

# Andover News.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

## YOUNG MACKAY'S DEATH

Duke of Aosta Had Refused the Pony Which He Rode.

London, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris says that the Duke of Aosta had refused the pony which John W. Mackay, jr., rode on Friday and which threw him with fatal results. It is supposed that Mr. Mackay had a sudden attack of congestion of the brain. It has been learned that in addition to a fractured skull Mr. Mackay had one of his legs broken by the fall. He was thrown with great force against the trunk of a tree, striking between his eyes. Both of his eyes were rendered. The first reports that he was rendered unconscious, remaining so until his death, prove to have been erroneous. It is now stated that after the accident he remained conscious for three hours and that he recognized his friends, Messrs. Lynch and Digby, by their voices and pressed their hands. He had repeated collapses before he expired.

### His Face Terribly Disfigured.

After death his face presented such a terrible appearance that Mr. Lynch went to Paris and dissuaded Clarence Mackay from going to Marseilles to see the body. Mrs. Mackay, who had started on Friday on a tour of the Normandy, was informed of the accident by telegraph and she at once started on her return to the hotel where she was staying. The body arrived last evening and was at once transferred from the railway station to the Mackay residence, where it was placed in the Chapelle Ardente that had been prepared for it. The family was present. Many wreaths were received from friends of the family. The body will be embalmed.

### EXODUS FROM ROCHESTER.

Striking Garment Workers Leaving the City Today

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Final preparations for the migration of the striking garment workers were completed yesterday at the headquarters of the local branch of the local union. This morning the men will meet at their hall and proceed to a special car attached to a regular train on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad. The delegation occupying this car is to go to New York, Boston, Baltimore and other places in the east. Another lot of the men will board an Erie train in the afternoon bound for Chicago. Special preparations have been made with the railroad companies for transporting the men and there will be brothers of the Garment Makers' union to meet them at their journey's end. The men are in the best of spirits over the thought that they are going to shake the dust of Rochester from their shoes and hope to make the manufacturers come to their terms before they come back. There are about one hundred men in all and they comprise the best mechanics at the clothing business in the city. By their departure it is expected to cripple the clothing business in this city to a great extent. This is positively the first delegation of strikers to leave the city and all reports to the contrary are groundless. Many strikers left the city early in the struggle, but they went singly and at their own expense.

### FELL DEAD ON THE STREET.

Sudden Death of a Prominent New York Doctor.

New York, Oct. 21.—Dr. Harry Bell Conrad, a prominent physician of 74th street, accompanied by his wife, while walking along 88th street, near Clinton street, late Saturday night, suddenly stumbled and fell, dragging his wife to the sidewalk with him. The doctor was placed in a cab in an unconscious condition and hurriedly taken to Hotel Endicot, but he died in the hotel elevator. Three physicians worked over the already dead man hoping that he had not yet expired. Dr. Conrad leaves a widow and two grown sons. He was born in Philadelphia in 1832. He graduated from the University of New York in 1877.

### REGISTRATION IN BALTIMORE.

Big Increase and Both Parties Charge Gross Fraud.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.—There will be 114,254 voters privileged to cast their ballots in Baltimore city in November, some thirteen thousand more than ever heretofore. There were 35,075 ever registered this year, while 18,161 names were stricken off, a net gain of 10,914. Of the total number registered 93,662 are whites and 13,622 colored. Both republicans and democrats charge gross fraud. In many districts the registration lists show enormous increases over the police census taken a few months ago.

### CLAIM 800,000 ACRES.

Indiana Citizens Want Land in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 21.—Through Judge John H. Stainesburg, their attorney, Harry H. May of this city and six other heirs, Saturday filed suit for possession of 800,000 acres of land lying in West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. Much of the land is said to be very valuable. They claim to inherit the land from an ancestor, Robert Luckett, who was for years a surveyor for the state of Virginia. He was paid by land grants in the name of the state.

### Young Haughey Acquitted.

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Schuler Coffin, Indianapolis, who has been on trial in the federal court since Tuesday for aiding and abetting his father to wreck the Indianapolis National bank, was acquitted here yesterday. Frank Coffin will be sentenced to-day or to-morrow and will at once apply for a writ of superseades from Judge Wood.

### Memorial to Peter Turner.

New York, Oct. 21.—The bronze bust, a memorial of Peter Turner, through whose agency the first Catholic church on Long Island was built, was unveiled in the church yard of St. James' cathedral in Jay street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

# HAVOC IN WIND AND FIRE

## Lives Lost and Farms Swept by Flames.

Arid Gales and Blistering Winds of New Mexico Transferred to the Northwest—Sand Storms and Dust Storms and Prairie Fires Causing Great Destruction.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 21.—For the last two days the arid gales and blistering winds of Arizona and New Mexico seem to have been transferred to the northwest. The chief difference is that instead of the scorch of an equatorial sirocco, the icy blasts of the poles have held sway. This has been the general condition, not only in Minnesota, but in the Dakotas and Manitoba. Sand storms and dust storms have made the air a blinding, freezing scourge, accompanied as they have been by a low temperature that cannot ordinarily be expected before the latter part of November. The wind has reached and maintained for hours a velocity of fifty miles per hour and the alkali deposits of northern North Dakota and Manitoba and the sandy soil of South Dakota and Minnesota have armed and intensified the universal blizzard.

### Prairies Burning.

More than one life and large amounts of farming property have been the forfeit of nature's angry mood. The winds have fanned smoldering wood fires into fresh blaze and fury, and started new conflagrations, particularly in the Red river valley and Manitoba, and the consequences in the way of loss to farmers have been fearful. Some of the prairie conflagrations have appeared in southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota, but the bulk of the disaster has fallen on the banks of the Red river valley, in Minnesota and North Dakota, and extending for many miles up into Manitoba. Locomotive sparks started three fires on the trip from Red Lake Falls to the crossing of the Fosston line at Tilden. Just east of this crossing the worst fire occurred. It swept north and great loss resulted. Another bad fire started in Kertsonville, eight miles east of Crookston.

### Lives Lost; Property Destroyed.

Nearly all the country between Crookston and Maple Lake north of the Fosston line has been fire swept and the loss will be heavy. In Manitoba, near Elm creek, two sections men of the Canadian Pacific were burned to death. Houses, stables, live stock, grain stacks and hay have been consumed in all directions. In the province and half a dozen people all told have lost their lives and a score more have been seriously burned and permanently maimed. It is estimated that a quarter of a million bushels of grain and nearly a million tons of hay have been destroyed.

### INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Hall Caine Meets With Encouragement at Ottawa.

New York, Oct. 21.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: Hall Caine, who came to Canada on behalf of British authors in the hope of inducing the government here to modify their copyright bill, has had several interviews with prominent Canadian authors. He met Sir Charles Mackenzie Bowell. He met Sir Charles Tupper Saturday and discussed the question of copyright with him. Instead of strong opposition, which had been spoken of as the feeling of Canadian authors and publishers against the British association stand, he has found the opposite to be the case. After interviews with Montreal publishers and author he found not a single instance where the Canadian act was upheld. The sentiment was found to be unanimously in the opposite direction. Since his first arrival in the capital he says, a number of authors have waited upon him and explained their position in the matter, which is also in line with the opinions that he met with in Montreal.

### DISCREDITS THE REPORT.

Minister de Lome Does Not Believe the Conde de Venadito Is Lost.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Senor E. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, when seen last evening said that he had not received any news as to the alleged loss of the cruiser Conde de Venadito. He believes the report to be a second edition of a false rumor already officially denied. He is instantly informed in such cases and was one of the first to furnish the press with full details when the cruiser Sanchez Barcaytegui was lost off Morro Castle, Havana.

### Public Works Contract.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Superintendent of public works George W. Aldridge has awarded the following contracts for state works: Dredging channel between Shinnecock bay and the Atlantic ocean to J. P. Brummelkamp of Syracuse for \$4,800. Piling and protecting the bank of the Shinnecock and Peconic canal to J. P. Brummelkamp of Syracuse for \$10,671.50.

### 376 WERE LOST.

Sinking of the Chinese Transport Kung-Pai.

London, Oct. 21.—The Daily Graphic to-day publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that there were 400 troops on board the transport Kung-Pai, on which vessel an explosion occurred on October 16, the transport sinking immediately thereafter. Only twenty-four persons are reported to have been saved.

### A Famous Dog Killed.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 21.—The trotting dog Ned, owned by Harry McCue of Findlay, O., was killed here last night by some enemy of McCue. The pointer was 4 years old, cost \$2,500, won \$20,000, had a record of 45 seconds for a quarter of a mile and was never defeated. A reward of \$2,500 is offered.

# STRIKES PROBABLY A FAILURE

Indications Point to the Success of the Bituminous Coal Miners.

Phillipsburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—It now looks as if the strike ordered by the convention of bituminous miners held in Clearfield on October 15 will be, so far as the Beech Creek region is concerned, a failure. The miners of the Osceola district, which comprises about twelve mines, have resolved to suspend work and to take no part in the meetings held in that vicinity. In the Beech Creek region the miners employed in the eight mines also voted to continue at work. From the Clearfield coal field the advice is that the miners in the vicinity of Patton, Hastings and Spangler will continue at work and from the Clearfield region, where the Eschbach White Coal Mining company has large interests, they are to the effect that there will be no suspension at any of the mines. At Morrisdale the miners decided to suspend work and remain idle until Thursday, and then, if the strike did not prove to be of a general character, to return to work. At Bloomington and Osaber the miners are still on strike. Lancaster No. 2 is the only mine so far in the Beech Creek region that indorses the action of the convention and decided to suspend this morning.

### CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE.

Panic Stricken Guests Escape to the Street in Scant Attire.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Fire in the store-room on the Grand Union hotel yesterday caused a small panic in the hotel and drove the guests into Dearborn street in scant attire. The blaze had made some headway when discovered, and the corridors of the upper floors were filled with smoke when the hotel employees rushed through the corridors to the alarm. Subsequent events proved there was no cause for alarm, and all the seventy-five guests, save four women, got out by themselves. The four women were carried out by the firemen and hotel employees. The fire was confined to the third floor and the damage was principally from water. The building belongs to Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court.

### GOV. CLARKE DETERMINED.

Advices Sports Not To Come to Arkansas To Be Disappointed.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 21.—The United Press reporter had an interview with Gov. Clarke at his home last evening. The governor talked very freely of the pending mill between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. He said: "I am unchanged in my position. There is no possibility of a fight between these men at Hot Springs. The idea of two or three hundred sports at Hot Springs being able to pull off a prize fight in Arkansas when the law says they can not do it, is preposterous in the extreme. Judge Leatherman's decision doesn't amount to anything. The word 'rule' should have been 'used' instead of 'rule'." He was expecting Corbett would adopt some such "rule" as his habeas corpus trial in order to bring the matter before the courts. Attorney General Bismarck left here for Hot Springs yesterday to get a complete transcript of the case and as soon as he returns, which will be to-night, I shall adopt measures that will quickly terminate the present suspense. I cannot say what I shall do, but you can say for me that the fight will not take place. I think it would be fair for you to advise these people in the north and east not to come to Arkansas expecting to see the fight, because it will never come off in Arkansas."

### PROF. MOORE'S BALLOON-KITE.

To Ascertain the Condition of the Upper Air Strata.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Prof. Willis J. Moore, head of the weather bureau, was in this city yesterday on his way from Indianapolis to Washington. He told some experiments he is making with a contrivance which is a combination of balloon and kite, which he uses to ascertain the condition of upper air strata. Prof. Moore thinks the kites will enable observers to eliminate much of the percentage of error in forecasts and effect a saving of \$100,000,000 annually to the country.

### HIS FAREWELL SERMON.

Dr. Talmage Preaches to a Large Audience in New York.

New York, Oct. 21.—Rev. Dr. D. D. Witt Talmage preached a farewell sermon last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church to an audience that filled the structure to overflowing, many persons being compelled to go away disappointed. Dr. Thompson, the pastor of the church, introduced the distinguished divine. Dr. Talmage's sermon was upon the subject: "Testimony from Christ. His text was 'We are Witnesses,' Acts 8, and 15 verse.

### Express Robber Caught.

Metropolis, Ill., Oct. 21.—Oscar Slack alias Harry T. Floyd, a telegraph operator, has been arrested by the city marshal of this place, charged with stealing several thousand dollars from an express company at Weatherford, Texas, five years ago. Large reward offered by the company and governor if the state failed to effect his arrest.

### Thrown from a Trolley Car.

Bridgesport, Conn., Oct. 21.—James Kane was thrown from a trolley car last night and sustained injuries which will result in death. He was sitting on the rear dash when the car struck a wheel in the tracks and threw Kane from the car. His skull was fractured.

### Test of the Erie Canal Trolley.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Oct. 21.—All details for the preliminary trial of the canal trolley have been completed. The trial will take place this afternoon at 8 o'clock. The official test is scheduled for next Saturday.

## Annual Report of the U. S. Labor Commissioner.

Valuable Statistics Bearing Upon the Problem of Capital and Labor—Number of Industrial Disturbances, Their Cost and the Persons Involved.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The relations of capital to labor, so far as they apply to strikes and lockouts, during the past seven and one-half years, are exhaustively treated in the annual report of Col. Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, which is made public to-day. The report shows that during the foregoing period Illinois had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts, there having been 10,000 of the former and 1,193 of the latter. New York came second on the list with 9,540 of establishments involved in strikes and 723 in lockouts, and Pennsylvania third with 8,219 strikes and 490 lockouts.

### Strikes and Lockouts.

The industries most affected by strikes during the seven and one-half years included in the report, were the building trades with 20,785 establishments involved, coal and coke with 3,858, clothing with 3,041, tobacco with 2,500, food preparations with 2,398, stone quarries and cutting with 1,834, transportation with 1,237, printing and publishing with 600, boots and shoes with 607, furniture with 459, wooden goods with 409 and brick with 406 establishments, while those most affected by lockouts were the building trades with 1,900, stone quarrying and cutting with 439, clothing with 431, brewing with 150, boots and shoes with 130, metals and metallurgical with 128, and transportation with 112 establishments involved.

### Number of Employes Involved.

The total number of employes involved or thrown out of employment during the period covered by the report was 2,391,203. Lockouts were ordered in 3,853 establishments, having 274,657 employes before the lockouts, of which 205,867 were thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. These establishments secured 27,465 new employes after the lockouts, 16,300 of which were brought from other places.

### An Interesting Feature.

An interesting feature of the report is the tabular statements showing the states in which the majority of the strikes and lockouts were located. These were five in number and were respectively, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The strikes in this quintet of commonwealths were about 70 per cent. of the whole number of establishments in the United States affected by strikes, while the lockouts were about 70 per cent. of all those throughout the country. The report shows that these five states contained 51 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments and employed 56 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the country, taking the census of 1890 as the basis of computation.

### Cost of Strikes.

The report shows that out of a total of 10,488 strikes for the entire country more than 56 per cent. occurred in 26 cities. The total wage loss to the employes during the foregoing period in these 26 cities was in round numbers \$33,000,000, while the loss to employers was something less than \$29,000,000. The number of lock-outs as compared with the strikes for the same period was small in the aggregate, but the losses incurred were enormously increased. The total was 244 lock-outs with a loss of wages to the employes of \$12,000,000, while that of the employers was nearly half that sum.

### Successes and Failures.

For the period covered by the report out of the 46,868 establishments affected by strikes, success in their demands was gained by the employes in 20,397, partial success was gained in 4,775, establishments and failed in 21,687 establishments. Out of the 3,853 establishments having lockouts, 1,883 succeeded in gaining their demands, 391 partially succeeded and 1,589 failed.

### Causes of Strikes.

The leading cause for strikes was for an increase of wages, and these represent 25 per cent. of the whole number. Thirty-seven per cent. were for reduction of hours, 8 per cent. were against reduction of wages, 7 per cent. were sympathetic, 6 per cent. were for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 4 per cent. were against employment of non-union men and 8 per cent. for a recognition of the union. The remainder of the strikes are attributed to a number of other causes of no special general interest.

### TO GO OVER THE FALLS.

A Cincinnati Bridge-Jumper To Attempt Niagara in a Cask.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Meredith Stanley, the Cincinnati bridge-jumper, will make a plunge next week over the Niagara falls in an ordinary wine cask. Stanley, who has jumped from all of the bridges that span the Ohio river at this point several times without an accident, is confident that he will make the trip over the falls in safety.

supposed wife Murderer Arrested. Woodsville, N. H., Oct. 21.—Milo Grey, who arrested at East Putney, Vt., on suspicion of having murdered his wife in Landaff, N. H., several years ago, has been brought here.

Registration at Poughkeepsie. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The total registration in this city is 5,529, 455 less than last fall.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.

In several districts in Sicily the lands of the old communal fiefs are being distributed to peasants, despite the opposition of the clerical councils.

During the past year \$500,000,000 worth of stock in the African gold mines has been sold in England and France. "Marketing beats mining badly," exclaims the New Orleans Picayune.

Great Britain still refuses to co-operate with us in keeping the Atlantic water lane clear of derelicts, on the ground, explains the New York Sun, that the game is not worth the candle; that the risk is not co-extensive with the gain.

The citizens of Sheffield, England, have asked the Duke of Norfolk to be their mayor next year, and it is understood that he will accept, thus devoting his spare time and energy to municipal duties, and giving him a chance for usefulness that the New York Observer thinks any duke might envy.

Russia is stimulating emigration from the congested districts at home to Eastern Siberia, and selecting her material, too. Fine grants of land are given, cattle and seed are furnished, and religious toleration exists to a degree unknown in European Russia. Hence the Stundists are multiplying.

A writer in the Popular Science Monthly who has been studying the habits of bluejays finds that they make war on and get the better of the English sparrow. The sparrows, however, join other small birds in common causes against them, and it is not uncommon to see a jay in screaming flight with a score or more of small birds pursuing him.

The frog hunt is now prohibited by law in Belgium. The Belgian hunters, however, confine their amphibious occupation in near-by Holland, and from Sas-van-Gent have sent in one half-day as many as 20,000 frogs' legs on ice to Paris lately. These delicacies bring four to five cents apiece, and some of the hunters find the calling very remunerative.

H. M. Stanley's maiden speech in the British House of Commons is described as delivered with easy confidence and as evidently unprepared; his smile was pleasant, the tinge of Americanism in his accent threw his individuality into a sort of relief, while his quietly assured self-confidence interested the members. On the other hand, his own party journals, while admitting that his manner was excellent, say the matter of his speech was not judiciously chosen for the reason that he managed to offend the imperialists, who desire to reconquer the Soudan, and those who wish to evacuate Egypt because it is a source of weakness to the empire.

Harper's Weekly observes: A contemporary newspaper is greatly shocked by the remark of Dr. Baob, of the Medico-Legal Society, that physicians sometimes administer drugs to end the agony of a patient. It wonders what reply a trustworthy, honorable and law-abiding physician would make to Dr. Baob's statement. The chances are that a physician of the sort specified would make no reply at all. The statement being true, it was injudicious enough to make it at a public meeting, without confirming it afterwards. To confirm the truth of it by the testimony of physicians might interest a newspaper, but there would be no attraction in it for the physicians. It is as reasonable to suppose that some physicians sometimes give drugs to end suffering as it is to believe that they do not tattle overmuch about it afterwards.

### Return of the Indiana.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—The battleship Indiana arrived here last evening from her trial trip off the New England coast. As was the case in the passage to Boston the vessel behaved admirably in the heavy weather she met on the run back. A six hours' coal consumption test was made on the return run, but the result will not be known until the calculations of the officers having the test in charge have been worked out. She will remain at anchor until she goes into commission early next month.



CHAPTER IX.

Jason Garrison's intense excitement as occasioned by the perusal of a brief article in the evening paper, which announced that James Sanborn had died suddenly at his residence in Albany, at ten o'clock that very morning.

It was certainly something more than mere coincidence, but James Sanborn as the man with whom Stuart Harland aimed to have had a business engagement on the night of the murder.

"I am saved! The death of James Sanborn renders the discovery I have made scarcely probable. What a light is lifted from my mind! Now, I see Stuart, and we will come to an understanding," reflected the broker.

But it was too late to visit the prison that day, and so he was obliged to defer his call until morning. At the earliest hour on the following morning at which he could gain an entrance to the prison the broker visited Stuart Harland.

The young man greeted his employer in a rather reserved manner, but he eagerly inquired as to how Edna had fared, and the news of the misfortune which had so unexpectedly befallen him.

Stuart Harland assured Harland of his affection and confidence of his betrothed, and then he said: "I will not conceal from you, Stuart, that I understand why you persistently refused to explain the real motive of your midnight visit to Albany."

"I was aware that you could not be ignorant of the consideration by which I am actuated. I had determined to hold you from the deplorable consequences of an act of criminal folly. I cannot comprehend, however, how, if in possession of your senses, you could have been guilty of such a deed. It seems to me that you must have known that, in the ordinary course of events, recovery was inevitable," replied Harland.

"I was driven to desperation. I was, if you will, and then, too, I counted upon redeeming the cheque, and making the matter by the payment of extra thousand or so."

"So you relied upon making terms with James Sanborn. Where, may I ask, did you expect to procure the money?"

"You have heard me speak of my Colored property? Very well; I have put up for sale. My agent announced that I could rely on receiving the price which he had agreed to sell it—\$80,000—by the 23d instant."

"I begin to comprehend how you reasoned in the desperate extremity to which you were driven, and yet I would never have dreamed it possible that a business man of yourself would have resorted to such desperate expedient as a forgery."

"Hush! Some one may hear us. I have all I forgot James Sanborn's name, the cheque for \$78,000," said Harland, dropping his voice to a whisper.

"I knew that I had so perfectly imitated his signature that it would be impossible for any one except James Sanborn himself to detect it, and I think it probable he would not have suspected it. So you had the cheque, except for the fact that he would know he had not seen the paper for any such amount."

"I knew that Sanborn would not see the cheque until he called on his banker to balance his account when it would be returned to him. I was also aware that seldom had his account balanced and the cheque turned in more than once a month. I believed I should have ample time to fix matters with him even if my balance of the purchase money from the sale of the Colorado claim was deposited. Yesterday I received the news of my Western agent that the proposed sale had not through."

Then discovery is inevitable and you are lost. I am sufficiently well acquainted with James Sanborn's character to comprehend that he will exact restitution or place you in a criminal prison. When I visited Albany on the night of the murder I was on my way to James Sanborn in your behalf. You are an old and devoted friend of my family. But let me explain how I discovered that the cheque for seventy thousand was a forgery despite the counterfeiter that it could not be detected. As you know I was James Sanborn's private secretary for a year, and consequently I am more familiar with his signature than any one I know of. I had received it from you, and my attention was aroused, but I was not for as you have said the imitator's signature was wonderfully perfect. But chance decided the doubt, and an hour later I met John Sanborn in the street in company with a friend. We talked for a few moments and he mentioned you had importuned him for a loan, but he assured me that he declined to advance you any money over. I was shocked and confused at the presence of Sanborn's friend and I went back to my room. I had real my doubts as to whether the cheque was really the work of the forger. When I saw the cheque again I was convinced that it was the work of the forger.