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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The grand jury came into the criminal court this morning with a number of indictments, presentments and dismissals, and after going through the form and presenting them, placed the following communication in the hands of Judge Wylie:

Washington, Oct. 28.

E. S. Hutchinson, Esq., foreman of the grand jury: Sir—I was drawn as a juror upon the regular panel of the March term of the criminal court, and at a sacrifice of my business interests and personal health, reluctantly accepted service, and faithfully performed the unpleasant duty assigned me until the end of the term. In June the Star route case came on for trial, and notwithstanding my earnest protest, I was accepted and sworn as a juror to try the case upon the law and the testimony. During the progress of the trial, I was approached by an agent of the Department of Justice named Henry A. Bowen, who represented to me he was authorized to see me in reference to the case. He made a dishonest proposition, offering to pay me \$25,000 to influence the verdict. The following day, August 24th, he forwarded a card to my address making an appointment. I immediately reported the transaction to Judge Wylie, and informed him what had transpired. The crime is of that character which affects the rights and liberties of citizens, and is of such importance, I respectfully but earnestly request your honorable body should investigate the charge, and that I may be summoned before you to present the facts, supported by corroborating proofs. I am, sir, very respectfully yours.

WM. DICKSON.

His Honor read the paper through twice, and turning to the foreman, said sharply, "Did you say the grand jury received this paper?" "Yes sir," he answered. "Do you know by whom it was written?" "Nothing more than it was received." It is a highly improper communication," said the judge, "and you should take no notice of it." It is a paper coming from a party who insists on being brought before you for the purpose of vindicating himself. We have no official knowledge as to who signed it. The court will direct the clerk to file the paper in open court, and that a rule issue to the person whose name appears to have been written to the paper to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt." "When shall the rule be returnable?" asked the clerk. "To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock," sharply answered the judge. The jury then retired and the regular business of the court was resumed, but the introduction of the letter and the action of the court created quite a sensation.

After the presentation of several affidavits, juror Brown was called to the stand, and told the story of Payne's attempt at bribery in substance as already related in the press. Upon cross-examination, witness said he was informed through an anonymous note that Fall was working up this scheme. Witness did not believe they had any intention of paying \$2,500 for his vote. He did believe it was a job to send him to the penitentiary.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been interviewed on special counsel Wells' report in the Star route bribery case. Ingersoll says: "I have read the report, and am very much obliged to wells for making it. He has corroborated my statement in many particulars, and has furnished so much evidence in favor of its absolute truth that I feel under certain obligations to him. I charge that Fall was employed by the government at \$10 a day; Wells admits it; that Nelson was employed at \$50 a month; Wells admits it; that both these men were here because Fall said he and Nelson had bribed Brown in a former case; Wells admits this. I also charged that Fall employed Foote, and that Foote brought Payne to Fall, and that Fall got Payne to offer Brown \$2,500 for his vote; Wells admits this. The only difference between Wells' statement and my own up to this point is as to the form of the written agreement. Fall wrote for Brown to sign. All the evidence taken together shows without one shadow of doubt that Fall was employed by the Department of Justice, and that in the interest of his employer, Fall endeavored to corrupt Brown. It is admitted by the Department of Justice, that Fall not only made

improper proposals to jurymen, but he carried his impudence to the extent of making an improper proposal to the Department of Justice. Wells substantially admits Fall did go to Halmead, and did tell him all the other jurors were under the ban of suspicion, and that he (Halmead) was the only juror in whom the Attorney General had any confidence. Halmead did not regard this conversation as an attempt to bribe him, and so stated; but as a matter of fact to approach a juror in that way is just as reprehensible as to offer money. It is infamous. The real question and the only question really in the case is, Whom was Fall acting for? Was he acting for the government, or for the defence? Suppose it turned out that the defendants were paying Fall \$10 a day, and the Department of Justice nothing, would it be possible to make any human being believe that he was acting for the Department of Justice? It is admitted that the Department paid him, and the supposition is that he worked for his employers, and, without some positive testimony to the contrary, we are compelled to believe he did it for the Department.

NEW YORK, 31.—Mrs. Samuel Seguin, aged 36, wife of Dr. Edward Seguin, the noted specialist of diseases of the brain, killed her three young children this afternoon and then killed herself, at 41 West Twentieth Street. There is no other cause known for the horrible tragedy than insanity of the mother. The children were Edward D., aged 8 years, John Van Dwyne, aged 5, and Jeannette, 4 years. They were all shot through the head and instantly killed. The mother's death was as sudden as theirs. A frightful feature of the tragedy is the manner of the murder. Mrs. Seguin took the children to an empty spare room at the top of a five story house in the absence of her husband, and when the servants were engaged in the basement, and locked herself in with them. The servants believed they had gone out for a walk. What happened from then will never be known, but when Dr. Amedon, Mrs. Seguin's brother, called at five o'clock, and with his suspicion aroused by their long absence, the family made a search of the house. The mother and children were found dead, all shot through the head. The children's hands were tied behind their backs with white cord; they were blindfolded with a handkerchief, and from all appearances must have been shot while playing at blindman's buff with their executioner. They were dead for at least an hour and a half and were quite cold when discovered. Three pistols were found in the room, all of heavy calibre, and all had been used. Mrs. Seguin had been despondent from physical causes for some time, but she had shown no evidence of insanity. She was a small, slim woman, and of nervous temperament. Her domestic life was very happy and there was no family trouble. Doctor Seguin returned home about 7, and upon hearing the dreadful news was utterly prostrated. He is in a state of mental distress and under the care of physicians. Dr. Seguin is a noted specialist in cases of insanity; his father was equally so. His wife is the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. The couple moved in the best society. The family lived in a five-story brown stone front, English basement. The room in which the tragedy took place is on the fifth floor, and is scarcely ever used by the family. The servants in the house during the day noticed Mrs. Seguin was in a moody condition. She had been in for several weeks what her brother, Dr. Armidon, termed "the blues." About 11 o'clock he called upon her, and she did not feel well, and had written Dr. Henry M. Raiser, who had been invited to dine with the family, to defer his visit. This note she gave her brother to send. He took it jokingly, and said they would all enjoy themselves. Dr. Armidon called on his sister at 3 o'clock, and was told that she had gone out for a walk. He returned at 5, but Mrs. S. had not yet returned. The hall boy incidentally mentioned that the door of the spare room was locked and the key gone. A sudden suspicion seized the doctor that Mrs. Seguin had gone to Central Park and destroyed herself and the children. He could not explain why he thought this. He immediately went up stairs and burst the door of the room open. A horrible sight met his eyes. Almost in the middle of the floor lay the dead body of the

eldest boy, Edward, in a pool of blood; partly in a closet lay Mrs. Seguin, grasping in her right hand a big pearl-handled revolver. Inside the closet lay the boy John and the girl Jeannette. There could be no doubt the mother had taken the children into the room on pretence of playing blind man's buff. She had led the two youngest into the closet and locked them in while she murdered the eldest boy. The pistol with which he was shot is a large practice weapon, with barrel eleven inches long. It lay beside him, and the bullet lay on the floor. It had passed through his head. The murderous mother then proceeded to the closet, and with the heavy 32-calibre revolver, with which she afterwards blew out her own brains, shot the other two children. Dr. Amedon cut the strings that bound the children's hands, and laid them on the bed. The police and coronor were notified at once. Nothing was found in the room to explain the motive for the terrible crime. The murderess held the weapon close to the victims' head, for the handkerchiefs on their faces had been burned. The face of the little girl wore a look of innocent surprise that cut more deeply than any other feature of the dreadful deed. On the table lay a box of cartridges and a third pistol. Dr. Seguin, when he returned was taken to his office and physicians summoned. He acted as though his faculties were gone. He caught sight of the picture of his children on the wall and broke into a horrible wailing cry that wrung the hearts of the listeners. The physicians fear he will lose his reason. None of the servants heard any noise. Sudden insanity is the only motive known for the deed. Mrs. Dr. Seguin was neatly dressed. The children were lovely little things, and all the family she had.

WASHINGTON, 31.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Garfield Monument Fair Association tonight, encouraging advices were received from different points throughout the country. The whole space in the rotunda of the Capitol is already taken. The secretary of the association is in daily receipt of gifts and exhibits from all parts of the country. Programme finally agreed upon: Saturday, November 25th, opening ceremonies; Sunday, Nov. 26th, Garfield Memorial day; 27th, Army of the Cumberland day; 28th, Public School Children's day; 29th, Wheelmen's day; 30th, Knights Templar day; Dec. 1st, Military day; 2d, District of Columbia day; 3d, Dedication Ceremonies.

Estimated reduction in the public debt for October, about \$15,250,000. Amount of 3 per cent. bonds issued in exchange for 3½ per cents, about \$259,000,000 leaving \$119,752,500 uncalled 3½ per cents outstanding exchangeable into 3 per cents at option of the holders.

NEW YORK, 31.—The steamship *Vandalia*, signalled to-night off Fire Island, has on board the members of the Imperial German Commission sent to this country to observe the transit of Venus on the 6th of December, at Hartford, Conn.

The German Protestant churches in this city united in services to-night commemorative of the birth of the reformation, Oct. 31, 1517, when Martin Luther posted his 97 theses on the doors of the church in Wurtemberg.

Jas. H. Storrs, a well-known lawyer in this city, died suddenly on Monday. In late years Storrs has acted as counsel in this city for the Central Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Southern Pacific railroad.

Star's Washington: By the New York Associated Press it is understood that the Western Association which has already established agencies in New York and Boston, has added Colorado and Texas to their territory.

The Herald's Washington special says: The Western Press Association is reported here as having severed its connection with the New York Press Association, and to-morrow will begin independent service here under the management of Walter Phillips. Independent service is to be established at once in all parts of the country, and a force equal to that employed by the New York Association is to be engaged to compete with this organization. Cable service, it is said, is already arranged for foreign market report and news.

Among the arrivals yesterday were 30 Armenians, who were dressed in a peculiar fashion. All were very filthy. They propose to settle somewhere in the West.

Several families of colored people, numbering 50 persons of all ages,

sailed this morning in the ship *Moravia*, for Liberia.

CHICAGO, 31.—An Indianapolis special says: The condition of ex-Gov. Hendricks is not improved this morning, and excites increased alarm. There are great fears that pyæmic poisoning has set in. Every effort is making to prevent its spread to the entire system. A consultation of attending surgeons decided immediate amputation unnecessary. Unless the diseased places slough off, the knife must be used. One attending physician says there is not one chance of a hundred of recovery. The patient's mind is clear, and he is aware of the nature of his awful affliction.

IOWA CITY, 31.—All the saloon licenses in Iowa (they expire to-night at midnight. It is reported that most of the saloonkeepers will tender the amount of their taxes for the next six months to the mayor, but he will not receive them.

Poughkeepsie, 31.—The New York conference of the Temperance Society adopted resolutions in favor of submitting to the people a prohibition constitutional amendment.

OMAHA, 31.—A circular will be issued from the Union Pacific headquarters to-morrow, signed by General Manager Clark, announcing the appointment of E. P. Vining, who has been for many years general freight agent, to be freight traffic manager of all the branches and lines operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Omaha. This is a new office, Mr. P. P. Shelby, assistant general freight agent for several years, being promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Vining's promotion. The appointment has not been made for assistant general freight agent, although many names have been suggested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 31.—Isadore Capay, discharged some weeks ago, from the position in which he had been for years, this afternoon committed suicide, and his son went to the office of his former employer, who was absent, and shot the clerk. At the coroner's inquest a statement was made by the old man's wife that the details of the suicide and murder were pre-arranged between the father and son.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 59.—A large number of republicans of the second congressional district met at Aiken yesterday to listen to an address from Brayton, republican candidate to Congress. The "Red Shirts Democratic Club," in obedience to instruction from their party leaders, were on hand as usual, prepared and determined to break up the meeting. As soon as Brayton began to speak, he was interrupted by yells, curses and derisive cheers, so that he could not be heard. Brayton said that it would not be safe to continue the meeting, and therefore dismissed his hearers and returned to his hotel. Here he was followed by "red shirts," who rode their horses up into the piazza of the building, and continued their abuse of Brayton until the arrival of the train.

LITTLE ROCK, 31.—Last night, in the suburbs of Hot Springs, while a party of drunken hoodlums were sitting up with a corpse of Edward Murphy, (pauper) the lamp upset and exploded; the drapery of the couch containing the body ignited, and before the flames were extinguished the corpse was burned to a crisp.

BOSTON, 31.—Christine Neilson says a large case containing her costumes and valuable jewelry was burned in the Park Theatre fire.

NEW YORK, 31.—An action was taken this forenoon in Mutual Union affairs, which stops the new pooling scheme. This creates some excitement in financial circles. The arrangement as made public yesterday was that the stockholders had placed a majority of their stock with Geo. W. Baker, of the First National Bank, Geo. W. Ballou and A. U. Potter, of Boston, as trustees for five years, with full control for voting purposes, but the stock was to be deposited with the Central Trust Co., of this city. The wonder was how this could be done while there was a previous pool in which Baker and Jay Gould were trustees of the controlling stock. The inner facts were developed this morning by legal proceedings before Judge Van Brunt, of the Superior Court. Application was made by Norton Green, President of the W. U. Telegraph Co., holder of 81,000 shares of stock and by Gould, one of the trustees of the original pool, for an injunction. After reading the papers Judge Van Brunt issued an order. It transpires that the Mutual Union Co., finding it difficult to meet its indebtedness and pay inter-

ests of the banks, applied to Go for help through Baker. The result was an agreement between bankers and Gould by which it was arranged that Gould should chase of John Gore & Co., 18 shares of the stock at an average of about eight dollars, and 50,000 shares should be put up the pool. In connection with this Gould also bought from Baker, had a like amount, 13,000 shares, which with the other stock held the various persons named amounted to more than the necessary \$1,000 needed for the pool. Gould transferred to the Western Union most of his stock. The money received from this transaction was to pay for debts of construction. Subsequently bonds were taken from the Western Union and the money used to pay the interest due, recently and after Baker had elected the director of the Western Union, application was made by Mutual Union for more money to pay interest. The committee of Western Union refused to authorize it and thereupon Baker put in hands of Gould his resignation. This led to an effort to form a new pool which has been stopped by injunction. As the case stands, Baker's associates are bound in the original pool and are indebted to the Western Union for money paid.

PARIS, Ky., 1.—Burt Scully, well-known horse trainer, was shot and instantly killed last evening by Hooker Stivers, in this city. The parties lived on adjoining farms, the women of the two families quarreled about some turkeys. Stivers, a man Stivers, aged 17 years, brother of Hooker, shot turkeys which were claimed by Scully's housekeeper. Yesterday Scully returned from Memphis, and hearing of the shooting and meeting young Stivers, he heard of this he placed a shotgun in his buggy and drove to meet Scully. Upon seeing Scully, he called out to him, and Scully started toward him, but when he got within a few feet of Stivers, the latter deliberately shot him dead. Scully according to testimony, was a nephew of Stivers. Stivers was arrested.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to the Secretary of the Treasury, contained the statement of quantities and value of domestic merchandise, including coin and bullion, shipped between San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama during the month ending June 30, last. The total value of domestic merchandise shipped from San Francisco to New York was \$797,888. The total value of foreign merchandise shipped from San Francisco to New York during the same time was \$111,032.

The chief clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury has just returned from Indiana, where he has been taking depositions in the ejectment case brought at Pittsburgh by the United States for the recovery of valuable oil lands in Forest county, Penna.

The Board of Naval Officers suggest the abolishment of the following grades: Finisher, boiler-maker seamen, extra and ordinary seamen, extra coppers, jack of the du-baker, and second-class pointer. There is to be one blacksmith, general ship work, and two grades of seamen established; the grade of ordinary seamen, second-class, to be for apprentices only. Landsmen enlisting for general service to serve in the engineer force, the name apprentice to be enlisting to serve until 21 years of age; the term "boy" to young men enlisting for general service for three years. All men enlisting on foreign stations, except "continuous service certificate men," to be enlisted for the cruise. The Board recommends an increase of the pay of petty officers and enlisted men, in view of the increased wages received by persons in civil life. The Board also fixes the complements of all classes of vessels.

It is probable that the President will return to Washington to-day.

John G. Cowle, of Iowa, is appointed chief clerk in the Secret Service Division of the Treasury.

The debt statement issued to-day shows the reduction of the public debt during October to be \$15,628,180. Cash in Treasury, \$275,386,186; gold certificates outstanding, \$38,860,440; silver certificates outstanding, \$96,607,710; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$9,948,000; refunding certificates outstanding, \$428,750; legal tenders outstanding, \$340,781,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,026,183; cash balance available, \$151,145,237. Payments