

of the principles upon which the Progressive Democratic party, a political organization, has been founded. I pledge my word of honor that while a member of the party in any Assembly District or in any part of the United States to abide by the decision of the majority; that I will do faithful work on any committee to which I may be appointed; that I promise, if possible, on election day to devote at least four hours to the duty of manning the polls; that I will use all legitimate means to procure votes for our candidates; that I will report to the committee on organization any evidences of treachery that may appear in our ranks; that my personal conduct will be such as to add dignity to the party which I this night join. I will attend all meetings of this organization unless prevented by sickness and other causes over which I have no control. All these things I pledge myself to do, in the belief that, by the successful establishment of the principles presented by our party, will come the elevation of all labor and the downfall of the corrupt political parties who now rule this country."

BOSTON, 26.—It has been discovered that Reed, the late Treasurer of the South Boston Horse Railway company, who is now under arrest for embezzlement of over \$100,000, has also added forgery to his crime, the signature of President Persey to certain certificates being pronounced forgeries by that gentleman. Hitherto it had been believed that most of the stock over-issued by Reed was issued during the late President Crosby's administration and that the fraud was made possible by Mr. Crosby's habit of signing certificates in blank. It is now stated, however, that a large proportion of the certificates outstanding and which are mostly held by brokers as collateral for margin on stocks, bear President Hersey's signature. Hersey states that for all the certificates signed by himself he has a duplicate check which will enable him to identify every certificate he has issued. It is believed that there are about 400 shares of over-issued stock outstanding. The directors have not yet decided on what action they will take. They will probably hold a meeting within a week when a course of action will be mapped out. It is learned that the stock of the Mexican Telephone Company, of which Reed was also treasurer, has been over-issued to about \$9,800. Although the par value of the stock is \$50 per share, it is now quoted at \$150, and the loss by the over-issue would probably fall little short of \$15,000.

NEW YORK, 26.—Lawyer Henry D. Garrett, who was arrested some days ago, was arraigned in the police court to-day, charged by Mrs. Rosaline Charpentier with the embezzlement of \$12,000 entrusted to him by her with which to effect a settlement with the claimants against the McCordie estate in California. Mr. Garrett came into prominence last spring through being engaged to prosecute the claims of the wrecked passengers of the Cunard steamer *Oregon*, which sank off this port one day last spring. He is a member of the bar in high standing. He was married in July to the daughter of a prominent politician, and went on a wedding trip to Japan via San Francisco. Before his marriage Mr. Garrett boarded with Mrs. Charpentier in West Twenty-fourth Street. The complaint alleges that Mr. Garrett was engaged to marry her daughter Eugenie, and through the fact she was led to entrust him with the care of her business. He is alleged to have represented to McCordie that the claims of the heirs could be purchased for \$3000 each, and as he was to go to California on business he could settle the claims while away. Mrs. R. Charpentier alleges that she has since been told by Mrs. Pearsall, one of the heirs, that the claims were purchased by Garrett for \$75 each.

To this complaint Mr. Garrett replies charging an attempt at blackmail, and denying that he had ever received \$12,000, or that he was ever engaged to the daughter.

The latter in court to-day swore that she saw her mother pay \$12,000 to Mr. Garrett, and that he told her mother the money was to pay the McCordie heirs with.

Mrs. Charpentier corroborated her daughter's testimony, and added that she gave the lawyer \$350 besides for the expense of the trip.

Mrs. Pearsall testified that she received \$75 from Garrett, and not \$3000.

CITY OF MEXICO, 26.—An important economic reform was proclaimed to-day. A movement has been going on for some time for putting an end to the system of taxation whereby the State collected duties on national and foreign merchandise in transit through their respective territories, a system which has been pronounced by railway managers more harmful to the development of the internal commerce of the country than any other that could have been devised. In May last a constitutional amendment was submitted to the States forbidding the imposition of transit duties or import duties on products of other States and on the exportation of merchandise, either manufactured articles or products of the soil. The amendment also forbids the States to assign special routes for the conveyance of goods of native origin as has heretofore been done; also to put a higher import duty on foreign goods than will be fixed by the Federal law. It is expected that Congress will fix a uniform tax of 5 per cent ad valorem. This amendment having been adopted by a majority of the States has received the sanction of both Chambers of Congress, and was to-day proclaimed in the usual form, being read

at various points in the city and copies of it posted on the walls. The ceremonies took place between 9 o'clock and noon, the troops forming part of the official procession through the city. No more important economic reform has ever been put in operation in this country, and it will undoubtedly lead to a larger expansion of trade, both foreign and domestic. It is regarded with great favor by the business community as one of the chief acts of the present Administration.

LOUISVILLE, 26.—A *Times*'s special says: A report has reached Williamsburg, Kentucky, that the Poe family, thought to have been destroyed by fire in Knox County a month ago were in reality murdered by a neighbor named Concubine. The mother and five children and two visiting young ladies were found burned in the ashes of the destroyed hut. The story of the murder is told as follows by an illegitimate son of Concubine aged ten years, whom the reputed father had threatened and made mad. This boy says the man cut from ear to ear the throats of each of the eight persons while they slept and that his mother then dragged the bodies to the middle of the room and set them on fire. They also fired the house, took some bed clothing and other articles and departed. On the boy's statement arrests and investigation followed and the Poe articles were found in the cellar of the suspected parties' house. They refused to be interviewed and are now in Barbourville jail awaiting examination.

WM. Liebknecht, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, who has been lecturing in America, departed for Europe on the *Eurania* this morning.

NEW YORK, 27.—Henry M. Stanley, African explorer, arrived on the steamship *Allen* yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., 27.—J. and S. B. Sachs, boot and shoe manufacturers, 109 West Pearl Street, assigned to-day. Assets \$100,000, liabilities \$200,000. The failure causes surprise.

CHICAGO, 27.—An investigation of the Continental Hotel fire by the city fire inspectors to-day four witnesses were examined. B. T. Tomlinson, who had boarded at the hotel for years, and who left the day preceding the fire, said he had been confidentially warned by Mrs. Rowan, who was in charge of the hotel, and that he in turn warned several other friends who left on the same day. No arrests have been made.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 27.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train, due here at 7:30 this morning, collided with a freight train near Greenwood, 20 miles east of this city. The engines were wrecked and the freight engine was hurled upon the forward part of the mail car, crushing it and killing Elijah Magoffin, postal clerk. F. H. Beebe, another clerk, is in a dying condition. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping. None of the passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by a blunder of the telegraph operator at Greenwood, who sent forward train No. 6 instead of No. 123.

NIAGARA FALLS, 28.—George Haslett and Miss Sadie Allen, of Buffalo, went through the rapids and whirlpool this afternoon in the torpedo shaped barrel used by Haslett and Patto last summer. They were in the rapids and whirlpool five minutes and were taken out of the eddy on the Canadian side, just below the whirlpool, three quarters of an hour later in good condition.

Miss Allen is a respectable girl, 18 years old, a petite brunette and rather pretty.

CHICAGO, 28.—The *Inter-Ocean* has information that a deliberate attempt was made on Thursday night to assassinate Harry Gilmer, a witness who gave evidence at the recent trial of the Anarchists, directly implicating Speis and Schwab in throwing the Haymarket bomb. Gilmer was shot at while on the threshold of his home and the bullet passed between his legs lodging in the bottom of the door. The shot was fired at a distance of less than ten feet from the living target, and the assassin's preceptance was the only thing that saved the citizen's life. Gilmer lives at No. 50, North Ann Street.

It was not generally known until to-day that Henry Jauesen, who made the murderous assault upon his wife early on Friday morning was a member of the north side "Groupe," and one of the most rabid Anarchists in the city, and that on the night of the bomb explosion, he was within a few feet of the place from which the deadly missile was hurled into the ranks of the marching policemen. The knowledge resulting from his identification has led to the discovery of what may be a definite clew to the bomb thrower. The night the bomb was thrown Jensen left his wife about 7 o'clock, stating that he had an important Anarchist meeting to attend, and intimating that there would be trouble of some kind before the night was over. He did not return until after 4 o'clock the following morning, and in reply to his wife's question as to where he had been, significantly replied, "I told you there would be trouble."

His statements never went beyond this until about 10 days ago, when in an affectionate and confidential mood he informed his wife that he was present on the night the bomb was thrown into the ranks of the police; that he stood near to the man who threw it, that he saw it thrown, and knew the man who threw it. This was, it is believed, his reason for the attempt to get her out of the way, because he repented of having revealed as much as he did, and was afraid his disclosures might eventually lead him into greater trou-

ble than merely killing his wife. Mrs. Jensen adds that her husband also confided to her the name of the man who did the bomb throwing, but owing to her weakness and the nature of her wounds it has been impossible for her to tell the name distinctly.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Admiral Porter has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a report embodying suggestions for promoting the efficiency of the Navy. He says that in rehabilitating the Navy there is no subject worthy of more consideration than that of home defense. He considers it of vastly more interest, at the present moment, than the construction of cruisers and ironclads now laid up at certain points.

"We require for the navy," the Admiral said, "the following classes of vessels, which will at least enable us to show that we have a system, even if our ships do not equal in speed those of foreign powers. The first class should be represented by vessels of not less than 6,000 nor more than 8,000 tons, and able to make for a few hours a speed of 19½ knots. The second class should be vessels of not less than 4,500 or more than 5,000 tons, able to make for a few hours a speed of 19 knots. Vessels of the second class to serve as flagships on foreign stations. The third class should be vessels of 3,000 tons, able to make for a few hours a speed of 18 knots." The Admiral remarks that it is proposed to construct a 13-knot gunboat carrying four guns. This vessel, he says, could not overtake anything, and a powerful Chinese gunboat would be more than a match for her. It is said that European powers have built ironclads without regard to future utility—so that it would be a difficult matter to make any formal lines of battle.

The United States is making mistakes of the same character, by building so many different classes of vessels at the outset, without knowing whether any of them will meet the requirements of a cruiser of the present day. No nation, he says, can dispense with ports, but it is better to depend upon the navy to protect our coasts instead of maintaining so small a force of ironclads as we have at present. Every year we should construct three or four double-turreted monitors, no matter if we do not build any cruisers in the meantime.

Turning his attention to the subject of torpedo boats, Admiral Porter says that he has seen enough of torpedoes to know that two or three hundred pounds of gun cotton exploded under a ship, no matter what her size, is bound to sink her, or place her *hors du combat*. Yankee ingenuity, if stimulated by the prospect of a sufficient reward, would no doubt soon give us a superior torpedo. He commends the Erickson torpedo, and says what we require to fire such a torpedo is the fastest vessel in the world. Something that torpedo destroyers can't overtake.

The report treats of the reorganization of different branches of the navy and especially of the Navy Department. This reorganization he insists must take place sooner or later, and whoever achieves so great a victory will deserve the thanks of the country. The Admiral takes strong ground in favor of government encouraging the private ship yards of the country by giving them all the work possible to enable them to improve their plants, so that in time of war they can aid the government in building and repairing vessels. He also advocates government iron shipbuilding yards.

CINCINNATI, midnight, 28.—A fatal collision, attended by a dramatic circumstance, occurred at Anderson's Station on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, eight miles below here, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The engine, making a trial trip, was ordered to leave here not earlier than 1:45 p. m. It was in charge of Edw. Drohan, an old and experienced engineer, and at Anderson's it collided with the north-bound freight. Drohan had with him his two sons, 5 and 7 years old, and also John Mahen, aged 5. Perceiving the danger ahead, he threw the three little children through the cab window and stayed at his post. He sacrificed his life for the boys. John Mahen was also killed and Frank Lockwood, engineer of the north-bound freight, badly injured. No one else was hurt. No trains went out to-night.

CHICAGO, 28.—The meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the various roads interested in through passenger traffic from San Francisco came to a conclusion yesterday, having been in session just one week. As a last resort, it was proposed that the Pacific Coast lines terminating at San Francisco should be entrusted with the regulation of the east-bound traffic from that city, and that they should also regulate the amount of commission to be paid. This was adopted after a long discussion. It is not believed that this arrangement will prevent the rates from being cut as seriously as they have been heretofore. Continuance of outside agencies, and payment of commissions are certain to cause trouble in spite of any measures the Pacific Coast terminal lines might take. It was found impossible to abolish commissions, because the Pennsylvania had a contract with the steamship lines which it could not abrogate. It was also found impossible to secure the co-operation of some of the lines not represented at the meeting in bringing out an ironclad agreement.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The report of the general superintendent of the Life-Saving Service shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establish-

ment embraced 211 stations; 165 being on the Atlantic, 38 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to vessels within the field of the station operators during the year was 322. The report says the number and violence of the disturbances of storms which occurred during the year exceeded the record of any previous year. Since the general extension of the service to the sea and lakes. In one storm there were no less than thirty shipwrecks within the scope of operations of the service, and in a single day (the 9th of January) there were 23. The service, however, did not fail to match its previous record of effectiveness in saving life and property. The number of casualties was greater by 28 than that of any former year, yet the loss of life is 15 per cent. less than the average, and although the vessels and cargoes totally lost were 20 more than in any former year, the amount of property lost was only about \$55,000 greater than the average of the preceding years, while the amount saved is increased by nearly \$2,000,000.

BOSTON, 29.—The large establishment of the Lockwood Mfg. Co., on Sumner St., East Boston, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. The company announces its business as the building of steamships and manufacturing of leather-dressing machines and other machinery. The spar yard of Pigeon & Son is adjacent, and when the fireman arrived, the fire had seized upon the property of both firms. The yard of Pigeon & Sons was only slightly damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000 well insured.

CHARLESTON, 28.—Two shocks of earthquake occurred at Summerville to-day, one at 10:30 a. m. and one at 3:20 p. m., which rattled things about in a lively manner. The people were more or less frightened. The latter shock was felt slightly in Charleston.

PITTSBURG, 29.—The Pittsburg Plate Glass Works at Creighton Station, on the West Pennsylvania Railway, 20 miles from this city, are burning. The works are the largest in the country and if the fire is not soon controlled the loss will be heavy. The fire was caused by an explosion of natural gas and did not get beyond the machinery and foundry departments which were nearly destroyed. The main building was not damaged. Loss \$35,000; fully insured. No person injured.

MILWAUKEE, 29.—In the case of Searl Musselst, John Runge and August Gatz, Milwaukee garden rioters, Judge Sloane this morning suspended sentence. The prisoners were immediately freed.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The investigation to-day at the house of Frank Kerner, who choked his wife to death and set the building on fire to destroy the evidences of his crime, shows that he had also made preparations to blow it up by running a fuse from the upper floor into a keg of powder. His intention was evidently to blow himself up and the whole family, because, as he says, God had commanded him to do it. Kerner has made full confession, detailing how he strangled his wife, then dragged her up stairs to bed, poured coal oil over it, and set it on fire. He is an anarchist in his ideas.

FOREIGN.

ROME, 24.—The Green Book on Bulgarian affairs, which has just been issued by the Italian Government, covers the period from August to November 29th. Among its contents is a dispatch sent by Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. Di Robilant agrees with him in the conviction that, if Russia maintains the negative position, the restoration of the normal state of things in Bulgaria is impossible. He also says that the prompt election of a Prince is an absolute necessity. In a letter to the Russian Government under date of November 15th, Count Di Robilant promises that if all the other Powers accept a Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne, Italy will also give her approval; but he insists that the candidate should be proclaimed by the present Soubraje.

BERLIN, 24.—The *Cologne Gazette* has a letter from Singapore saying that the Dutch have met with severe reverses in Achlen, and are now obliged to act strictly on the defensive. Their sufferings from disease are described as intense. The Achlenese pirates, it is stated, have smuggled in a supply of arms and have opened a regular sledge on the Dutch coast.

A letter to the *Gazette* from fort Segli warns strangers not to be enticed by the high recruiting money offered by the Dutch, as in the event of their enlistment they will probably meet with death.

LONDON, 24.—Lord Salisbury, replying to the memorial which the Socialists left at his residence on Sunday, says that the proposal contained therein and which would involve extensive legislative changes, would without doubt be duly considered by Parliament if they were laid before it. "I myself, however," he adds "am unable to adopt or support them, as I am convinced that the proposals, if effected, would cause additional distress and suffering far exceeding what prevails at present."

LONDON, 25.—The London city companies have resolved to sell their lands in North Ireland on easy terms to tenants. Salter's Company will transfer 25,000 acres at the purchase price of £20,000 under the terms of the Ashbourne act. The Fishmonger's Com-

pany will transfer 20,500 acres at a yearly rental of £9,500. They offer to sell to the tenants at a 20 years' purchase on the government valuation, the tenants paying annually 80 per cent. under the present rental. The Draper's Company offers 27,025 acres at a yearly rental of £12,500 at 18 years' purchase. The tenants will accept the offers. The transfer covers nearly all the county of Londonderry.

DUBLIN, 26.—The *Irish Times*, Conservative, says the government has resolved to promptly suppress all anti-rent and other illegal combinations, to curtail the licenses of the press, to forcibly suppress intimidation, to enforce the laws governing process for the collection of debts, to proclaim all meetings called for certain purposes, and to arrest certain prominent agitators of the anti-rent policy.

The *Times* also says it is reported that troops have been sent to different points in the country where action against anti-rent agitation is imminent.

John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court Monday next, and show cause why a criminal information should not be sworn against him for the sentiments he recently expressed in his speech, encouraging tenants to follow the example of those on the Clancarde estates in County Galway. Dillon in his speech advocated a general submission to eviction rather than to pay rents, as the best means for bringing the landlords of Ireland to terms with the occupiers of land in Ireland. The speech for which Dillon is cited to explain, was delivered at Woodford, October 18th.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland has been busily engaged all day at Dublin Castle conferring with the legal and military authorities. The city is agitated by rumors of the wildest character relating to the Government's intentions. A great meeting of Nationalists called to assemble in the suburb of the Irish town Monday, will, it is thought, be disturbed. They are all pursuing their avocations in their ordinary ways and all of them say they have no idea of what the Government has decided to do, if it has decided to do anything.

DUBLIN, 26.—To John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.—The Government in prosecuting John Dillon, M. P., and proclaiming public meetings, admits its inability to govern Ireland without coercion. We will not flinch.

(Signed) TIMOTHY HARRINGTON. The Nationalists have decided to hold meetings in different parts of Sligo, Galway and Tipperary, in order to evade the Government's prohibition.

The Dublin *Telegraph* says that orders have been sent to Athlone to keep ten cavalry and 200 infantry in readiness for duty. It is rumored that the object is to arrest the trustees appointed under the *United Ireland* plan, to whose charge the rents of local tenants have been committed.

John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court Tuesday next, the charge against him being that his language at the meeting held at Longford on the 7th instant led to an assault on a bailiff and resistance to the execution of decrees, and at the Murrill meeting on Monday last he made a speech calculated to intimidate. The affidavits on which the summons were issued were lodged by the police inspectors and the stenographers who were present at the meetings referred to. The citation calls upon Dillon to find sureties for his good behavior in default of which he will be committed to jail.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien attended the meetings of Lord Dillon's tenants to-night. They urged them firmly, to resist all attempts to compel them to pay unjust rents.

Dillon had intended to speak at other meetings, and it is expected that he will continue to fill his engagements before he returns to Dublin. On his return he will probably give bail for trial and thus compel the government to prove all the illegality of his actions at the Longford and Murrill meetings.

The government has ordered that all the taverns in Sligo be closed on Sunday.

The National League meeting was prohibited because the magistracy believed that it was intended to intimidate jurors at the coming assizes.

The military is called on to disperse all gatherings. The Nationalists are excited over this state of affairs, and say they will give a banquet to Dillon and other speakers in lieu of holding a meeting.

After the meeting of Lord Dillon's tenants to-night, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien remained until a late hour receiving deposits from the tenants in consequence of Lord Dillon's refusal to grant a reduction of 25 per cent.

It is rumored that *United Ireland* has been warned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt to-day in Smyrna, Tchesme and the Island of Chios.

DUBLIN, 27.—A proclamation of the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting the holding of advertised National League meetings at Sligo, to-morrow, has been posted throughout Sligo, and has produced great excitement.

RANGOON, 29.—British troops in Burmah in a recent encounter with the forces of Boshay, killed 13 of his followers without a single soldier being killed and but three of the British troops being wounded.

BELGRADE, 29.—During the past week, there have been 50 cases of cholera, and 10 deaths in the infantry barracks there.