

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Boston, July 16.—Yesterday's programme of the annual meeting of the Prison Reform Association included attendance at the services of Trinity Church in the forenoon and the Peoples Church and First Baptist Church in the evening. The annual sermon was preached in the forenoon by Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks and many members of the Association were present. His text was, "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The evening meetings were devoted to short speeches.

At the Peoples' Church short addresses were made by Messrs. J. P. Phillips, of Rhode Island, Oscar McCulloch of Ireland, A. G. Bayers of Ohio and others.

At the First Baptist Church the speakers were Messrs. W. J. Batt of the Concord Reformatory, R. Brinkerhoff and M. W. Reed of Colorado and J. L. Milligan of Pennsylvania. The last named spoke at the Concord Reformatory this afternoon. The gathering is the largest in the history of the association.

The evening session opened with an address by N. H. Brooker, of South Carolina.

R. W. McClaughray, warden of the Illinois penitentiary, submitted the report of the committee on registration of criminals, with particular reference to the so-called Bertillon system. The existing methods of dealing with criminals are entirely too lax, and sterner forms of repression are necessary. The rule should be the more strict the more the imprisonment. When a criminal is shown by repeated convictions to be unfit to be at large, he should be imprisoned for life. The starting point of reform lies in the full acquaintance of the prison officer with the criminal and also with his record. The report compared the system of registration to a commercial agency where the standing of any person in the business community may be ascertained in some central office. Statistics of all confirmed criminals should be kept and it would be available for all courts of the country. Thus it would be easy to learn whether a man was a confirmed criminal and he could be punished according to his deserts far more effectively than now.

A discussion by the members present followed the reading of the report.

A change of programme was made at the national prison reform conference today in order to discuss the O'Neill bill, word having been received that it would come up in Congress Wednesday.

A paper on the labor question was presented by Charles E. Felton, of Chicago. He said if hostile legislation to prison labor continues all the prisons in the country will soon be idle. The power of the agitators is great. They elect members of city and state governments in their interests, hold meetings and are well organized. Public officials, both elected and appointed, try to curry favor with these powerful organizations and even labor bureaus are open to the charge of favoring them but labor must ultimately be a chief factor in the reformation of prisons. Felton sketched the history of the O'Neill bill and read it. He gave the statistics presented to Congress as a reason for the bill, saying they were highly magnified in the interest of labor. He read the minority report against the bill, charging that its real purpose was to destroy all prison labor. He gave an analysis of statistics showing how only 13 per cent of the amount to be produced by prison labor was really produced, and that 87 per cent was for raw material, free labor and skilled supervision. He argued that the methods proposed by the bill would not protect labor and it was wrong to lock up prisoners in idleness. The destruction of the labor system would prevent the opportunity of earning a release by good conduct. The proposed bill is not in the interest of honest workmen, prison reform or good government.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, said the O'Neill bill would compel the abandonment of the whole system of leasing convicts in vogue in the South. He predicted that the Southern members of Congress would vote against the bill when they saw that it would compel the support of prisoners in idleness.

C. R. Brockway, of the New York State Reformatory, said that in no country was convict labor more than a small part of one per cent. of the free labor. Yates' bill of New York and O'Neill's bill in Congress are samples of the legislative tendency to discriminate in favor of a class at the expense of others. Brockway's proposition was to hold a conference this fall, representing all the states if possible, to consider the prison labor question. Brockway presented a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the executive committee of the association confer with the governors of states throughout the Union with a view to calling such conference.

Professor Wayland, of New Haven, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association productive prison labor is an indispensable factor in the work of prison reform and that any scheme which has a tendency to permit or promote idleness of prisoners will inflict irreparable injury upon prisoners, the workman and the state. Adopted.

Baird of Virginia, said that the O'Neill bill contained two monstrous propositions—that convicts be compelled to live in idleness, shall become physical and moral wrecks, and that

the poor people of the country, who pay most of the taxes, shall support all the convicts in idleness.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The sensational developments in the trial of the dynamiters and the hope of more startling disclosures brought a large crowd today to Judge Gresham's court room where Commissioner Hoyne is hearing evidence.

Alex. Smith of the Aurora Brotherhood of engineers, who turned informer, was the first witness called. He unhesitatingly confirmed the outline of the case as given the first day of the trial by District Attorney Wins for the prosecution. Smith was retired before the beginning of the afternoon session, after having been subjected to a cross examination of great length by the defendant's counsel. They failed to get him to contradict himself but did establish the fact that he knew nothing about the dynamite found on the train when Broderick, Bowles and Wilson were arrested.

The cross-examination of Smith was finished this afternoon and adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

New York, July 16.—Captain Tysou, of the National Line steamer *Erin*, from London, which arrived here today, reports that on July 5th a seaman named Kelly, aged 36, murdered two of his shipmates, John Barry and John Chapman, while they were asleep in their bunks. He stabbed them both to the heart with a sheath knife, killing them instantly. The cause assigned for the crime is that Kelly had a slight quarrel with one of the murdered men the evening before. Both bodies were buried at sea on the 9th last.

The steamship *Erin*, from London, came into port today with the murderer in irons, Patrick Kelley, who had stabbed to death sailors John Harris and John Chapman. Kelley was taken ashore under arrest.

DANVILLE, Va., July 16.—On Sunday last a party of men gathered at Axton, Henry County, and made merry with whisky and hard cider. Lee Eanes tried to drive his mule over Hannibal Turner. Turner struck the mule with a club. Eanes alighted and hot words followed. Gus Eanes took Lee's part, and E. Davis stepped up and declared he would defend Turner. Gus Eanes told Davis he was not afraid of him, when Davis drew a pistol and shot him dead. He then turned and shot Lee Eanes, inflicting a mortal wound. After the shooting he fled to the woods, brandishing his pistol and knife. The Eanes boys have many relatives in the country and much excitement prevails.

New York, July 16.—M. S. Littlefield, president of the Jacksonville & Tallahassee Railroad, was arraigned in the police court today, charged with passing a worthless \$50 check, signed by H. S. Beardsley, payable to Littlefield's order. He paid the money and was discharged.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A conference was held this afternoon at the office of the Burlington road, at which the road was presented by President Perkins, Vice-President Deasley, General Manager Stone, Wirt Dexter and J. W. Bly. The other side was represented by Chief Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, Chief Sargeant, of the locomotive firemen, and Alexander Sullivan, their counsel. The arrival of Arthur and Sargeant in Chicago had been kept a secret until the conference was over. Chairman Hoge and Murphy were also present. The officials of the two brotherhoods assured the railroad men that they had no sympathy with the dynamiters. At the conference, the strike as it affected the public and the parties to the struggle was discussed. All agreed that it would be well if the strike could be ended.

President Perkins was seen after the conference and said that nothing was definitely settled. Neither Mr. Arthur nor Mr. Sargeant could be found after the conference.

Touching the meeting, Chairman Hoge said to an Associated Press representative:

"Propositions were submitted by both sides to the controversy looking toward a settlement of the strike. What these propositions were I am not at liberty to state. They have not taken tangible form, and will not until another conference is held, which will be in a few days."

Mr. Hoge then showed the reporter a telegram sent from Davenport to W. F. Gould, and which read as follows: "Owing to certain events, the men at this point decided that we had better adopt extreme measures."

CHICAGO, July 17.—By bold and timely action, Inspector Bonfield, this morning, probably saved the lives of himself and Judges Gary and Grinnell. In a small frame house near Ashland Avenue and 33d Street were found twelve dynamite bombs, a revolver and knife, and as the owner of the articles stepped to the sidewalk he was arrested by Bonfield in person and taken to a police station. Two other arrests were made later. When questioned as to what the prisoner intended to do, Bonfield confined himself to saying, there was a conspiracy of long standing, and it was about to be put into execution. They intended to use dynamite on Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and myself. The chief prisoner is an old-time anarchist, and was prominent in the schemes of Haymarket times.

Before making the first arrest Bonfield had his house surrounded by five picked officers. Just as daylight was breaking the inspector was joined in the vicinity by a stranger, and a few moments later a man emerged from a house. The stranger nudged Bonfield and an order was given to the officers to close in on the man. He made a

DESPERATE FIGHT,

but was quickly overpowered and placed in charge of two officers. Bonfield and other officers then rushed into the house. They were met on the stairs by a woman, wife of the man who had been captured, but she was brushed aside, and the police, guided by the stranger, entered a hall bedroom, where, hid away in a corner, the inspector found an even dozen of dynamite cartridges, wrapped in brown paper. Further search of the room disclosed hidden in the bed a large revolver and a dagger. Some bundles of letters and other papers were also taken care of by the police. Then the patrol wagon was called and the prisoner was taken to the station. The officers next went to a house some distance away, which it is supposed was at Quinn street. Here the two other arrests were made and all three captures taken to the central station.

DUBLIN, July 16.—An inquest was begun today at Mitchellstown into the death of Mr. Mandeville, Editor O'Brien's companion, who is said to have died from the results of the treatment he received in Tullamore jail.

The widow of the deceased testified that her husband told her he had suffered with sore throat throughout his prison term. He was unable to swallow and had suffered terribly from hunger. The prison doctor had failed to relieve him and had it certified that he was in that condition to receive punishment.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 17.—United States Marshal Marsh and two deputies brought the informer, Bowles, here this morning to test the truth of his story that a dynamite cartridge had been placed on the Burlington track north of here and subsequently in consequence of a fear of results, been concealed in a hedge near by. The officers and railroad officials and a number of prominent citizens went to the spot that Bowles indicated, and after considerable digging found a dynamite cartridge. It is of the Hercules kind, and had caps on both ends. The cartridge is now in the hands of the railroad officials. The sheriff and other officers then went to the home of George Clark, one of the leading Brotherhood engineers and put him under arrest on states warrant. Clark made no resistance and would say nothing save to assert his innocence.

TOPEKA, July 17.—Judge Guthrie released Moore this morning, but he was immediately re-arrested by a constable for adultery and placed under a \$500 bond, and his case set for next Monday.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Inspector Bonfield is reported to have said privately that the plot was a well arranged one. About twenty determined murderers were in the conspiracy and they were at a certain hour after midnight tonight to be at the homes of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Frank Walker, Gen. Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution of the Haymarket assassins. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses of these and the powerful explosive was to be touched off simultaneously. The Board of Trade was to be blown to the sky at the same time and a wholesale reign of terror be inaugurated.

The names of the men arrested are John Kroneck, Frank Chapek and Frank Chebura, all Bohemians. The first named is a cabinet-maker by trade, who lives on Farrell Street. Chebura is a tailor and is the informer who told the story of the plot to a Bohemian, who in turn detailed it to Inspector Bonfield about ten days ago. It seems that since the execution of the anarchists a movement was started among their followers in Chicago to do business at the old stand. It was concluded that the group as re-organized was to have no more than three members, with each of the three members well acquainted with the others who composed the group. When it was formed it was thought that "squealing" in the ranks would become a lost art. The three men arrested today constituted a group, and in the hands of these were left the pleasant occupation of blowing up residences until the act of last November was fully wiped out in blood. The group had no regular meeting place, but casually met as friends and over a glass of beer concocted their bloody schemes. It was agreed that Grinnell's house should go up first and Judge Gary's next, and that last Saturday night was the time set for carrying out the plot. Inspector Bonfield was the third man doomed to die, but just how had not been fully decided upon. July 4th Kroneck examined the premises of Judge Grinnell with a view to learning the habits of its occupants. When he reported to his companions that night, the enormity of the offense began to dawn on Chebura who made up his mind to ask a friend for advice. The latter hurried to the police department and told his story. In the houses of the three men there were numerous weapons found and enough dynamite to have blown up the largest building in the city. It is stated on good authority in this connection that Kroneck and Chapek were intimate friends of Lingg, the bomb maker, and both were arrested after the Haymarket riot.

Chief Hubbard says there will be more arrests made tonight but refuses to give further information. Inspector Bonfield told the story of the plot and the capture. He said that the fact that a conspiracy existed came to him by a man on the West Side, whose name he declined to give. He gave the whereabouts of the men and

procured warrants for the arrest of them.

"Besides Lieut. Elliott and four of his men, we had two other officers along, who spoke Bohemian. The first place visited was 2903 Farrell Street, where Kroneck, the chief of the two, lived. We arrived there about 4 o'clock in the morning and concluded not to enter, but wait for developments. The fellow came out about 7 o'clock and we arrested him without difficulty he being taken entirely by surprise. His name was John Kroneck and his age about 30. We searched the house and found a small portion of dynamite. We also found over two dozen bombs about four inches long of cast iron. Lieutenant Mahoney was then telephoned to and he arrested Frank Chapek at 408 Twentieth Street. Chapek's house was not searched. Chaboura was then arrested by our party. In his custody was found eight half-pound packages of dynamite, labelled 'Fina No. 2,' and some bombs the same as those found on Carroll Street. The prisoners will be prosecuted under section 54, which provides for a fine and from five to twenty-five years for having dynamite in unlawful possession."

Inspector Bonfield said tonight to an Associated Press representative: "It is a mistake to suppose that the arrest today implies a widespread organization, or that public buildings were to be blown up and a reign of terror inaugurated. There are less than a dozen persons interested. These men are Bohemians, and very few of that nationality are anarchists. It is a sort of sporadic outbreak and ill-matured plan by a few persons, and far from contemplating a reign of terror and bloodshed, it meant merely mischief to three people—Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and myself."

Mrs. A. R. Parsons was informed of the arrest of the Anarchists today, and asked if she knew anything about the matter. She said if there was any conspiracy it had been hatched up by the police. She said the police haven't murdered any Anarchists since November, and are thirsting for blood. "If Grinnell and Gary are not killed soon, I will kill them myself." Pointing to her ten-year-old son, she continued: "What do you suppose I am raising him for? I shall teach him that his father was murdered, and by whom? By those red-handed butchers, and they had better look out."

CHICAGO, July 17.—Chief Arthur said today in the course of a conversation that he would not and did not countenance any violence whatever on the part of the members of the Brotherhood against the Burlington road. Continuing he said: "I am very sorry to think that any member of our order has done an overt act. I do not know as yet whether the strike will be declared off or not."

Arthur subsequently said that if any member of the Brotherhood had used violent means to gain the ends desired, the man would be immediately expelled from the order.

George Miles, another striking engineer, was arrested today for complicity in the alleged attempt to blow up the train on May 26th.

Chief Arthur left Chicago tonight for Cleveland. In conversation with a reporter touching the Burlington strike he said:

"We wanted certain things of the railroad. They were not given, and we had a right to quit and the Burlington had a right to fire other men. We made a nerve fight and have been beaten in it. There is no use saying anything else. It would be better for the men and for the road that the strike be declared off and the strikers seek work elsewhere or return to the Burlington. The road has won, but at a great expense. The Brotherhood has lost none of its members, but has gained some."

St. Louis, July 17.—Dispatches from Topeka this afternoon say notwithstanding that Moore declared after his release by Judge Guthrie that he would not attempt to evade the officers, he has disappeared and nobody seems to know his whereabouts. He was last seen in consultation with his attorney on the street.

Dispatches received from Topeka late tonight say the whereabouts of Moore have not been discovered. Mrs. Norton has also left the hotel and cannot be found. The general impression is that they are together somewhere in the vicinity, and their lawyers say they will be on hand to meet any charge of adultery on Monday morning next.

NEW YORK, July 17.—In Brooklyn today Michael Dumphy, while drunk, shot and killed his brother John. He then killed himself.

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 17.—Murray Lewis (colored), who some time ago cut the throat of his mistress and threw the body into the river, was hanged today.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—General Harrison rose early this morning feeling in excellent spirits and health. There has been no recurrence of the neuralgic pains. After spending a couple of hours with his secretaries, the General ordered his carriage and drove down to his law office, where he spent an hour. This is the first time he has ventured out since last Wednesday. His family and neighbors have about ceased to longer regard him as a sick man.

General Harrison passed a quiet and uneventful day. He regard himself entirely recovered from his illness, but to apprise the public in a more satisfactory manner as to his true condition a representative of the Associated Press called this evening upon Dr.

Jameson, the General's physician, who said:

"There has been at no time any occasion to regard General Harrison as a sick man. He had an attack of acute indigestion, but not of a severe character. It was sufficiently troublesome, however, to give him some pain and discomfort. There was at no time any intimation of inflammatory trouble, the pain yielding readily to a light anodyne treatment. Regarding him as well, I saw him for the last time this morning and advised him to discontinue treatment."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Teachers' Convention opened this evening with a grand welcoming concert at Mechanics' Pavilion. Delegates arrived in large numbers all day, as well as thousands of visitors from Coast points.

Addresses of introduction and welcome were delivered by Ira G. Hoyt, Superintendent of Schools, and Governor Waterman. Mayor Pond then welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city. Responses were made by President Aaron Gore of Denver, Secretary James A. Canfield of Lawrence, Kansas, and Vice President N. E. Sheldon of Boston.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 16.—Stewart E. Hoge, J. H. Murphy and J. A. Hall of the Strikers' Grievance Committee, who arrived here today, left for Burlington this afternoon.

At a meeting of the strikers they introduced the subject of discontinuing the strike and urged it. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of a settlement if reasonable terms could be had.

At another meeting the strikers voted unanimously against leaving the settlement of the strike to Chiefs Arthur and Sergeant.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 18.—An American, who gave the name of Miller and claiming to be a son of a United States judge and part owner of the steam yacht *Electra*, came here Saturday. The yacht, he said, was on the way from San Francisco and would touch here. Miller bought wines, a piano, etc., all for the yacht, on bogus checks. Monday he decamped, leaving the town poorer by \$3000 and minus two young girls, who were deserted at St. Johns. The *Electra* belongs to Commodore Ferry of the New York Yacht Club.

MARIETTA, Ohio, July 18.—At the Centennial Hall the morning was given to pioneer reminiscences. The great oration of the week for elegance in delivery was that of Hon. J. W. Daniel of Virginia. It abounded in historical sentiments as to Virginia's part in conquering this land from Britain. He dwelt upon the restored Union which, he said, never had but one thing—slavery—to divide and distract the people. In conclusion, he said:

"How in contemplating that subject of slavery, the rise, fall and obliteration of slavery in Virginia, it rises in the mind like the flame of some state-like young sapling, into whose side is driven a wedge. When the war ended that wedge had been withdrawn, the sides of that young tree have grown together, the sap again running up its length, has healed the gap, and it now stands like a vigorous young oak which sends its roots down deep into the centre of the earth and waves its leafy branches among the stars of heaven."

Tomorrow is Ohio day and will bring many noted guests.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The National Republican Committee today elected the four-story brick house at No. 91 Fifth Avenue as their headquarters. They will move in as soon as the building can be got ready.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—The Republican National Convention met today. The platform is a simple endorsement of the national platform with an emphatic declaration in favor of the Blair bill and against leasing convicts. Samuel W. Hawkins was nominated.

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, July 18.—The prohibition state convention assembled here today. An unusually large number of women were present. Col. D. W. Houston, temporary chairman, predicted the republican party would be at the top of the past before another year. The usual committees were appointed.

JACKSON, Miss., July 18.—The State Prohibition Convention was called to order by J. S. Hobbs, of Brookhaven; Judge E. G. Peyton was chairman. Bishop Galloway successfully advised against an electoral ticket. A resolution favoring the repeal of all internal revenue taxes on whisky was defeated. A resolution that the state legislature pass prohibitory laws was adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The usual number of delegations called to pay their respects to General Harrison today, the most notable being the Tippecanoe Club from Kokomo. In order to avoid confusion and give General Harrison as much time as possible, it has been announced that hereafter the republican state committee will have charge of matters, fixing the time and place for receiving clubs and delegations.

BOSTON, July 18.—The morning session of the Prison Association was devoted to discussion.

Warden Hatch, of the Michigan State Prison, dissented from the propositions maintained by the papers last evening. He doubted whether the time had come for indeterminate sentences. He would have every prisoner work.

Gardner Tufts, of the Massachusetts Reformatory, disagreed with Brockway's paper of last night.

Professor Collins, of Cornell University, defended Brockway. W. F. Spalding, of Massachusetts,