.

Seth Low addressed two large meetings in Harlem tonight and one in West Twenty-third street, and in each case received an enthusiastic reception. The first meeting was at Majestic hall, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The hall would not accommodate all who came to the meeting, and the crowd on the street was addressed by several speakers from a truck. M. D. Hamilton was chairman of the meeting and besides Mr. Low the other speakers were H. C. F. Koch and Henry W. White.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Dow went to the old homestead garden in Third avenue, and spoke to an audience of 2,000 people.

He then went to the Gramercy Lyceum, where he made an enthusiastic speech to another large audience. During the course of his remarks he said:

"We come before you this year on the subject of home rule. Home rule written on the hearts of some politicians is a dead letter, but home rule in the hearts of the people of this great city is a live and vital thing. For that standard we find the candidates of the Citizens' union, who have not been asked to pledge themselves to any single person or thing in this campaign except the people and their interest in the Greater New York. That is the single issue of this great campaign—service to the city in the interest of all people."

After a stormy session lasting until midnight in the Grand Central Palace, the general committee of the German-American Reform union endorsed Seth Low and the entire Citizens' union ticket. The vote was 382 for Low and 99 against the resolution. The opposition made a desperate resistance and some of the speeches were very bitter.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Oct. 16.—In the middle states and New England, today, fair, slightly warmer weather will prevail, with brisk southwesterly winds, probably shifting to northeasterly on the Virginia coast with the northward advance of a tropical disturbance, followed by cloudiness and lower temperature near the lakes.