THIS PAPER NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE READING ROOM

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STRAUS MAY WITHDRAW.

HE OBJECTS TO BEING SACRIFICED FOR HILL.

TAMMANY LEADERS IN THE DEPTHS OF DESPAIR OVER HIS THREATS—THE PRINTING OF THE GRACE LOCAL TICKET ON AN OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC BALLOT CAUSES THE TROUBLE.

The Tammany leaders at a late hour last night were in a state of doubt whether they had a Mayoralty candidate or not. Nathan Straus, their candidate for Mayor, had been running around all day serving notice upon the bosses who put him in nomination that if the deal between Hill and Grace (that was the way Nathan put it) was carried out he would withdraw from the ticket. Nathan's brothers, Oscar and Isidor, assisted him in this work of notification, and assured prominent Wigwam men wherever they could be found that "Nathan meant it." Nothing would keep him from getting out of the race except the immediate abrogation of the "Hill-Grace deal."

By this, of course, was meant the arrangement announced on Tuesday by the State machine managers that the Committee of Seventy's ticket, headed by William L. Strong for Mayor, should be printed upon an official ballot with the Hill State ticket. Mr. Straus and his immediate friends calculated that the printing of Colonel Strong's name on a regular Democratic official ballot would cost Straus and the Tammany ticket the loss of 15,000 votes at least.

Yesterday was as bright and beautiful a day as has dawned in this city this fall, but the Tammany skies have not been so overcast since the campaign began. The spasms which attacked their candidate for Mayor were catching, and before nightfall it was hard to find a Tammany leader who had not got a fit of some kind. A majority of them were inclined to the opinion that Mr. Straus was "only throwing out a stiff bluff" and that he had no real intention of declining the nomination. Nevertheless, they reflected that he had not yet published his letter of acceptance, that his language when informed of his nomination last Saturday at his Union Square headquarters was vague and evasive and that if he should conclude to leave them in the lurch at this critical period they might as well throw up the sponge and let the municipal election go by default.

MR. STRAUS WAKES UP.

The fact was that it was not until yesterday that Mr. Straus fully realized that he had been made the candidate for Mayor simply to be knocked down in the interest of David B. Hill. He remembered the pledge the Tammany delegates made to Hill at Saratoga, that they would sacrifice their municipal ticket to elect him. To Mr. Straus and his brothers the Tammany chiefs pretended to be dreadfully indignant at the State managers who, acting under Hill's orders, had agreed to the demand of Grace for the printing of the Strong city ticket on a Democratic official ballot, and they waxed hot as they denounced the scheme as one of the basest pieces of political treachery they had ever known. But Mr. Straus remained unappeased, and continued to keep up his "bluff."

Things looked so desperate when Mr. Straus first asserted his purpose to retire that Police Commissioner James J. Martin and ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain were sent to hunt up Senator Hill and acquaint him with the last deplorable phase of the New-York situation. Mr. Hill was to speak at Gloversville last night. The Tammany envoys intercepted their candidate for Governor at Utica as he was taking a train for his last evening's destination, and by the time they had reached Fonda they had laid before him the fact that Tammany stood on the brink of a yawning abyss, and that his hand alone could save her. They left the train at Fonda and telegraphed the result of their mission to the Committee of Eight at Mr. Straus's headquarters, in the Union Square Hotel.

A large collection of specially invited Wigman leaders were in session there last evening brooding over the disastrous aspect of the contest when the answer which Mr. Hill had made arrived. It was signed by Commissioner Martin and told, without any attempt to break the force of the blow, how Mr. Hill bluntly and positively refused to alter his "ticket" with Mr. Grace in any way or shape. The Wigwam leaders were reminded of the frightful odds which Mr. Hill had to meet and were upbraided with want of courage and with a willingness to surrender before the battle was fought. There was little said after Mr. Martin's dispatch was read, and the conference soon ended, with a scattering of as heavy-hearted and badly frightened a coterie of politicians as New-York City ever saw.

THE CANDIDATE REFUSES TO TALK.

Mr. Straus was seen before he left his headquarters, and asked if he still adhered to his intention of retiring, but he declined to answer any question. Ex-Mayor Grant denied that Mr. Straus would withdraw, and said that he had never had any intention of doing so. It was intimated by some last night that his letter of acceptance would be delayed for some days yet.

Mr. Straus's brother, Isidor, the Congressman, is strongly in favor of Nathan's withdrawing at once. Many other close friends of the candidate are of a like mind. They believe that he has been put up to be slaughtered, and they can see only defeat for him if he remains in the field. There were rumors last night that he had sent his letter of declination to the Notification Committee, but the report was denied.

So far the only literature which the Straus press bureau has uttered was a type-written statement containing several pages of figures to show that the members of the Committee of Seventy were not possessed of as much wealth as had been popularly supposed. Fourteen, it was said, had sworn off their personal assessments, four were not assessed and eight others either did not appear in the City Directory or were down as living in New-Jersey, Brooklyn, Mount Vernon or somewhere else beyond the city lines.

William R. Grace paid another of his visits to Democratic State headquarters yesterday. When Mr. Grace came out from the presence of Mr. Hill's representatives his eyes shone luminously through his highly polished spectacles, and he chuckled audibly as he said:

"It's all fixed, boys. I am able to say to you positively that the local ticket of the Seventy which we are supporting will go upon the regular Democratic State ticket. I have never had any doubt that this would be the outcome, but I am able to state it now in positive terms. The decision was reached this morning and is final.

"Our organization is locally supporting Colonel Strong for Mayor, who, everybody knows, is a Republican, but that does not prevent us from giving Senator Hill and the Democratic State ticket our hearty aid. Nor is there any inconsistency in our attitude."

Mr. Grace made public yesterday the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the State Democracy on October 13, indorsing the Democratic State ticket and pledging earnest support to it.

WARM ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY LEADERS CALL ON MR. STRONG.

Yesterday was a busy day at the headquarters of W. L. Strong, the fusion candidate for Mayor. General Anson G. McCook and Job E. Hedges were kept at work from early in the forenoon until late last night. The number of callers was larger than usual, and among them were many district leaders who wanted to secure Mr. Strong for speeches at anti-Tammany meetings in the city.

At 4 o'clock, according to arrangements, the headquarters were invaded by the O'Brien or Anti-Tammany Democracy, bringing a formal notification to Mr. Strong of his nomination by that organization. The delegation was composed of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, J. J. Murphy, Stephen McPartland, Peter Padian, J. J. Gifford, M. Greenbaum and ex-Assistant District-Attorney Brady. Mr. Murphy as spokesman addressed Mr. Strong as follows:

"We are here, sir, in behalf of the Anti-Tammany Democracy of New-York City officially to inform you that at our convention, held on October 10, you were nominated as our candidate for Mayor. This nomination was made with much enthusiasm and without a dissenting voice. We represent an organization of Democrats and we recognize you as a Republican. The nomination was not offered to you on political grounds, but as a tribute to your well-known integrity as a man, and on account of your acknowledged ability to fulfil the duties of the office of Mayor. We assure you of our earnest support. We regard your election as a certainty, and shall feel great pleasure in your success."

In response Mr. Strong said:

"I don't know that I can express my real feelings at present in regard to the nomination which you have so kindly tendered me. I have felt for years the imperative necessity of reform in our city government, and I have talked the matter over

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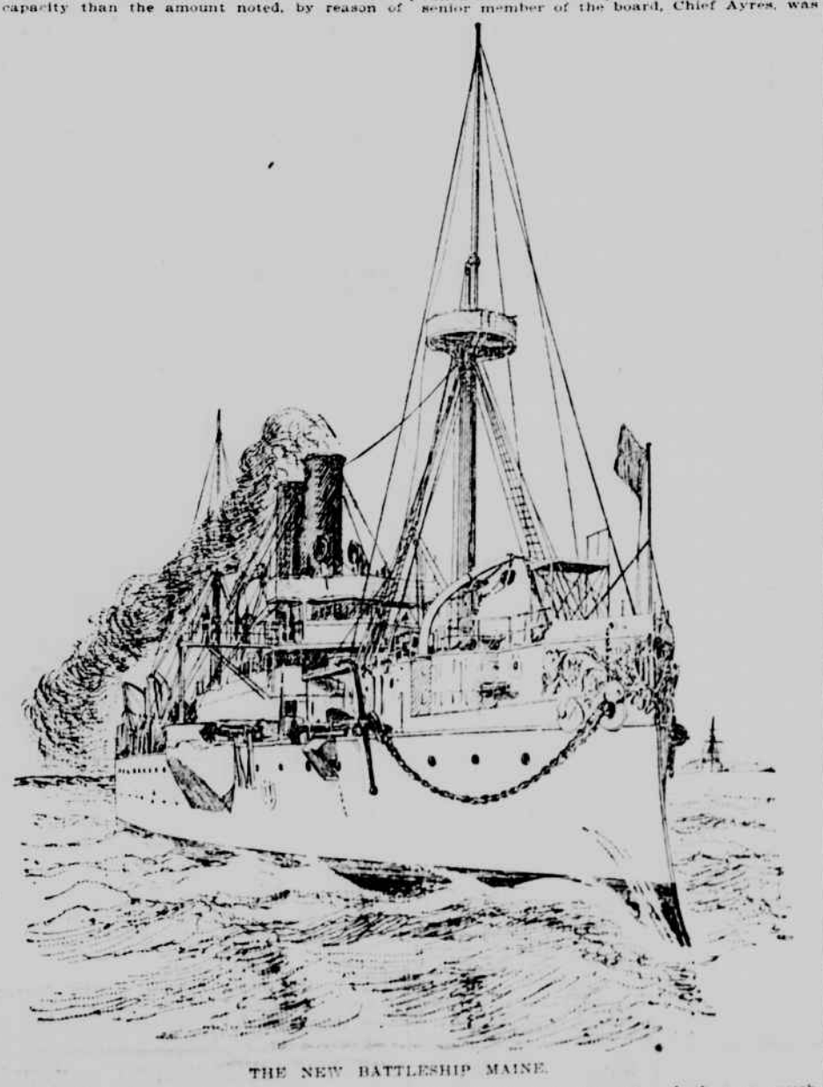
A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP

THE BATTLESHIP MAINE LIKELY TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

INDICATIONS THAT HER ENGINES WILL MAKE THE 9,000 INDICATED HORSE-POWER REQUIRED BY CONTRACT—NO DEFINITE FIGURES AS YET.

The first official trial of a composite-built ship—hull construction by a Navy yard and motive power by outside contractors—was made yesterday afternoon in Long Island Sound, when the United States battleship Maine demonstrated to the satisfaction of the official board and the proprietors of the Quintard Iron Works, of this city, who built her machinery, that the vessel's engines will make the 9,000 collective indicated horse-power called for in the contract with the Navy Department, and something over.

At the outset it may be stated that the work done by the contractors must prove of greater capacity than the amount noted, by reason of



THE NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.

contract limitations being confined to power shown by the main propelling engines, the air and the circulating pump systems. In addition to this, the steaming capabilities of the plant installed by the builders provide power for the ventilating system, the feed and bilge pumps, dynamo and steering engines and other auxiliaries, which together aggregate fully 150 horse-power, for which no credit record accrues to the contractors. When to this is added the fact that practically the entire four hours' run was in the shoal waters of the Sound, instead of over a deep-water course, like the one on which the recent speed trials of the New-York, Minneapolis and Columbia have been held, and which would undoubtedly have enabled the engines to develop, as it is estimated by experts, from 400 to 600 more horse-power than under the conditions of to-day, the result as a whole is highly creditable to the character of the work done by the firm of N. F. Palmer & Co. It is to be hoped that the data taken by the board, when reported to the Department a week hence, will show them entitled to a comfortable amount in premium for exceeding the contract.

Chief Engineer Melville, who was on board during the trial, had little to say beyond the fact that he was well pleased with the showing that was being made and the smoothness with which the engines performed their work. He had nothing to say in the way of an estimate as to what the computed results of the trial would show, but it was evident that he felt the department had secured full value for the money named in the contract.

As on the preliminary run on September 25, Superintendent Henry Mason was in general charge, assisted by his chief aid, W. D. Stivers, who supervised the installation of the machinery on the ship; Chief Engineer George Coleman, Chief Engineer R. W. Peck, who has during the summer been in charge of the motive power on the mammoth steel passenger steamer Northwest, running on the lakes between Buffalo and Duluth, and Chief Designer A. A. Wilson. The working force for the contractors numbered nearly 100 men, all told.

DETAILS OF THE TRIP.

The Maine left anchorage off the Pequot House, at the entrance of New-London harbor, at noon, and gave a fine example of the ease with which she is handled, as the tide was ebb, and she lay with head toward the city. When the anchor was at the bow, she turned in half her length and headed out through The Race and then eastward toward Block Island. Her manoeuvring pleased Captain Bunce and his aids exceedingly, and they could not refrain from remarking frequently: "She is a handy ship." When off Watch Hill, southeast of Fisher's Island, the helm was put over, and turning in the arc of a great circle toward Montauk Point, she swung round to the westward and headed back through The Race. This was at 1:10 p. m., and the members of the engineering board, equipped for duty in the uncomfortable temperature below decks, made ready to begin their work. The wind from the westward was fresh, though not as stiff as on the spurt of Tuesday, and gave promise of an increase. When Race Rock light was abeam at 1:59 the trial, begun twenty minutes before, was fairly under way. The duties of the engineer judges called for the taking of data showing the development of power in the main engines as recorded by diagrams taken from indicators at both ends of the three cylinders, and also on the auxiliaries named in the contract, as well as the steam pressure at the boilers and at the engines, the number of revolutions a minute, the amount of forced draught and other factors to determine the result. These observations by the trial board were taken in eight periods of ten minutes each during the four hours. At the end of the first ten minutes the engineers in charge were permitted to make such changes in the position of the steam valves, etc., as would produce the best results, but during the next similar lapse of time, being that just preceding the subsequent recording of conditions, no changes were allowed. Under this method the records were obtained, and at the end of the four hours (5:30 p. m.) off Stamford Light a final reading of the indicators was made, it being optional with the contractor to have either this or the first test included as one of the eight periods as might be most advantageous.

SOME SIGNIFICANT AVERAGES.

During the four hours under forced draught the general average of steam pressure was 141 pounds at the boilers and not far from the designed average of 135 pounds at the cylinders, the propellers making 127 revolutions a minute on a sustained average during the four hours, the vacuum being approximately twenty-six inches. The temperature at the cylinders under the protecting deck in the engine-room was 180 degrees, and on the average 146 degrees, while in the fireroom it was from 180 degrees to 115 degrees, though the former was less debilitating than in the confined positions on the upper engine-room platforms.

The president of the board, Chief Engineer Ayres, at the close of the run had nothing but praise for the apparent results attained and the smoothness with which everything had passed off. He said the members of his corps would be busy at the Navy Yard working out the data for several days, and that the full report would go to Chief Engineer Melville, at Washington, about the middle of next week.

The trial board was made up of Chief Engineers S. L. P. Ayres, H. S. Ross and George Cowie, Jr., all of the New-York Navy Yard, Chief Ayres being designated as president. During the four hours of the official test the starboard engine-room and after fireroom were in charge of Chief Ross, with the following staff: Passed Assistant Engineers B. C. Bryan, E. H. Scribner and Gustave Kaemmerling; Assistant Engineers R. S. Crank and S. E. Moses. The port engine-room and forward fireroom were in charge of Chief Cowie, with the following staff: Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett; Assistant Engineers C. E. Rommell, Charles H. Hayes, Oscar W. Koester and J. T. Myers. Passed Assistant Engineer R. I. Reid was recorder and assistant to President Ayres. Superintendent Henry Mason, of the Quintard Works, called attention with pride to the fact that the senior member of the board, Chief Ayres, was an apprentice to him when both were much younger than they are to-day.

During the trial and until relieved the Maine is officered as follows: Captain F. M. Bunce, commanding; Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg, of the cruiser New-York, executive officer; Lieutenant Aaron Ward, of the cruiser San Francisco, navigator; watch officers, Ensigns J. R. Campbell, J. F. Hines, George Madison and J. R. P. Pringle; paymaster, J. D. Loomis; assistant surgeon, Henry D. Wilson. The temporary crew consists of a detail of 110 men and petty officers from the New-York and San Francisco.

On the basis of the total elapsed time for the twenty-five miles over the surveyed course, the average speed was 15.95, or practically sixteen knots an hour, and, with a mean average allowance for tide, which was the last of the ebb at the final buoy, of about 1¼ knots, the result is 17.25 knots, a fine performance for a ship of the Maine's class, built to fight, not to run.

The trial ended, the ship under easy steam came on to the end of the Sound, being recognized and saluted even in the dark by all the eastbound Sound passenger steamers. Shortly before 8 o'clock the anchor was dropped off Whitestone, and Chief Engineer Melville and other guests, with members of the trial board, took the train for New-York.

A SMALL FORTUNE MISSING FROM A DESK

FIFTY $1,000 BONDS, VALUED AT $50,000, TAKEN FROM THE HOUSE OF STEPHEN A. DUTTON, BROOKLYN—THE DOORS FOUND OPEN.

Stephen A. Dutton, of No. 179 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, found fifty $1,000 registered bonds of the Montauk Coal Gas Company, of West Virginia, missing from his desk at his home early yesterday. They are valued at about $50,000. He had not examined the drawer in which they were for ten days. The interest certificates of the bonds were left untouched. Policeman Sullivan, of the Third Precinct, found the house open at 1:30 a. m., when he tried the front door. He went in and rapped, but got no response, and then bolted the door and proceeded to search the house. He found the rear door of the basement open. On the third floor he discovered Mr. Dutton's brother, Allan, asleep. While talking with him Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, who had been to a social gathering, returned and were unable to get in the house. When they were admitted, the search of the house was continued, but everything was found all right, until Mr. Dutton thought of his bonds, and examined his desk. The roll-top was not fastened, and the drawer was open half an inch. No trace of the bonds was found. There were no marks on the desk or upon the doors of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutton and Allan Dutton all went out on Tuesday evening, leaving a servant and a child in the house. Allan Dutton returned at 10:30, and found the house properly fastened, and left it the same way when he went to bed. The only suspicious circumstances that the family could recall was that on Tuesday two well-dressed men came to the house to see Mr. Dutton. He was not at home and Mrs. Dutton saw them. They said that they desired to see about purchasing a mortgage from Mr. Dutton. He says he had not talked of selling a mortgage to any one. He is in the dock business, at Twenty-fifth-st. and the river. He telegraphed to the Montauk Company in regard to the bonds yesterday, so that they cannot be negotiated.

THEY THINK THEY HAVE THE RIGHT MAN

ONE OF THE ACQUIA CREEK TRAIN ROBBERS PROBABLY CAUGHT.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 17.—A man answering the description of one of the Acquia Creek train robbers was arrested here as he was about to take the train for Pittsburg early this morning. He gave the name of C. J. Searcey, and said that he was from Kansas. He admitted having been in Fort Royal, Va., yesterday morning. He had more than $1,000 in money, besides two watches. He was heavily armed, and attempted to get rid of his revolvers when arrested. He was committed to jail to await the action of the Richmond authorities. The bills were found to be perforated in the same way as those handled by the express company, and a pair of eyeglasses were identified as having been taken from the express car.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The Adams Express Company officials are extremely reticent in regard to the arrest of the suspected train robber at Cumberland, Md. J. Q. A. Herring, of Philadelphia, general manager of the company, who is in Washington for the purpose of managaing the pursuit, tonight said: "We have got our man." He was satisfied that the man was one of the train robbers.

President E. C. Weir, of the Adams Express Company, yesterday confirmed the reports from Washington and Cumberland, that a man had been arrested who was undoubtedly concerned in the recent train robbery on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. Weir added that the robbers got less than $20,000 in cash, as it has been learned that several packages contained drafts with bills of lading attached, which can be stopped.

The company has thirty detectives working on the case.

LYNCHERS SHOT DOWN.

THE LAW UPHELD IN OHIO.

MILITIA FIRE ON A MOB AT WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.

TWO MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT, TWO FATALLY HURT AND EIGHT OTHERS WOUNDED BY A VOLLEY—THE MOB WAS SEEKING TO LYNCH A NEGRO CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 17.—A mob at Washington Court House, in this State, made an attempt to-day to take William Dolby, alias Jasper, a negro, who pleaded guilty this afternoon and was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years for criminal assault on Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, of Parrot's Station, a week ago, from Sheriff Cook, and in attempting to repulse them, Colonel Colt, of Columbus, in command of State troops present, ordered them to fire. Three citizens have been killed. A dispatch from Washington Court House says:

"As darkness came on a crowd of 1,500 people surrounded the courthouse and jail, which are really one building, yelling 'Lynch him!' Finally some one threw a stone which struck a soldier on the breast. Then Colonel Colt, whose anger was aroused, addressed the people in language which was very plain and forcible. He told them not to repeat the offence. 'If you want to injure any one,' said he, 'hit me and not those young men,' and, with hat uplifted, he walked out into the crowd and said: 'Here I am,' his face ashen with anger.

"The crowd gathered around him, but not a man lifted his hand to strike the Colonel. It was probably well that they did not, for, standing on the Courthouse steps were the soldiers, with guns loaded, waiting an order to fire. The crowd surged closer and closer to the Courthouse steps, becoming bolder as the darkness increased. Colonel Colt addressed them again, or, rather, attempted to do so, but they would not listen to him. He shouted that he would have to order the soldiers to fire if they did not fall back, but on they came, and finally the order to fire was given. Many were seen to fall, and the mob fled like a lot of frightened sheep. The dead and wounded are as follows:

DEAD.

JUDY, James, twenty-five years old.
WELCH, Smith, nineteen years old.

WOUNDED.

AMMERMAN, Hugh, shot through hips; condition dangerous.
ELLIS, Emerit, thumb shot off.
JOHNSON, Mack, of Williamsburg, Clermont County; shot through bowels; will die.
KEATING, George, fourteen years old; shot in both legs and groin.
KERN, John, shot in foot.
M'CUNE, John, shot in leg.
NITTERHOUSE, F. L., shot through both ankles; one foot almost severed.
PARROTT, Dial, shot in foot.
SAMS, William, fatally shot through the bowels.
SMITH, Frank, flesh wound in face.

"Others were undoubtedly injured, but these are the most serious cases.

"The situation is evidently very grave," Adjutant-General Howe said at 8 p. m., "and I have ordered all the 1st Regiment at Cincinnati, Company H, of the 17th Regiment at Chillicothe, Company L, of the 3d Regiment at Sabina, and Companies A, F, M and D, of the 14th Regiment here, to report at Washington Court House at the earliest possible moment. I fear that the mob has proved too large and too aggressive to be controlled by the small force of three companies at Colonel Colt's command."

Governor McKinley is at Hamilton to-night and is fully advised, and telegraphed his private secretary that unless quiet is at once restored at Washington Court House he will abandon his Southern trip and return here at once.

At 9 o'clock to-night Adjutant-General Howe ordered out as additional force, Battery B, of the 1st Artillery at Cincinnati. Sheriff Cook, of Fayette County, telegraphed General Howe as follows:

The rumor is correct. Three have been killed and eight or ten wounded.

The first message received from Colonel Colt, in command of the State troops at Washington Court House, since the report of the assault, was at 10 o'clock to-night. It was addressed to General J. C. Howe, and was as follows:

Your telegrams just received. No reinforcements have yet arrived. We can hold the courthouse for hours. The doors were broken in and the guards fired. Reported to us that two men were killed and three wounded.

It is reported to the Sheriff that the mob has broken into the powder house and taken the powder. It is the most determined mob I ever saw. The troops used every precaution. The Sheriff and Judge Maynard approve our action. I pleaded and begged of the men to peaceably disperse. Our men are all right now.

At 10 o'clock the troops from Marysville and those to go from here met on a special train over the Midland Railway. It is thirty-seven miles from here to Washington Court House. General Howe urged the railway company to send the train forward at the utmost speed.

Washington Court House, Oct. 17.—William Dolby, the negro who caused the bloodshed here to-day, assaulted Mrs. Mary Boyd a few days ago. He was brought to this city yesterday, and last night the first mob rumors took shape. The local militia was ordered out, and later two companies from Columbus reached here. Much indignation was manifested at the action of the officials in thus putting a bar between the mob and their prey, and on all sides denunciations were frequent. All classes were represented among those who took this view of the situation, though many deplored the lawless spirit manifested.

Later in the day a special Grand Jury was impanelled and the negro was indicted. The indictment returned, Dolby was taken from the jail to the courthouse, tried and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary about as quickly as it takes to write it. The companies formed at the west side of the courthouse while the Sheriff and Deputy James Busick went to the jail for the prisoner. The west entrance to the courthouse is about forty feet from a rear side-door of the jail, and there are high steps leading to the former. A thousand people had gathered in the courthouse yard to protest against the course of leaden-heeled justice. A thousand people with curses and imprecations vowed that Dolby should never be taken past them up the high steps to the hall. The Sheriff and his deputies had hardly emerged from the jail door when the acknowledged leader of the crowd, Henry Kirk, who married Mrs. Boyd's sister, rushed toward the trembling wretch, protected by the sworn officers of the law, and, breaking through the thin ranks of the stalwart guard, seized the culprit with a hand of iron. Quick as a flash the musket of a soldier was swung with great force, and Mr. Kirk was dealt a blow in the face. The angry crowd surged madly forward, and in the rush swept one soldier boy around the corner and away from his company, but he quickly returned to his post. The curses and imprecations of the thoroughly maddened crowd grew in volume and the wretched prisoner trembled like an aspen. He had to be supported. Colonel Colt rallied his men for a supreme effort, and the prisoner was almost carried up the steps and into the courthouse.

There was then a scene of intense excitement. Men armed with staves and every form of weapon rushed blindly almost into the bayonets of the soldiery, and some so far forgot themselves as to rush almost on the troops. Deputy Busick and Detective Caldwell held the prisoner between them, and neither forgot his nerve. Henry Kirk, frantic with rage, rushed down an alley for surgical aid, and presently returned with a huge plaster over his face. His friends, well-dressed farmers and even business men of the city, rallied at his appearance, and there were hoarse cries of "We'll get him yet!" "It's a long way to the depot!"

Colonel Colt, commanding the troops, stepped on the steps of the courthouse and warned the excited people to disperse. His words fell on deaf ears. Turning to his men he shouted, "Load!" There was a uniform clicking of hammers and every soldier prepared his piece for trouble. The startled crowd fell back a few steps and several of the more timid rushed for the corners. They rallied almost immediately and closed in, but the soldiers held them back.

Once up to the third floor of the courthouse and into the room where the trials are held, Dolby was soon legally declared a criminal. At exactly 3:52 he was led into the courtroom, and in three minutes he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, ten days in each year in solitary confinement. Dolby was brought into the courtroom with both hands manacled. He was trembling and had to be supported when the Court asked him to stand. He told his name.

"Have you read the affidavit?"

"Yes."

"Clerk, you will read the affidavit," said Judge Maynard.

The reading done, the Court asked the prisoner how he would plead, and the wretch answered "guilty." The sentence was then pronounced and Dolby broke completely down. Outside the crowd was clamoring for admission. It was augmented every minute and the accessions proved an inspiration to the tired leaders who had exhausted themselves. Dr. McNair, of the Presbyterian Church, circulated among the angry men and endeavored to get them to listen to reason, but his wise words fell upon closed ears.

Sergeant Andrews, of Company A, one of the three men of the company that came with the troops, and Private Lenhart, of Company B, were struck with stones while standing on the courthouse steps, but stood their ground manfully. Sergeant Andrews was struck in the head with a stone that glanced from Private Lenhart.

Colonel Colt at this juncture telephoned the Adjutant-General at Columbus for 200 additional troops. "If you want me to bring the man to Columbus," said Colonel Colt with characteristic emphasis, "I will do it, but it will cost blood." Colonel Colt then made a speech to the crowd.

"It looks very much," said he, "as though you intend to make an attack on the legal authorities. There will be trouble if you do. I call on law-abiding citizens to disperse and to go to their homes."

This was received as other warnings had been. The prisoner had been taken to a back room in the Sheriff's office, on the third floor, and had said if they would get him away he would confess everything, but the troops found it impossible without serious trouble to get him to the depot in time for the train, and darkness closed in on the ominous scene.

At 6:10 the crowd, largely augmented, surrounded the building, and with huge improvised battering rams pounded the doors one after another. The troops were hastened together in the courthouse at all entrances. The doors were barricaded from within and furniture piled against them. The soldiers stood with pieces cocked and bayonets fixed waiting for the doors to yield. Huge stones were thrown against the wooden panels, clubs crashed against them and fell on the stone steps. All the time loud and angry yells came from the crowd without and the uproar was deafening. Colonel Colt managed to get out of a window and addressed the crowd, saying: "If any man of you hits one of my men I will direct him to aim directly at that man's heart."

At 7:45 o'clock an alarm of fire startled the crowd and a great many of them left. The barn attached to the Cherry House burned, but the fire was not over when the crowd came back and renewed the attack. Colonel Colt received word that the 1st Regiment and two companies from Columbus were on the way.

At 7:55 o'clock the south doors, unable longer to withstand the assault, gave way and immediately a deafening and continuous volley from two score of muskets greeted the assembled mob. A pandemonium of yells and curses was heard, and then all was quiet. When the dense smoke which filled the corridors, had cleared away the extent of the carnage was apparent. The law had been maintained but at a frightful cost. Peace enforced by this flow of blood, the crowd fell back and a dead silence followed the order of Major Speaks to cease firing. Then there was a long and ominous silence, and it was reported that the mob had visited all the stores in search of dynamite and failing to secure it had gone to a powder mill two miles away. Colonel Colt stationed his men outside the building, guarding the approaches. At midnight everything was quiet.

TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

HIGHER HONORS FOR MONSIGNOR SATOLLI.

REVIVAL OF THE RUMOR, UPON THE AUTHORITY OF A PROMINENT ECCLESIAST, THAT THE RED HAT WILL BE CONFERRED ON THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE—THE POPE'S MESSENGER SAID TO BE ON HIS WAY HERE NOW.

In two weeks or thereabouts Monsignor Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, will be elevated to the rank and dignity of a Cardinal, was the information given last evening by one of the most prominent ecclesiasts of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, while in conversation with a company of friends in this city. The speaker assured his hearers that his information was received from the highest possible source and was thoroughly authoritative. In fact, he asserted that the Pope's messenger bearing the red hat and the necessary documents is already on his way to America, and that upon his arrival the day for the interesting ceremonies will be publicly announced.

"When Monsignor Satolli shall have become a Cardinal Archbishop of the Church," the speaker added, "he will receive his appointment as Legate a Latere, the most exalted rank to which a representative of the Holy Father can attain. Papal legates are of three kinds—legates a latere, emissaries, ambassadors or nuncios, known as legati missi, and legates by virtue of their office, or legati nati. Legates a latere are of two kinds, extraordinary and ordinary, and always belong to the rank of Cardinal. From the extraordinary powers conferred upon Monsignor Satolli he will be of the former class.

"Monsignor Satolli's functions will be wholly executive and not legislative, and his jurisdiction will be chiefly appellate, according to the decrees of the Council of Trent, which found it necessary to define the authority of legates, some of whom in the old times were inclined to usurp the powers of the bishops, with whom they frequently came in collision. He will be the chief ecclesiastical authority in this country, to enforce the decrees of the Council of Baltimore and the laws of the bishops. He is a bitter opponent of Cahenslyism, and will check any spirit that is anti-American. In this he will but follow out the wishes of the Holy Father.

"The raising of Satolli to the cardinalate and his appointment as Legate a Latere mean that the Church in the United States will be taken wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Propaganda, and that the only appeal from a decision of Satolli will be to the Pope directly. There will be no intermediate judge.

The exact date of the ceremonies attending the conferring of the cardinalate upon Monsignor Satolli and the place where the ceremonies will be performed, the speaker would not divulge. It is likely, however, that All Saints' Day, which will come on Thursday, November 1, may be the day decided upon as especially fitting.

Archbishop Gibbons was the last to be invested with the red hat in this country. The ceremony took place in Baltimore, at the Cathedral, on June 30, 1886. The Ablegate who acted as the Papal messenger in that instance was Monsignor Stramero, and the berretta was conferred by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis.

It is thought that some changes are likely to be made in the personnel of the Apostolic Delegation in Washington in consequence of the new honors which are to be bestowed upon its head, chiefly in the enlargement of the clerical force.

Archbishop Corrigan could not be found at his house last evening to speak of the prospective change in the office of Monsignor Satolli.

A well-known priest who was asked his opinion of the matter said that the change would be the best thing which could happen to the Church in this country, "but," he added, "I think some people had better get in out of the rain."

MILLIONS FOR PHILANTHROPY.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The ending of all litigation involving John Crerar's will leaves his trustees free to distribute nearly $1,000,000 among various benevolent, religious and educational institutions, in addition to founding, at a cost of $2,000,000, a free public library. Nearly $700,000 was left to institutions in Chicago, and $100,000 was given for a statue of Abraham Lincoln. Requests that will be paid to religious societies in other cities are as follows: Scotch Presbyterian Church, New-York, $25,000; American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia, $50,000; St. Andrew's Society, New-York, $10,000.

WILLIAMS THE OPPRESSOR.

MORE LIGHT ON HIS METHODS

HOW, WHEN CAPTAIN, HE VENTED HIS SPLEEN ON A HELPLESS MERCHANT.

LORENZ BAYER TELLS HOW HIS BUSINESS WAS RUINED—PRICE AND SCHMITTBERGER ABLE LIEUTENANTS IN THE TYRANNY—THEIR EXTORTIONATE DEMANDS—ROBBERY IN A SOUTH-ST. VOTE FACTORY.

When Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams was a captain in command of the force at the West Thirtieth-st. station, two of his detectives were Max Schmittberger and James K. Price, both of whom are now captains. Some of the testimony which was taken before the Lexow Committee in the court-room of Part III of the Superior Court yesterday was calculated to connect the three men in the alleged collection of money from business men. Lorenz Bayer, a dealer in pictures, testified that he had trouble with Williams because Williams had allowed the sidewalk in front of Maillard's chocolate factory, adjoining the picture store, to be blocked with wagons. He had carried his complaints to the Commissioners and to a police court and even had offered to fight a duel with Williams.

Mr. Bayer's son testified that Gustave A. Wolfe, Maillard's manager, had declared he had paid $100 to Williams for the privilege of blocking the sidewalk. The witness said he also had been asked by Price to contribute money for an album, to cost $2,000, which was to be presented to Williams. Price had also suggested that a gold table, worth $200, on exhibition in the picture store, would make a nice present for Williams. Another man from the precinct had said that the gift of the gold table might have straightened out the difficulty with Maillard, but Williams did not get the table. Later the witness was arrested by Price and Schmittberger at night, only to be discharged in a police court the next morning.

Gustave A. Wolfe denied that he had paid any money to Williams. He was the man who recently asked Mr. Forget, the agent of the French Line, not to testify against Schmittberger. He said yesterday that Schmittberger had asked him not to testify about the interview with Mr. Forget.

A Greek sailor gave testimony about having been robbed and beaten in a lodging-house for Tammany floaters at No. 152 South-st., and the proprietor of the place admitted that he had beds for sixty men, and that about thirty men voted from the place last year. The place has an Excise license, but no hotel license, and Excise Commissioner Dalton was present to hear the testimony.

In the afternoon a number of witnesses were examined, in the attempt to show that many poor and ignorant people, who have had street stands for the sale of soda water in the district east of the Bowery, had been required to pay $5 each for police protection, and that the money passed through the hands of the manufacturers who supplied the fountains used by the venders. Several of the standkeepers said that they had paid money for permits, as they supposed, and were not interfered with by the police. William Jacobs and Charles Lighte, two members of the Manufacturers' Association however, testified that the money collected from the standkeepers amounted to only a small portion of $3,500 which had been paid to John E. Brodsky, the lawyer and ex-Assemblyman, for attending to the complaints against the stands and for getting the Aldermen to grant licenses for the stands.

The investigation is to be continued to-day.

WILLIAMS GAVE INSULTS.

THAT IS THE WAY HE ANSWERED APPEALS TO HIM TO DO HIS DUTY.

HE GAVE PERMISSION TO A MANUFACTURER TO BREAK THE LAW—INSTANCES OF CRIMINAL INACTIVITY ON THE PART OF POLICE AND POLICE JUSTICES—SIDEWALK VENDERS COMPELLED TO TURN OVER PART OF THEIR SMALL EARNINGS.

Colonel Andrew H. H. Dawson, the eccentric man who was at one time Assistant District-Attorney, tried yesterday to get into the room where the Senate Investigating Committee is holding its sitting, but the doorkeeper would not let him. Presently Senator Bradley came in and said: "Why of course you'll let in 'Andy' Dawson," and then "Andy" was let in, and he formed a picturesque figure as he stood there during the examination of witnesses, his gray hair unkempt and dishevelled as though he were the captain of a football team. "Uncle Dan" Bradley amused the reporters with a number of anecdotes concerning his early political adventures previous to the arrival of his colleagues, the entire six of whom, for the first time since the committee resumed its work, appeared on the bench together. Senator Saxton, however, waited only long enough to shake hands and hold a brief reception with Chairman Lexow and the other members, and then went away.

Mr. Goff had not arrived for the beginning of the examination of witnesses, so this matter was taken up by his assistant, Mr. Moss, who called first to the stand Frank H. Johnson, who said that his business was supplying weddings, receptions, parties and other entertainments of that kind, and on these occasions he generally had awnings put up on the sidewalks.

Q.—Do you have policemen at the houses? A.—Occasionally. When it is a big affair we go to the station-house and get a man detailed in front of the house.

Q.—Do you pay anything to a special policeman? A.—Yes, sir; but not always.

Q.—How much generally? A.—From $1 to $5.

IT WAS THE CUSTOM TO PAY.

Q.—Is that the custom with persons in your line of business? A.—Yes, and the pay is generally as a rule $5.

At this point in the proceedings Senator Cantor, who had just come in bright and smiling, interrupted with the observation that Mrs. Urchittal could have her children back. Mrs. Urchittal is the Russian woman whose little cigar business was broken up in Orchard-st. by the ruffian Policeman Hussey and his "pal" Shalvey, and who was dragged through the streets on the East Side by these policemen, who took her money, stole her children and then sent her to prison for six months on a charge of keeping a disorderly house—all because she refused to pay more blackmail than she could afford.

"I have been speaking several times," said Senator Cantor, "to the president of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, who now has charge of Mrs. Urchittal's children, and he has informed me that the society is willing to give up the children now if the committee will certify that the mother is in a position to take proper care of them."

"Well," said Senator Bradley, "as long as the society is satisfied to let them go, we also should be satisfied."

Senator Cantor—The president of the society admits that the investigation has shown that the woman is a pure woman, thoroughly moral, and that the charges brought against her were false.

A POOR WOMAN'S BURDEN LIFTED.

Senator O'Connor (with an evident feeling of relief)—Well, all I have got to say is this, that if this committee did no more than to restore to that poor woman her good name which was so wantonly assailed by these policemen the investment has paid and our labors have not been in vain.

There appeared a disposition to applaud Senator O'Connor's remarks, and when he had done Mr. Goff (who had just arrived) added that there was an intention to apply to the Federal courts, Mrs. Urchittal being an alien, but Mr. Cantor's remarks made that unnecessary.

Mr. Goff then read a letter which he had received from H. H. Porter, president of the Department of Charities and Correction, in regard to complaints about false registrations in the XVIth Assembly District. President Porter's letter inclosed a letter which he sent two years ago to the heads of the various city institutions on the island, telling them that the "help registered from public institutions must refrain from voting at the present election." Mr. Porter stated further that the heads of the institutions had been again directed to do all "in their power to prevent