PEOPLE WHO WANT HOUSES

Should peruse the third page of THE DISPATCH. All having Houses to Rent can secure tenants by advertising in THE DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

SHREWD MEN IN BUSINESS

Can reach the best class of investors through THE DISPATCH. The best men in business can also be reached through THE DISPATCH.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889. THREE CENTS

POWDERLY IS HOT

On the Question of Prohibition, and Emphatically Indorses the Amendment.

HE IS DRY TO THE CORE,

And Will Do All in His Power to Strangle John Barleycorn.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT PERSONAL LIBERTY

Effect of the Amendment on Industrial Interests—He Does Not Think Revenues Would be Materially Affected—The Sumptuary Laws Not Menaced—Moral Suasion Not Effective—Absolute Prohibition the Only Way to Stop Drunkenness—He Thinks the Amendment Will Carry—How the Quakers Stand.

General Master Workman Powderly comes out for prohibition. In an interview which our special commissioner had with the famous Knight of Labor he depicts the evils of intemperance; pronounces moral suasion fruitless; denies that personal liberty is assailed by Constitutional amendment, and discusses the economic and industrial phases of the June election. While in the neighborhood of Philadelphia our commissioner found that Chester county will give a majority of votes for the amendment. Thus far THE DISPATCH'S canvass of counties shows the following result:

COUNTIES.	Amendment	*Total Vote	Local Option
Armstrong	In favor of	8,986	Adopted
Bedford	In favor of	8,191	Adopted
Berks	Against	28,992	Defeated
Cambria	Against	11,702	Defeated
Cameron	In favor of	1,345	Adopted
Carbon	Doubtful	7,177	Defeated
Chester	In favor of	19,785	Adopted
Clarion	Fairly sure	6,945	Adopted
Columbia	Very d'btful	7,416	Defeated
Elk	Against	3,197	Defeated
Fayette	Very d'btful	14,263	Adopted
Forest	In favor of	1,601	Defeated
Greene	In favor of	6,630	Adopted
Indiana	In favor of	7,600	Adopted
Jefferson	In favor of	7,625	Adopted
Lackawanna	Against	21,195	No vote
Lancaster	Against	32,987	Defeated
Lehigh	Against	16,094	Defeated
Luzerne	Very d'btful	31,558	Adopted
Montour	In favor of	3,195	Adopted
Northampton	Against	17,103	Defeated
Northumberl'd	Fairly sure	12,776	Defeated
Potter	In favor of	4,454	Adopted
Schuylkill	Against	25,989	Defeated
Somerset	In favor of	7,382	Adopted
Venango	In favor of	8,587	Adopted
Warren	In favor of	7,645	Adopted
Washington	In favor of	14,228	Adopted
Westmoreland	Close	19,958	Adopted
Wyoming	In favor of	3,996	Adopted

*Aggregate of votes for Harrison, Cleveland and Fisk.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—There is one little vote that will go into the ballot box on June 18 without hesitation. It will not stick half way. Between firm fingers, and propelled by the whole heart and soul of a courageous man, it will be sent straight to the center of Constitutional amendment's white heap of tickets.

The voter will be Terrence V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of the United States.

In fearlessly unfurling his colors to the breeze, this leader of the American working people becomes a notable figure in the campaign, and though he may take no active part, immeasurable may be the influence of his silent example. He speaks only for himself. But how many will listen?

Mr. Powderly's Reasons.

I made it convenient to be at the Windsor Hotel in order to meet the General Master Workman when he came in for his dinner during a recess of the Executive Board's quarterly session. He appeared much relieved when he found that I did not wish to worry him on industrial pursuits, and I imagined his pleasant face really lighted up with something akin to gladness when I told him what subject I had called to interview him upon. Dinner was not quite ready yet, and to improve the time I asked:

"Are you for or against the Constitutional amendment?"

"I am for the amendment," replied Mr. Powderly.

"Why?"

Motioning me to a chair beside him, Mr. Powderly answered the question as follows:

I am in favor of the adoption of this Constitutional amendment for the reason that the experience of a life-time has demonstrated that drunkenness is a curse. It is the cause of more poverty than anything else that can be named. It is alleged that poverty is the cause of drunkenness. That to a certain extent is true. But remove the opportunity to become a drunkard, and poverty can go no further in the direction of lowering the family and bringing more poverty to the innocent ones dependent on the parent.

About Personal Liberty.

I am not a Prohibitionist, and have taken no part in that agitation, except such as every temperance man may have taken. In 1868, with four other persons, I assisted in organizing the first temperance society in Luzerne or Lackawanna county, and since that time I have been a member of the Father Mathew Society. Our efforts have been devoted exclusively to what is known as the moral suasion idea, but I find that moral suasion ceases to be effective as the temptation to drink becomes stronger. While the tempters are as numerous as five in a single block, there is but little hope for the man whose business calls him upon the street, and who has within him a love for liquor.

It is claimed that we have no right to interfere with the personal liberty of our neighbor. That is true, but it is also true that our neighbor has no right to interfere with ours. For the one man whose liberties will be tampered with through prohibition five others will be more secure in their liberties. To illustrate: I have seen a society with a membership of 300 destroyed by the actions of one member, whose love for liquor was so strong that he could not attend a meeting except under its influence. He always managed to keep within the bounds of the law and thus save him from expulsion. While sober he was all right, but in liquor he was a fiend, and his fiendishness broke the society up. Thus the liberties of 300 were interfered with by one whose personal liberty to be a ruffian must not be restricted.

Its Industrial Effects.

It is also urged that the adoption of this amendment will throw vast numbers of people out of employment, and that those who are now in the liquor business will be deprived of their means of earning a livelihood. I grant that it may entail hardships for such persons, but those who are in the liquor traffic are conversant with the laws of business, and should understand how it can all be readjusted. The men who are spending all their money for whisky will pick up callings and have more of their earnings to invest in clothing, food and other articles of trade. They will also be able to go a little farther and buy some of the luxuries of life which they cannot do now. It were better that the few who now sell liquor be turned into idleness for a time, than that thousands of honest men should be driven into drunkards' graves.

The thought does not strike those who sympathize so deeply with the liquor dealer that no invention is made in machinery which does not throw thousands of workmen out of regular employment, and forces them to pick up new pursuits. The hardships they have to endure are greater than those which may fall to the lot of the liquor seller, for the latter class of men are better off in the possessions of this world's goods than the mechanic who is displaced by labor-saving machinery.

Nothing Sumptuary About It.

I do not think that the adoption of this amendment will interfere in any way with taxes, and if it does lessen revenues, although a poor man, I am willing to pay a tax to support in idleness the man who now dispenses this hellish stuff, rather than tax the strength and brain of this State as it is now taxed by the rum-seller. The taxes in our large cities to maintain police discipline will be materially lessened, and in the country districts I don't see how it will make any difference to the farmer. It will better his prospects instead, for where a man now spends money for a drink of water with bad whisky mixed in it, he can then save his money to buy more grain, and get the water for nothing.

Nor do I consider this amendment in the line of sumptuary laws, as so many are crying just now. Liquor cannot be regarded in the light of food, or even as one of the necessities of life. I have never tasted a drop of liquor, and I am 40 years of age. What I have done other men can do, and hundreds of thousands of the other men would do as I do were the temptation removed or had they their lives to live over again. So it is not legislating against food or drink, but against temptation and crime, when we vote for prohibition.

Intemperance Paralleled.

Some men say to me, "Whatever the Lord has put in this world is for a use. Here is liquor. Isn't it to be used?" Yes, and the Lord put iron ore in these mountains, but He never intended that it should be made into jimmies and burglar's tools. If men will not listen to advice and reason, if their appetites have become so depraved as to lead the brain, then the temptation should be removed, and there is no more effective way of doing this than through absolute prohibition. If a man is known to have a mania for suicide the law will prohibit him from taking his life in so sudden manner, and I see no reason why we should not establish a law which will prohibit a man from not only taking his own life by slow degrees, but ruining his hopes of salvation hereafter and the temporal happiness of wife and children. And now that the question has come before the people of Pennsylvania I shall vote for prohibition.

There is a clause in the Constitution of the Knights of Labor which debars saloon keepers from membership in the order. Men will not be accepted even in whose families liquor is sold. In his great speech before the national convention of the Knights at Minneapolis, Powderly said:

I am not ashamed to say that I would rather see a man sober than a drunkard. It is better to educate our children to be temperate than to be drunkards. There is not a man living who will say that it is right to bring into the home that which damns the head of the family. There are those who have threatened to leave the order because of my position on this question. I say to all who would withdraw for such a cause, "Go." I will trust the fate of this nation with sober men and women. I will never take back one word of what I have said on the temperance question, so help me God.

Mr. Powderly believes the issue will be carried in the State, because thousands of drinking men are anxious to vote for it to get temptation out of the way. He says temperance people themselves will be responsible if it is defeated.

Chester for Drouth.

Lying close to Philadelphia is one county that will not be influenced by the city in its vote upon the Constitutional amendment. That is Chester. Its rich agricultural surface is populated by an old stock of people whose tendencies are all for prohibition. Here are some of the views of citizens:

Charles H. Pennypacker—I think that the amendment will carry in the State; yet it may depend very much upon what the Catholic Church will do in the matter. In this county it will have 2,000 majority.

W. W. MacElree—I think that the prohibition amendment is a move in the right direction. I only hope that it will pass, and shall give my vote to that end.

Dr. W. P. Snyder, Prothonotary—My opinion is that the amendment will have in this county between 4,000 and 5,000 majority.

Chester carried local option by 2,000 majority.

About the Quakers.

There are many Quakers of course in the Chester valley. As indicative of the feeling among them on this question this is given as an account of one of their meetings the other day:

The consensus of opinion was that it was a religious question, that church members would not be held blameless if they voted against it, and that in fact the fate of the amendment was in the hands of the church people. It was also urged that everything possible be done to discourage the prescribing of liquor by physicians. The "sisters" particularly spoke with great earnestness. One said that their society was always foremost in all reforms and they could not hold back now. The sisters could not vote, but they had influence, and if the brothers voted against prohibition "they should be shunned." The conference lasted about two hours.

L. E. STOFIEL.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Prominent Persons Arrested for Incendiarism and a Double Murder—Three Jailed and Warrants Issued for Others—A Deed Committed Last August.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 13.—On the morning of August 17 the storeroom of Wallace & Kelly, in West Charleston, was burned, together with all of its contents. Simon Wallace, one of the proprietors, and his mother, Mrs. Rachel Wallace, slept in the rooms over the store and they perished in the flames. As they were in good health and known to be light sleepers, it was soon whispered that they had been foully dealt with. The evidence at the inquest showed that the fire was of incendiary origin, and it was reported later that a wagon load of goods was taken from the store at a late hour in the night.

Rewards aggregating about $2,000 were offered by the county and private individuals, and detectives have been working on the case unceasingly collecting evidence, and to-day S. A. Higginbottom, John Morning, John Oliver and Minnie Ford, alias Bodley, were arrested on three separate warrants, two each for murder and one for incendiarism. Warrants are also out for Givens, a prominent farmer, who has heretofore borne a good reputation, and John Higginbottom.

S. A. Higginbottom owned a building adjoining the storehouse, which was also burned, he getting its full value in insurance, and Givens, his father-in-law, is suspected of being the person who took away the wagon load of goods. It is believed that one of the party will turn State's evidence.

A War Ship to Leave for Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—Instructions have been issued to have all the stores on board the United States man-of-war Monongahela by Friday. She is expected to leave direct for Samoa Monday or Tuesday of next week.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.

Mrs. Harrison Gives Her Farewell Reception in Indianapolis, and it is Well Attended—A Foolish Young Woman's Bunko Game.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, February 13.—Mrs. Harrison gave her last reception this afternoon. It had been intended to close the reception at 5 o'clock, but at that hour the callers were still coming, and as it was "positively the last performance," the management decided to keep the doors open as long as people were coming. The result was that the afternoon reception became also an evening one, and it was late to-night before the last of the callers went away. Among the callers during the evening was a large party of the Republican members of the Legislature with their wives. General Harrison helped the ladies receive during the evening. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee were very tired, but even to the last had a pleasant word for every comer, even to utter strangers who dropped in purely from curiosity.

Mrs. Harrison and her daughter have been annoyed recently by the antics of a young woman formerly living in this city who is being interviewed in different cities as an intimate friend of the family, and saying that she is going to Washington with them upon an invitation to make a long visit at the White House. It is said that at Washington recently she carried her imposture so far that a reception was given in her honor, upon the strength of her supposed nearness to the family of the next President. The young woman's standing in this city is not of a sort to favor her with the acquaintance of the Harrison or any other reputable family, and she is simply playing a bunko game upon silly people anxious to make themselves solid with the administration.

ROBBED BY DETECTIVES.

Jersey City Storekeepers Given a Lesson by the Police.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, February 13.—Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, detailed detectives Clos and Smith to rob the stores in Newark avenue to-day of anything they could lay their hands on. They stole six pairs of police shoes from Daniel O'Sullivan's store, two valises from E. R. Wessel's, some expensive cloaks from C. P. Friend's, half a dozen pairs of rubber boots from C. P. Herman's, six pairs of ladies' slippers from F. W. Herman's, a quantity of jewelry from various jewelry stores, and other minor things from many merchants. They took their plunder to police headquarters, where it is now awaiting its owners.

The robberies were meant to teach the shopkeepers a lesson. For more than two months complaints have poured into police headquarters of many petty robberies by shoplifters. Lately the Chief has been advising the complainants to keep a better watch over their goods. They protested that they kept as good a watch as was possible, and that the neatness with which the robbing was done showed that a gang of professional shoplifters were at work. It was to see whether a close watch was kept that Clos and Smith were sent out. The detectives say that they might have stolen a thousand dollars' worth of goods and not been caught.

COLUMBUS' ATTRACTION.

Delegations From Surrounding Towns Attending the Church Divorce Trial.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, February 13.—The testimony in the Church divorce case to-day was not so sensational as it has been for a few days, but some of the extravagant stories as to Colonel Church and his hired girls was confirmed in part. A line of evidence was also introduced to show that Mrs. Church is of an amiable disposition and able to get along with almost any person.

The Court continued to inforce the rule that no young girls or boys should be admitted to the room during the progress of the trial. It is expected that the plaintiff will occupy all of this week in putting in evidence. Some of the leading ladies of Columbus have found it convenient to go on extended visits in order that they may not be called as witnesses in the case. Yesterday delegations of ladies came from two of the suburban towns and applied for admission to the trial, but were unable to get in and went away complaining.

IN HOME-SPUN ATTIRE.

Harrison and Morton Will Be Inaugurated in Suits of American Cloth.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 13.—When Russell Harrison was here John F. Plummer asked him how his father was going to dress for the inauguration. Mr. Harrison said in black worsted diagonal. "Imported, I suppose?" asked Mr. Plummer. "Your father should wear American goods. It's a mistaken idea that they make better goods abroad. The American mills turn out the best stuff in the world."

The upshot of it was that Mr. Plummer sent five pieces of American-made cloth to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton. The looms were all set for spring goods, which all the mills are now making, and a loom had been specially set for the inauguration cloth in the Springville works at Rockville, Conn. A single piece of the finest quality dead black diagonal worsted was the result. It was divided between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton, and Mr. Plummer smiles hourly over the graceful note of thanks which he received over the distinguished signatures.

A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Ravaging Syracuse, the Disease Having Spread From the Penitentiary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, February 13.—The smallpox, which was supposed to have been suppressed, has broken out again in this city with considerable virulence. Three new cases have developed in differents parts of the town within the last two days, all of which are traceable to the Frazer & Jones shops at the penitentiary, a part of which was used as a hospital while the disease was prevailing in that institution. The quarantine there was raised several days ago.

There has been about a dozen deaths at the county house, about four miles from the city, but the disease seems to be under control there.

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

If the Young Man Gets Drunk He Loses the Boodle.

DENVER, February 13.—The trial of the Hiram Barker will case, in which nearly $1,000,000 is involved, began here to-day. The will provides that Hiram Barker, son of the testator, shall receive $5,000 yearly until his death; that if he keeps sober ten years he can draw $25,000 at the expiration of that period, and a like amount on similar conditions at the end of each succeeding ten years. If he gets intoxticated once he loses all.

The son will try to show that his father was insane.

New York's Natural Gas Well.

OSWEGO, February 13.—The drill was today removed from the well at Sandy Creek, where natural gas was recently discovered. The pressure of gas then blew a stream of water six inches in diameter high in the air. The gas then came in large quantities. The well is being piped.

HARASSED BREWERS

Claim That Their Business is Lawful and Should be Protected.

A VERY VIGOROUS PROTEST MADE

Against the Submission of the Prohibition Amendment

WITHOUT AN INDEMNIFYING CLAUSE.

Measures to be Immediately Taken to Combat the Temperance Agitation.

The brewers of Pennsylvania, in convention yesterday, declared that the prohibitory amendment without an indemnity clause was a dangerous and unjust measure. President Straub, of Allegheny, said that brewers were being constantly harassed, and that if the amendment failed they would nearly all get out of the business before it could again be submitted to the people.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association, 300 strong and representing all sections of the State, assembled this afternoon in Young Mannerchor Hall, Sixth and Vine streets, and united its many voices in a vigorous protest against the submission of the prohibitory amendment for the State Constitution to a popular vote. The meeting was presided over by President Theodore F. Straub, of Allegheny, who made a vigorous speech on the rights of liquor dealers, giving in brief the plans to be pursued in the coming battle against prohibition.

In the course of his speech, President Straub said:

"We are here to utter no vain complaints, to make no disagreements with those who oppose us, but rather to enter formal protest against the submission of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State to popular vote without adding to it a clause indemnifying those whose interests, in the event of the amendment being acted upon affirmatively, will be absolutely and forever destroyed.

A DANGEROUS OPERATION.

"Notwithstanding the ease and flippancy with which some men talk of curtailing others in the enjoyment of their rights, and of absolutely destroying those rights, the operation that leads to the accomplishment of this end is a dangerous one, and savors strongly of underhanded injustice and dishonesty. The right of manufacturers to make and sell beer in this State at this moment is as undoubtedly lawful as is the right to make and vend shoes and stockings. The brewer and the drygoods man are both protected and their respective interests, made safe by the same laws whose sanctity has enabled each to carry on his business according to his industry. A change of sentiment, however, a feverish desire of some to apply force in the administration of public affairs without consideration of those against whom the full weight of such force will most unjustly be applied, is financial ruin. This is the position we occupy and the plain statement of our views on the subject. Statistics relating to the brewers' industry will be obtained and carefully compiled and sent broadcast through the State by our Executive Committee, so that the people may know just what their votes will signify one way or the other."

HARASSED BREWERS.

In speaking of the coming election Mr. Straub said: "If the people shall decide against the amendment, we, as brewers, will have several years of immunity from a further consideration of the question—sufficient, at least, to enable those who so incline to place their properties in such condition as to dispose of them and settle up our business with the best advantage to ourselves, and that there may be many such seems probable from the natural desire of men to escape from the harassing care which the constant agitation of the subject necessarily entails. If, on the other hand, the decision shall be against us, the brewers will view it with calmness and complacency, and be among the first to bow submissively to the new law as they have in the past invariably bowed to the old."

Speeches were made indorsing the President's address by C. Robinson, of Scranton; P. Bessinger, of Reading; T. R. Helb, of York, and C. A. Muller and C. Class, of this city. In all of the speeches the sentiment of the members was unanimously in favor of high license and against prohibition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Theodore F. Straub, of Allegheny; First Vice President, John Gardiner, of Philadelphia; Second Vice President, Henry Fink, of Harrisburg; Secretary, Henry P. Crowell, of Philadelphia, and Treasurer, John Barbey, of Philadelphia. An Executive Committee consisting of 31 members, with C. Class as Chairman, was also elected. A Campaign Committee was chosen out of the Executive Committee to take charge of the active work of the campaign, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

A CHANCE FOR HUNTERS.

Hungry Wolves Said to be Devouring Sheep in Westmoreland County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GREENSBURG, February 13.—A report comes from Cook township, this county, that a pack of wolves are running at large in that neighborhood. The farmers are greatly alarmed at the situation and fears are entertained that their herds will suffer. Sheep have been killed in many localities in the southern end of the county, but the farmers, believing that their death was caused by dogs, took steps to rid the neighborhood of the animals. Since the wolves have been seen by hunters in the dense underbrush at the foot of the mountains the owners of stock have had their fears wonderfully increased. One farmer, it is reported, has had five or six sheep killed one night this week. The sportsmen here will doubtless organize a hunting party and make an effort to run down the wild animals.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS SECEDE.

The Detroit District Decides to Join the Regular Brethren.

DETROIT, MICH., February 13.—The Detroit Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, comprising the parishes of Detroit, Port Huron, Fort Gratiot, Bruce, Brockway, Fremont, Frazier, Alpena, Long Rapids and Maple Ridge, formally withdrew from the creed to-day and will unite with the regular Presbyterians. The general body was much opposed to the secession and a rather lively debate was indulged in at this morning's session.

The reason for this action is that the General Assembly finds that the money for mission churches can be expended to better advantage in other parts of the country than in Michigan; and that the small churches in this State can get more efficient aid from the Presbyterians than from the United Presbyterians.

RUIN IN COSTA RICA.

Terrible Results of the Recent Violent Earthquake—Not a Building in San Jose Escaped—One Very Remarkable Phenomenon Occurs.

PANAMA, February 11.—The following are the details of the recent earthquake in Costa Rica: At 8 P. M. December 28, while the inhabitants of San Jose, the capital, were preparing to enjoy the entertainment which had been prepared, a strong shock of earthquake caused general alarm. At 11 o'clock another and stronger shock occurred, leading all to believe that another would soon follow. For this reason no one retired to rest.

Thus all were awake, when at 4:30 A. M. a movement occurred which was more than a simple earthquake, being really a fearful cataclysm similar to that of September, 1841. The edifices which suffered most in San Jose were the cathedral, the Carmen and Merced churches, the Presidental palace, the artillery barracks, the national palace, the central barracks, the national printing offices and the Union Bank.

It may be truly said that not a single house escaped injury, while many are not safe to live in and others are completely wrecked. It has been necessary to close the churches and prohibit worship in them. Whole streets are blocked with ruins. No trains ran until the bridges were examined and found to be in good order. Losses in San Jose amount to more than $2,000,000, while all the principal edifices in Alajuela are damaged.

At La Laguna, distant some six miles, a most extraordinary geological phenomenon took place, and the earth has assumed the appearance of a rough sea. The father of a family and four of his children were buried together, while the mother and her young child were thrown by the motion of the earth a distance of 10,000 meters, although she declares she believes the earth swallowed her and then ejected her where she was found. Here the hills have changed their position and the ground is full of cracks.

WILL INVESTIGATE CAPELLAR.

Serious Charges Made Against the Ohio State Railroad Commissioner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, February 13.—The State Senate has authorized an investigation of the office of State Commissioner of Railroads W. S. Cappellar, who is Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. Mr. Cappellar came very nearly being defeated for confirmation for a second term by the Senate last evening, and he believes that his chief clerk, R. J. Fanning, is responsible for the greater part of the sentiment against him.

As a result of the talk which is going around, Capellar this morning discharged Fanning, and a stormy scene ensued between them. He charges Fanning with incompetency; that he has been working against the interests of the administration by writing letters to Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foster.

The Senate has secured information from some quarter, and it is supposed to be Fanning, that Capellar has misappropriated the funds which were appropriated for the purpose of having bridges inspected, and that he has had none of this work done the past year. The committee is not all friendly to Mr. Cappellar.

THE INFORMER A FORGER.

LeCaron's Southern Record Shows Him to be a Scoundrel.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SPRINGFIELD, O., February 13.—Captain Jonas Drury, of this city, is well acquainted with LeCaron, the informer, LeCaron having forged the Captain's name at Chattanooga. Drury was in the United States service removing bodies of soldiers buried South to the National cemeteries. It was he that found the seven Andrews raiders who were hanged at Atlanta. While at Chattanooga the Captain served as witness in a murder trial in a court where LeCaron, known to Drury as Beach, was a deputy sheriff. Drury's fees ran up to $18.

While Drury was away LeCaron forged his name to a receipt and drew the money. Drury says LeCaron was a noted character, and before leaving Chattanooga swindled a threshing machine firm out of $3,000.

FIERCE FLAMES AT MEMPHIS.

They do Damage to the Amount of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—A destructive fire broke out at 9 o'clock to-night in the Nealy block, corner of Main and Gayozo streets. It had its origin in the third story of M. Schwartz's retail drygoods store, 397 Main street, and spread to the adjoining store occupied by the Mansfield Drug Company, which, with Schwartz's store, was completely destroyed.

M. Schwartz's loss of stock is about $30,000; the insurance cannot be ascertained. The Mansfield Drug Company's loss on stock is $100,000; insurance, $90,000, divided between local and foreign companies. The loss on the building will amount to $63,000; insurance, $40,000. The loss is total.

STRICKEN DOWN AT THE OPERA.

Serious Accident to Julia Marlowe's Companion and Manager.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Ada Dow, Miss Julia Marlowe's assistant manager and chaperon, was the victim of a serious accident to-night during the performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Chicago Opera House. Miss Dow was standing in the wings of the stage when a heavy piece of scantling in the scenery above in some unaccountable manner became loosened from the fastenings and fell heavily to the floor. The scantling struck Miss Dow across the side of the head and face. She fell senseless and was quickly removed to a hospital.

THE FIGHT IN DAKOTA.

A Name of a County in Honor of Governor Church to be Changed.

BISMARCK, February 13.—Probably nothing could better show the feeling that has been aroused against Governor Church in the Legislature in the warfare that has now been going on between them for several weeks past than the introduction of a bill changing the name of Church county to McCormick county.

Secretary McCormick is Governor Church's most bitter political enemy, and the Legislature in this proposed action has the intention of eliminating the name of the present Governor from the map of history.

ANOTHER MEETING CALLED.

The Fate of the New Railway Association in the Balance.

CHICAGO, February 13.—A call for a meeting of the Presidents of all the Western roads interested in the proposed Inter-State Commerce Railway Association has been issued by President Hughitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern. The meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, next Tuesday at 10 A. M.

The committee appointed to secure signatures to the agreement will make its report, and it will be decided once for all whether the Presidents' scheme is to be consummated or abandoned. There are still some roads that refuse to sign.

A CHURCH BOUNCER

Fires Strangers in the Midst of Their Prayers if They Venture Into

ST. THOMAS' SACRED CLOISTERS.

The Plan of Free Salvation is Not Favored, as the Church is

LOOKING FOR THE DOLLARS, NOT SOULS.

Running a Church on Business Principles, Regardless of Christianity.

St. Thomas' Church, New York, is a business institution. Pew rents are weightier than piety. It rejoices in the possession of a business-like and muscular Superintendent, who welcomes the intruding stranger to the street with a suddenness that is startling and somewhat discouraging to seekers after salvation who do not belong to McAlister's "four hundred." The gentleman states the self-evident fact that he is without sentiment, and that he is running the church for the money there is in it.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 13.—"We haven't any room in our church for people who haven't paid for their seats. Our trouble is not to find places for strangers, but to keep them out. We don't ask them to come, and we don't want them. If they come, they are in the way, and we have hard work to get them out of the way; but we manage to do it nevertheless. We have to watch them, but they sometimes elude us and contrive to find seats somewhere. Then we have to tell them very plainly to get up and go out. And we make them do it."

Mr. Benjamin W. Williams said these words to-night at his home, 167 West Forty-fifth street. He is the chief lay manager of the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of St. Thomas, at Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, and it was of St. Thomas' Church that he was speaking. The congregation of the parish of St. Thomas is probably the wealthiest in the city. Its members are foremost among the 400 of fashion and 400 of wealth. The Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., one of the most noted ministers in New York, was the pastor of the flock for many years. He died somewhat more than a year ago, and the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., was selected as his successor only after considerable searching by the congregation. He gets a large salary and has an assistant, who is well paid also. Mr. Williams is officially styled in the parish year book as "Superintendent of Buildings and Collector."

VERY EXCLUSIVE.

The declaration that this rich church has not room at its morning prayers on Sundays for strangers, and that if they take seats in the soft-cushioned pews they will be put out, was made by Mr. Williams to-night in his answer to a story about an incident which occurred at the church a week ago Sunday. On that morning a lady from Detroit, Mrs. George W. Moore, who was visiting this city, entered the vestibule of St. Thomas', and stood for a minute at the door waiting for some one to offer a seat to her. No one doing so, she herself found an empty pew. She kneeled in prayer, and while in the midst of her devotion says that Mr. Williams came along, placed his hand on her shoulder, and thus forcing her to raise her head, and said to her: "Who told you to come to this place?"

She answered that no one had told her, and she said that Mr. Williams said to her, "Well, this is not your pew, and don't you come in again unless you are invited. Now get out." She was surprised, and doing as she was told, she rose and went away.

When the story was related to Mr. Williams to-night he said: "Well, I did tell her to get up and go out. She had no business there. It was not her pew, and she was not placed there by any usher." The lady who makes this complaint was an intruder, and I had to put her out.

A COMMON OCCURENCE.

"Why, such things are common every Sunday. Come up any Sunday morning and you can see for yourself. It was only last Sunday that a lady and gentleman, I suppose they were such, for they seemed well dressed, stood in the aisle and asked me if they could have a seat. They named a particular pew. I said no, and told them to wait, reminding them that the longer they waited the better they would fare. I had to go somewhere for a moment, and when I came back I could not see the lady and gentleman. But I looked for them, and there they were in the pew they had spoken of, on their knees praying. I suppose they were praying, for they looked devout enough; but whether that was the case or not doesn't matter. I don't have to consider such things, and, not bothering to think of that side of the case, I went straight to the pew and told them to get out. They did."

"What is the theory on which you act?"

JUST LIKE ANY OTHER SHOW.

"It isn't any theory. It's plain business. Do you suppose you could go into the theater and take any seat you please? No, of course not; and the same rule is followed at St. Thomas' Church. You go to the Casino and pay 50 cents for an admission fee and stand up in the lobby, but you can't have a seat. Well, we don't charge any admission fee, and after you are in we treat you the same as if you were at the theater. If you have a seat coupon at the Casino you get a seat. If you have a right to seat at St. Thomas' Church you get your seat. If you have not, why then you don't."

"But a church isn't a theater."

"That's something I don't have to take into consideration. We have signs upon the doors to the gallery saying that all the seats up there are rented, and that strangers must not take them, but they beat their way up there when the ushers are not watching, and then we have to put them out."

"Then the plan of free salvation is not favored?"

SENTIMENTAL BOSH.

"No, sir; not at all. That's all sentiment. It won't work in this age, and it won't do in such a congregation as that of St. Thomas. We don't ask people to come, for we don't want them. We don't advertise in the papers 'strangers welcome,' as some churches do. Free salvation. Umph. If we were Methodists we might have an usher standing at the door and go out and greet people and say: 'How are you, brother? glad to see you, sister, bless the Lord; come in and have some salvation.' But we are not that kind. It won't work even on a small scale in the church. It would be queer to see the pew holders of the church when they observe some stranger standing in the aisle rise and throw their arms around the stranger's neck and greet them with that same exclamation of 'Bless the Lord, I am glad to see you in church. Come in and sit with me.' It's a mistake to suppose that that is what St. Thomas' is for. No, I am not looking for souls for the pews. It's the dollars that are wanted."

"But do you consider that consistent with the idea of Christianity?"

"I don't consider the question of Christianity. It's none of my business whether the people that have seats are Christians or pagans. As for the theology of the question I don't have time to think of that. The minister is hired to look after such matters."

DARK SECRETS

Of the Fenian Brotherhood Disclosed at the Hearing in the Patrick Molloy Perjury Case—Plots, Arms and Disguises.

LONDON, February 13.—The hearing in the case of Patrick Molloy, who is charged with having testified falsely before the Parnell Commission, was resumed in the Bow Street Police Court to-day.

Mr. Walker, managing clerk for a Dublin solicitor, testified that the London *Times* had employed him to collect evidence. He had an interview with the defendant, Molloy, who, after much pressing, stated that he joined the Fenian Brotherhood when 16 years of age. Soon after becoming a member he discovered the dangerous character of the organization. The members, he found, were pledged to engage in secret efforts against the Government, and to convey arms for the purposes of the brotherhood. He himself had handed arms to Michael Fagan, an Invincible, who was afterward hanged. Molloy joined the Invincibles in 1882, being introduced by Carrey. At a meeting of the Invincibles the murder of Judge Lawson was discussed. Patrick Egan was present at that meeting and, upon leaving, wrapped himself up in a big cloak in order to disguise himself. Egan also attended a later meeting, at which the failure of the attempt upon Judge Lawson's life was discussed.

The witness said that Molloy, before making this statement, demurred against giving information on the ground that he would incur great danger by so doing. When the witness read to Molloy the latter's written statement regarding his admission to the Invincible organization, the oath of membership in which contained the words: "To lose, if necessary, life," Molloy became greatly agitated. The hearing was adjourned.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TROUBLE.

A Crack Indiana Lodge of the Uniform Rank Suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 13.—Kokomo division No. 8, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, has been suspended by Supreme Chancellor of the World, William Ward, for insubordination. This is one of the most widely known of the drill squads of that organization and has captured many prizes for proficiency. Last June, at the meeting in Cincinnati of the Supreme Lodge of the World, a drill for large prizes was one of the features. The judges were officers of the regular army, detailed by the United States Government to act as such. The first prize was awarded to the Hastings, Mich., division. The Kokomo Knights, instead of protesting in a legal way, rushed into print and made charges reflecting on the honor of the judges. The Supreme Chancellor ordered Kokomo to apologize to the judges and gave them 30 days in which to do so. This Kokomo refused or failed to do and the division was suspended until the next meeting of the Supreme Lodge. Their only appeal is to the Supreme Lodge of the World.

INSANE FROM CIGARETTES.

An 11-Year-Old Boy Becomes a Hopeless Raving Maniac.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., February 13.—John Powers, 11 years of age, living with his widowed mother, in this city, has long been permitted to indulge in a passion for smoking cigarettes, with the result that he has become a raving maniac, and was taken yesterday to the Orange county Insane Asylum for restraint and treatment. In the more violent paroxysms of the disease he wants to break and destroy everything he can lay his hands on, and the united strength of two men is barely sufficient to restrain him.

One of his hallucinations is that he has been bitten by a mad dog, and he has spasms of yelping and frothing at the mouth, as though suffering from hydrophobia. The several physicians who have seen him unite in pronouncing it a case of acute mania, brought on by excessive cigarette smoking, and are inclined to think that the boy will never be restored to sound mind.

IN THE LAND OF WHISKY.

A National Prohibition Conference in Session at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—The National Prohibition Conference met here this afternoon. About 300 delegates from abroad were present, including ex-Governor St. John, Rev. Dr. Brooks, lately the party nominee for Vice President, Miss Frances Willard and other party leaders. A long discussion sprang up during the afternoon over the woman suffrage question. The majority report on resolutions was against, but a minority report was brought in, and after a sharp fight, was adopted. The resolutions indorse the Indianapolis platform throughout.

To-night has been devoted to speeches by party leaders. About 2,000 are present. At the State convention held this morning, A. Cobb, of Owenton, was nominated for State Treasurer. The election takes place next August. The conference continues to-morrow.

A SUCCESSOR TO PHILLIPS.

Dr. Homer Eaton at the Head of the Methodist Book Concern.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced their annual session this morning. They will be in session Wednesday, Thursday and probably Friday of this week. Bishops Andrews, of New York; Foster, of Boston; Hearst, of Washington; Foss, of St. Pa