A BALL IN A BOWER

Flowers, Music, Lights, Brave Men and Fair Women Make it Appear a

SCENE FROM FAIRYLAND.

President Harrison, Vice President Morton and Ladies Attend.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

The Inaugural Ball—A Vision of Enchantment—Profusion of Flowers—Lavish Decorations—Beautiful Music—Arrival of the Presidental Party—Holding Levees—Making a Tour of the Hall—Buffalo Bill to the Fore—Distinguished Pennsylvanian Guests—Many Citizens of the State of Allegheny Present—Whirling in the Dance—Complete Arrangements.

The inaugural ball, the culmination of a day of great events, was a success in every respect. The President and Vice President and their ladies were present, and were the cynosure of 10,000 pairs of eyes. Everything and everybody was bright, beautiful and gay, and the ballroom was a scene of dazzling enchantment.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A blaze of countless lights, the sweet odors of banks of flowers, the bewitching strains of soft music, bright uniforms, magnificent costumes, brilliant diamonds, and last, though not least, the beautiful faces of the fairest women of the United States combined to make the inaugural ball a scene never to be forgotten. It is the crowning festivity of the inauguration, the capsheaf of joyous observance first established by the Father of his country. The great court of the Pension building is to-night ablaze with light and color, and to the seductive music of the great orchestras thousands of fair women and brave men glide through the sinuous movements of the dance, or stroll in the long corridors and promenades, admiring and contributing to the marvelous beauty of the scene.

REPRESENTING THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Probably no State was so well represented at the great assembly, which could hardly be called a ball, as the sovereign State of Pennsylvania. Everywhere a special interest seems to attach to Pennsylvania and this revolution of politics on account of her great Republican principles, the vindication of what by many is called "The Pennsylvania idea" by the result of the recent election and the important part played in that election by Senator Quay, Senator Cameron and other distinguished Pennsylvanians.

Of course, these two Senators were conspicuous figures at the ball. Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Quay were accompanied by a number of lady friends, one of the latter being the charming wife of Senator Delamater, of Crawford county, the distinguished State Senator also being one of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Delamater have been guests of Senator and Mrs. Quay during the inaugural season.

SOME WESTERN PENNSYLVANIANS.

It would be simply impossible to select from the great mass at the ball a complete list of the names of Western Pennsylvanians present at the ball. Among those noted in the most prominent political groups which stood about the vast hall or were promenading and occasional dancers were General Beaver, General Hartranft, Messrs. Stone, Stewart, Kirkpatrick, McCamant and Livesy, of the State administration; Private Secretary Pearson; Journal Clerk Smiley and Reading Clerk Bannon, of Legislature; Representatives Robinson, Stewart and Lemon, of Allegheny; Judge Wilson, Hon. W. B. Roberts, General Harrison Allen, ex-Sheriff Gray, Major H. L. Paul and many other members of the Americus Club. Colonels Hawkins, Kreps, Burchfield, Hulings, Perchmont and Jones, of the Tenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Fifth, Sixteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, N. G. P., and the Sheridan Troops, with many of their staff officers.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The ballroom was crowded when at 10 o'clock word came that the Presidental party would soon arrive. A few minutes later President Harrison and party reached the building, escorted by Colonel Britton, Chairman of the Executive Committee. They were met at the entrance by the Reception Committee headed by General J. K. McCammon. An open passage was formed by the members of the committee, and through this lane the party proceeded to the stairway reserved for them. The President took the arm of General McCammon, and Mrs. Harrison was escorted by Colonel Britton. The other members followed.

The ladies shortly after reaching their rooms retired to arrange their toilets, while General Harrison held a reception. The members of the various inaugural committees and Government officers and quite a throng of ladies were presented to him by General McCammon. The President was in excellent spirits and pleasantly greeted all who were introduced, chatting for a few minutes with those with whom he was acquainted.

MR. AND MRS. MORTON.

While President Harrison was holding his informal levee, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, and their daughters, arrived accompanied by Mr. Myron M. Parker and Mr. Henry A. Willard, and were conducted to the apartments reserved for them. The ladies in the Presidental party were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison and Mrs. McKee. With Vice President Morton were Mrs. Morton and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hobson.

About 10:30 President Harrison was joined by the ladies of his family, and the Reception Committee forming a line three and four abreast in the front and rear of the party, a procession was made up for a tour of the ballroom. At the special request of President Harrison that no police should surround him the pleasurable task of protecting him from the presence of the crowd was devolved upon the committeemen.

A SEA OF FACES.

From the stairway leading to the floor the ballroom presented the spectacle of a vast sea of faces apparently occupying every inch of space. President Harrison expressed his doubts of the possibility of opening a passageway, but said he was willing to make the attempt. After much exertion an opening was effected in the crowd, and the procession began its tour around the hall, Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Captain Fred Brackett in advance, their herculean shoulders doing good service in making a pathway, and followed by about a dozen committeemen preceding the distinguished guests. President Harrison walked with General Cameron, Mrs. Harrison with Colonel Britton, and the other ladies with their husbands. Vice President Morton and party followed in the wake of the President, but separated by a considerable space. Admiral Jouett supported the Vice President.

CHEERING THE PRESIDENT.

President Harrison's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause and clapping of hands, which was kept up all along the line of march. Slowly and laboriously a narrow lane was made through the dense throng, and President Harrison, stopping at frequent intervals to allow those ahead of him to force their way, marched entirely around the immense court and partly back again to the upper rooms. Here the Vice President caught up with the first part of the procession, and a few minutes later the whole party came out again and were escorted by one of the stairways to the first balcony, and thence to their rooms. The President took the pressure of the crowd smilingly, and bowed his acknowledgements in return to the salutations of the ladies.

Before retiring to their rooms the President and Vice President, at the request of General McCammon, came to the railing of the balcony overlooking the ballroom and for several minutes watched the gay throng moving below. Another brief reception was then held, and at 11:50 o'clock the Presidental and Vice Presidental parties, escorted by the Reception Committee, left the building. Cheers greeted them incessantly as they descended the stairs and walked out of the ballroom.

DANCING COMMENCES.

Large numbers of people left the building immediately after the departure of President Harrison, and by midnight the floor was sufficiently cleared for dancing. At that hour the picture presented from an upper gallery was indeed one of imposing grandeur and surpassing loveliness. The brilliant toilets of the dancers, the thousands of silken banners, flags and streamers, the stately garlands, wreathed columns, the rich shade of the heavy damask, satin and velvet hangings, the odor of the flowers, the music, the flood of radiance from thousands of colored lights, the great canopies of color overhead, all united to charm the senses and fill the mind with wondering admiration.

The arrangements for this grand finale of the inauguration celebration have been admirable. The attendance (estimated at 10,000) has exceeded that of any previous inaugural ball, but with a keen foresight into the possible emergencies that might arise, and with absolute thoroughness of method, everything seems to have been done necessary to the comfort of those attending.

A GRAND BALLROOM.

Nearly an Acre of Smooth and Polished Dancing Surface—A Description of the Elegant Decorations for the Occasion.

The court of the new Pension building is undoubtedly the largest and grandest interior of its kind on this continent, and in respect of symmetrical beauty it has few superiors in the world. The area of the tessellated tile floor is about 37,000 square feet, or very nearly an acre. The court is divided into three sections by two transverse screens of four immense columns, each 18 feet in circumference at the base, and nearly 80 feet in height, surmounted by classically beautiful Corinthian capitals.

These columns support wide high arches upon which rests the roof. There are four

Pension Building at Night.

entrances to the building, one on each side. The galleries, which extend around the four sides of the court, are supported by 150 old bronzed pillars of the Ionic and Coric order, and are reached by four broad staircases of easy ascent. Opening upon the main floors of the court and upon the first and second galleries are the offices and workrooms of the 1,300 clerks now employed in the Pension Bureau.

Four years ago, when the first inauguration ball was held here, the then unfinished condition of the building rendered highly effective decoration exceedingly difficult and in some respects quite impossible. But to-night the perfection of decorative art seems to have been attained.

A SCENE OF BEAUTY.

The most conspicuous feature of the interior scene is a two-story Japanese pagoda, about 20x30 feet in size, in the center of the court, built over and around the fountain, whose bubblings have been, for the occasion, hushed. The lower part of the pagoda is a picturesque grotto of rocks, ferns and flowers. On its second floors are stationed the 100 performers composing the orchestra.

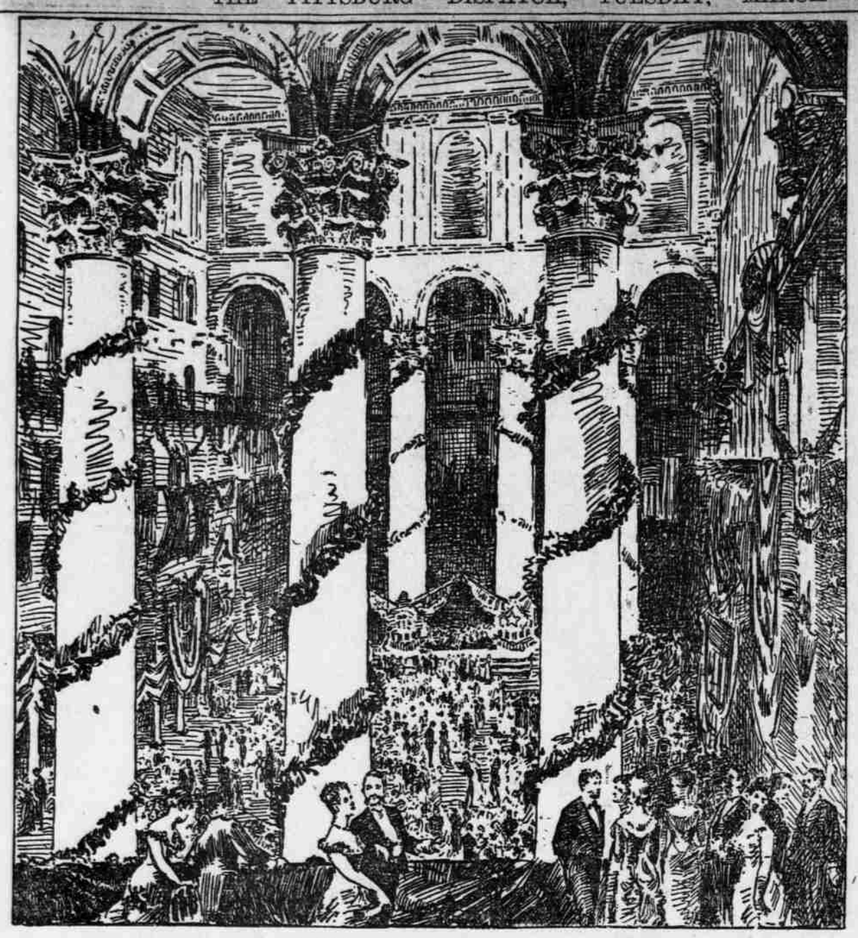
The whole structure is gay with streamers and festoons of bunting, flags, silk draperies, flowers and colored lights. Not an inch of the wood framework is left exposed. Pendant by slender threads from each of the sides of the two gracefully curving roofs are a large number of red, white and blue incandescent electric lights, which produce a highly picturesque effect. Tall, graceful palms and flowering tropical plants and masses of smilax adorn the floors and roofs. This unique music stand is indeed a thing of beauty.

On the west front of the first gallery hangs a large oil portrait of President Harrison, and on the east front one of Vice President Morton, each richly framed in blue, purple and old gold silk plush. The portraits, with their frames, are 14x15 feet in size, and are tastefully draped with laurel and silk bunting in the national colors. Extending around the entire circuit of the court, under the three galleries and over the heads of the promenaders, are thick laurel garlands festooned in graceful lines.

PROFUSION OF FLOWERS.

Similar garlands are looped and twined above the rich capitals of the bronzed Ionic pillars, forming, with the arches, a succession of eclipses. Directly over the west entrance to the building, and high above the parapet of the first gallery, in glittering colored gas jets, is traced the word, "Constitution," and higher still shines a single five-pointed star, its crystal setting reflecting the rays from its hundred points of light. The faces of the three galleries are almost completely covered by rich draperies. On the front of the lower gallery, and just above the capitals of the pillars, are hung broad shields, upon which are artistically painted in rich colors the coats of arms of all the States of the Union.

Large carved spread-eagles, laid in gold, surmount the shields, back of which are draped six silk American flags, our feet long, the whole trophy trimmed with garlands of smilax and roses which combine to produce a charming effect. Alternating with these are miniature suits of steel and gilt Roman armor, bristling with ancient battle axes, spears and swords, and mounted on shields of purple, black, scarlet and blue velvet. Over the arches and above and between these trophies are gracefully draped the flags of all nations, the Stars and Stripes, of course, predominating.



A PEEP AT THE INAUGURAL BALL.

In a general way this scheme is carried out in the decoration of the fronts of the second and third galleries. On the front of the second gallery, however, the suits of armor are full sized and of burnished silver plate, and on the shields are represented the arms of all the nations of the world, instead of the States of the Union, and each is trimmed with flags of the nation represented. Gold and jeweled crowns surmount the shields.

ARMY CORPS COLORS.

The third and highest gallery is effectively draped with flags, in the folds of which are hung the insignia in gold of each United States Army Corps, mounted upon disks of blue and scarlet silk velvet. Large terra cotta vases, placed at short intervals along the upper parapet, are filled with flowering plants. All of the supporting pillars are heavily festooned with smilax and laurel, and in the whole plan of decoration the softening, toning influence of dark green foliage is artistically employed.

The richest and most striking features of the gallery decorations are the long lines of silk and satin gold-embroidered banners. These are six feet in length, and are pendant from gilt and silver ornamented staffs, attached, at an acute angle, to the 150 pillars supporting the first and second galleries. They are trimmed with deep gold fringe and studded with jewels. Upon each of them is embroidered in gold the coat of arms of one of the leading nations of the world, the American colors alternating with those of the other nations.

PERFECT HARMONY.

The decorations on the eight immense Corinthian columns, are in perfect harmony with their towering proportions. Beginning at the bases of the capitals, eight broad garlands of laurels are entwined, right and left crossing each other, but twice in their descent. On the glistening white surface of the columns, and between the garlands, are attached single Southern palm leaves, producing a novel and unique effect.

These great masses of green give tone and relief to the brilliant coloring which characterizes the decorations. Among the effective features of the decorations are the cardinal, old gold and peacock blue plush dados which are tastefully draped, 14 feet high, about the maroon bases of the columns. Forty feet above these are suspended large shields painted in the national colors.

Stretching across the extreme east end of the court is a great high-terraced conservatory scene of striking beauty. Broad-leafed palms, ten and fifteen feet in height, orange trees, rare tropical plants in bloom, bushes of superbly beautiful roses, La France, Marechal Neil, Jackqueminot, American Beauty and all the other varieties now in season; hyacinths, lilies of the valley, white and purple violets, tulips, carnations, all their soft colorings harmoniously blended, present a scene of beauty upon which the eye rests gratefully.

FLORAL PICTURES.

Other strikingly handsome features of the interior scene are eight large panels upon which are represented in floral pictures the executive departments of the Government. They are eight by ten feet in dimension and are suspended at even distances from the front of the lower gallery. The State Department is represented by an open book, upon which are lettered in immortelles the words, a scroll and a roll of manuscript inscribed, "Department of State." The emblem of the War Department is a mounted cannon with a pyramid of cannon balls. On the Navy Department panel is a complete model of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, perfect in every detail, with her name on the bow.

On the panel of the Department of Justice are shown the scales of justice and an open law book, across the pages of which is the Latin inscription, "Fiat Justitia." The Postoffice Department is represented by a mail bag lettered "U. S. M." and a letter with a postmark dated "March 4, 1889" and addressed to "Benj. Harrison, Washington, D. C."

On the Treasury Department panel is the representation of a large safe with a combination lock carried out in detail. The Interior Department is represented by a log cabin with a stump of a tree into which an axe has been driven, and the Agricultural Department by a plow and a sheaf of wheat. All of these emblematical designs are in half relief and are constructed of only the choicest flowers.

A THOUSAND STREAMERS.

From the topmost peak of each of the three sections of the roof of the building, a sheer 150 feet from the floor, radiate a thousand streamers of red, white and blue bunting, alternating with garlands of evergreens, and forming an immense canopy. From the center of the middle canopy, depends, probably the largest and most complete piece of floral decoration ever seen. It is a full rigged, three-masted ship, representing the Ship of State. It is 30 feet long, and a perfect model in every detail. Tens of thousands of choice flowers were used in its construction. It is a marvel of graceful beauty.

From the center of each of the canopies overspreading the end sections of the court depends a floral ball, 15 feet in diameter, a mass of brilliant color. Twelve immense chandeliers of white and colored incandescent lights, 20 great arc lights, as many powerful Lambuquin gas lanterns, and from the highest gallery a score of calcium lights with their ever shifting colors, combine to flood the great hall with a glorifying radiance.

Taken as a whole or in detail the decorations are undoubtedly the richest and most elaborate ever produced on this continent.

THE PRICE OF WASTED LOVE.

A $10,000 Breach of Promise Suit Brought Against an Aged Widower.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mrs. Mary Ann Griffith is suing Dr. Joseph B. Bennett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for breach of promise, and damages are laid at $10,000. She says that soon after the death of his first wife in February, 1888, the doctor, who is 66 years old, became very attentive to her. She was a widow of 60, and had been acquainted with him for some time before his wife's death. In May, as Mrs. Griffith avers, there was an agreement that they should get married as soon as she could prepare her wedding outfit. Suddenly, and without satisfactory explanation, Dr. Bennett discontinued his attentions and broke off the match. Although the fact is not mentioned in the complaint, Dr. Bennett, a few months ago, chose another bride, with whom he is living in Lafayette avenue.

A number of letters passed between Dr. Bennett and the widow. She is addressed as "Dear Sis, in Love." These are extracts from some of the letters:

"Please write me your thoughts. Let it come feelingly and willingly. I know it will be pure. Let your mind have its course without fear and in the Lord."

"Night boat Monday evening. Be there Tuesday morning. Be fixed Tuesday evening. Is one boat large enough for us both?"

"I think you will do well to read more of Æsop's fables, or lay hold of the divine nature."

The plaintiff to-day explained her case to Justice Platt and a jury. Dr. Bennett will be heard to-morrow. He will assert, it is said, that the marriage was contingent on his belief that he and the widow could dwell together in unity, and that he broke off the match just as soon as he became convinced that they could not agree, and that disputes were sure to arise between them.

A WHITE-HAIRED WANDERER.

An Old Man on the Tramp From Franklin County to Canton, O.

An old and decrepit man, with white hair, white whiskers and a general air of seediness tottered into the Union station last evening and asked for shelter for the night. He said his name was John Feltenberg, and he was on his way from Franklin county, this State, to Canton, O., where he had several sons working on a farm. He said he had worked in a quarry at Spring Run, near Chambersburg, and, owing to some heart trouble, had to quit. His wife died, and shortly after he sold out what little furniture he had. The money he received from the sale all went to pay the undertaker's bill, and he was still $10 short of the necessary amount.

He wrote to his sons in Canton, and they sent him $10 to pay his fare to where they lived. When he drew the money order out of the postoffice he met the undertaker, who, seeing he was to get $10, immediately asked him for the balance of the amount on the coffin. The poor old man could do nothing else but pay over the money, and then he started to walk to Canton.

He was eight days on the road from Spring Run to this city; but, through the efforts and kindness of Usher William Stewart at the station, the crowd made up enough money to buy him a half-fare ticket to his destination.

WHO OWNS THE DIAMONDS?

A Niece of Chief Justice Chase Involved in Serious Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Sarah G. Leland, a niece of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, was to-day committed for trial by Justice Patterson, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, in $3,000 bail. In default of that amount she was locked up, though she claimed that she was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. Miss Elizabeth A. Daily was the complainant against Mrs. Leland. She charged her with stealing a pair of diamond earrings valued at $375, and of collecting $215 from one of Miss Daily's tenants without accounting therefor. Mrs. Leland denied both charges.

She swore that the diamonds were her own, and that she allowed Miss Daily to wear, while Miss Daily delared that Mrs. Leland bought them for her with her money. Further, Miss Daily declared that Mrs. Leland took the diamonds out of her ears while she was sick, presumably for safe keeping, and returned rhinestones in their place.

Miss Anita Leland, daughter of the accused, gave damaging testimony against her mother. She admitted that she had rehearsed the testimony she was to give before her mother.

To Hold Mission Services.

The Laymen's Missionary Association of the combined Episcopal Churches proposes to get down to active mission work. Messrs. Shaler, Hyndman, Chamberlain, Shoemaker and Baker were chosen an Executive Committee last night, and Messrs. Chambers, Bratt and Murry on by-laws. Services will be held in Temperanceville Sunday, and mission services will be held throughout the two cities as soon as arrangements have been perfected.

FANCHON'S SECOND.

A Statement That Maggie Mitchell Was Married and Divorced Once Before—A Romance of Love's Young Dream.

CHICAGO, March 4.—For the first time the fact will be published here to-morrow that Real Estate Dealer Paddock, of New York, the husband of Actress Maggie Mitchell, from whom she is now seeking a divorce for alleged infidelity, is her second spouse and this is her second divorce suit. The first divorce was in Chicago and it is not believed that Paddock himself knew of it.

Along in the fifties Miss Mitchell was playing a star engagement at Richmond, Va., when she conceived a sudden romantic attachment for a man, eloped with him one Saturday night, was married and returned to her mother the following Monday. The mother disapproved of the choice, and had so much influence over the daughter that the young actress was persuaded never to live with the chance husband.

Years afterward Robert Wilson obtained a divorce for Miss Mitchell in a Chicago court, and they managed the affair with such quietness that the matter never appeared in print. J. H. McVicker and his manager, Louis S. Sharpe, were familiar with the circumstances at the time. They say that the big fire destroyed the affidavits and other records in the case, and for that reason it is a question whether Maggie Mitchell ever since really regretted Chicago's great calamity.

THE UNDERGROUND PLAN.

That Street Bill Might Have Provided for a Subway to Advantage—What the Future Holds Out for It.

Councils having completed their work, either for weal or woe, City Hall was rather quiet yesterday, but little being heard except the muffled tread of the tramp who gets out of the rain and the man who is still hungering and thirsting for the friend who was so effusive on and shortly before the 19th ult.

There was some animation about the Controller's office. It seems the new street bill was enveloped in as much fog on the banks of the Susquehanna as at the headwaters of the Ohio, and the representatives of papers charged with legislative reporting at Harrisburg were lying in wait on all hands for Controller Morrow, to know whether he was for or "forninst."

Then the bill requiring telegraph and other kind of wires to be put under ground came in for discussion, and this brought out Councilman S. A. Duncan, whose hope for the defeat of the bill rests in its radical character. He stated that they now had some $60,000 worth of wires under the ground, and that they worked well enough; but there was constant danger of natural gas explosions breaking them, and leaky steam pipes were liable to cause the wires to corrode.

It is suggested, and with good reason, that the time is not far distant when all streets in cities will be tunneled sufficiently large to allow the placing of all pipes therein, and that surface drainage will take the place of sewers. It must come to that, or the streets in thickly crowded places must be abandoned for vehicle traffic. Even where an asphalt pavement is completed, where all improvements are finished, there is no certainty that it will not be cut open within a week of completion.

If the devastation is to go on during the next 25 years, a little arithmetic will show that tunneling at once would be the cheapest. Have the streets made once for all, and have cesspools and all other kinds of filth taken away to a fertilizing factory, and while the health of all cities would be vastly improved, the nation would be spared millions of dollars annually now sent abroad for guano.

It is true that, for years to come, contractors might riot in profusion; but, when the work is once completed their occupation will be gone forever, for the repairs to a street properly made, and one which could never be torn up under any pretense, would be but trifling.

A BEAUTY OF A BUSTLE.

Mrs. Harrison Wore the Finest Thing of the Kind at the Ball.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

NORWALK, CONN., March 4.—Probably the prettiest bustle ever shown in Connecticut was made a few days ago by Thomas P. Taylor at his factory in Bridgeport for a present to Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of these United States. Mr. Taylor, desirous of paying a pleasant compliment to the lady of the White Huose, gave directions to some of his best workmen to make, without regard to expense, the most beautiful bustle that could be put together. The result was indeed a beauty. It is of blue satin, trimmed with rich lace and furnished with gold mountings, all the metal parts which are exposed being of that precious metal. The bustle being one of the folding kind, the framework is made of delicate clock-spring steel, enveloped in blue satin.

Perhaps the other ladies at the inaugural ball will not know that Mrs. Harrison wears such an elaborate bustle as this, but she will have the consciousness of possessing such a one as no other lady ever wore.

THREE GOVERNORS.

Goff and Carr Swear Themselves in as Chief Executives of West Virginia — Wilson is Still Holding the Fort.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 4.—Not to be behind the times, West Virginia had a few inagurations to-day itself. Promptly at noon General Goff, the Republican candidate for Governor and claimant to the office, took the oath in one of the rooms of the State House set apart for the use of the Governor. About the same time in another apartment, President Carr, of the Senate, took upon himself the prescribed oath, and was prepared to transact the business of the office. In his private office, E. W. Wilson, who had filled the position for the past four years, continued in form, at least, to discharge his accustomed duties, while in and about the State House there was gathered a tremendous crowd of people about equally divided between the two political parties.

About 12:30 o'clock, General Goff and several friends came into the Capitol and proceeded to the private office of Governor Wilson, who was also surrounded by a number of his friends General Goff mounted a chair and addressed the crowd which had assembled in the room. He claimed he had received a clear majority of the votes cast, charged Speaker Wood, of the House of Delegates, with having failed in the performance of his Constitutional duties in not declaring the result, and said:

I am now ready in the presence of these people of my State to kiss the Holy Bible, and commit myself to the destiny that awaits me by virtue of the partiality of my fellow citizens.

The oath was then administered by H. C. McWhorter, after which General Goff proceeded to Governor Wilson's private office and demanded possession. Wilson replied that the Legislature has the exclusive right to ascertain and declare the result of the election, and no title could come from any other source. He felt it his duty to continue in charge. President Carr made a similar demand after taking the oath, and was similarly refused. Thus matters stand.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Bishop Ryan Passes a Very Severe Criticism on Bishop Coxe.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, March 4.—In Boston last night Protestant Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Buffalo, preached a sermon, in which he attacked the Roman church for setting up a university in the Capital of the United States.

A summary of Dr. Coxe's sermon was shown Roman Catholic Bishop Stephen Vincent Ryan this afternoon. He said: "Bishop Coxe is a monomaniac in his opposition to the Catholic Church. He is so radical, so absurd and false in his statements, that I think the best way is to ignore what he says. Certainly if a reply is deemed advisable it will have to be carefully thought out and could not be made on the spur of the moment. But so far as the university is concerned, I will say that the gentlemen who are at its head are fully as much in sympathy with American institutions as Bishop Coxe, and that one object in planting the university under the walls of Capitol, as Bishop Coxe says, is to show in the Capital City, at the seat of Government, that our teachings are in faithful accordance with the principles of the Republic."

Bishop Coxe's sermon has created some excitement in religious circles here.

DIED FOR WANT OF FAITH.

A Christian Science Professor Who Could Not Save Herself.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, March 4.—Mrs. Mary C. Edwards, who has just died in this city, was a believer in the Christian Science doctrine, and herself professed to effect cures through the agency of faith. About six weeks ago she went to Utica to treat a patient. While on her way to the cars to return home she fell and broke her hip. She was immediately brought here, and two physicians were called in and reduced the fracture. The Christian Scientists took charge of the case, the patient being attended by Mrs. Ellen E. Cross, Principal of the Academy of Christian Science in this city, and another disciple of the school.

Mrs. Edwards grew worse, and regular physicians were again called, but they could not save her life. They say that their failure was due to the interference of the Christian Science people. The "Scientists" say they could not save the woman's life for the reason that she did not have sufficient faith herself when the crisis came.

THE IRISH STAR IS RISING.

Rumored That Sensational Letters Have Been Found on Pigott.

LONDON, March 4.—Numerous dispatches have passed between the Government and the British embassy at Madrid relative to the papers left by Pigott. The special detective sent to Madrid in connection with the case will give evidence before the Parnell Commission on Thursday. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that among Pigott's documents there were found letters from Lord Salisbury, Baron Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of Derby. The letter of the Earl of Derby, the *Journal* says, shows that he had given money to help Pigott "unmask the Parnellites."

The *Express* says Gladstone is considering the proposal to move in the House of Commons a refusal to vote a supply to the Government, such refusal being tantamount to the impeachment of the Ministry. It is expected that 2,000 persons will be present at the dinner to be given in honor of Mr. Parnell. It is probable that Earl Spencer will preside.

UMBERGER'S MURDERERS.

Two More Persons Arrested, but Both Claim an Alibi.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LIGONIER, PA., March 4.—Deputies O'Connor and Rauch, with two assistants, arrested Joseph and David Micely at their homes, four miles south of here, about 6 o'clock this evening, on suspicion of having been connected with the Umberger murder and robbery. A search of the premises failed to show any indication of their guilt.

The prisoners offered no resistance and say they will have no trouble in proving an alibi. The officers claim to have had evidence sufficient to make the arrests. They were taken to the Umberger residence this evening for identification. The accused are well connected.

A HOUSE RAIDED.

The Southside Police Were Kept Unusually Busy Last Evening.

Lieutenant Risch, of the Southside police, raided the house of Albert Smith, on the Welsh road, in the Twenty-seventh ward, and arrested six people. The police claim that the place is a resort for all kinds of crooks.

Joseph Stern and Mrs. Kunkel were also arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth ward station house for keeping a gambling house at South Eighth street. Captain Stewart made the charge against them.

Fire Losses in One Year.

Chief Crow, of the Allegheny Fire Department, presented his annual report at a meeting of the committee last evening. The expenditures were $84,619 08, and the total losses by fire were $54,368 52, on which there was an insurance of $49,264 52. There were 152 alarms and 92 still alarms. The report shows a big falling off in losses which is attributed to the efficiency of the fire department.

A FEMININE SPOTTER.

She Tells How Street Car Conductors Have, in Past Days, Knocked Down—A Mere Bagatelle of $550 Per Month.

There is a lady detective in Pittsburg, who has been employed by several of the street railway companies, and whose diary, reaching back before the time when the cable cars commenced to run on either avenue, is both interesting and sufficiently out of date to neither injure the fair "spotter," nor the men whom she was then spotting, and many of whom are now, of course, spotless. She may be called Miss Valentine, for short, and her home may be located, in print, somewhere out Fifth avenue, so that nobody need really know who or where she is. Referring to her diary, Miss Valentine said to a DISPATCH reporter:

"Now I will give you a few figures, just as I reported to the company by which I was employed, and you can see for yourself. I will give you a report that I made at the end of three months to a certain company in this city. Well, during that time I made 223 trips. In 66 of those trips deficiencies were found. The number of fares not reported was 184, or, at 5 cents per fare, they ammounted to $9 20. Also, four packages, for which the conductors received 10 cents each, were not reported. This makes the total deficiency $9 60. Now you see this doesn't amount to very much; but when you begin to figure on the 400 trips that the line makes each day, you double the $9 60, and you have $19 20 that the company is out for each day, or $134 40 per week—about $5 50 per month. Now this is considered a reasonably moderate 'steal' by the companies, and the one for which I obtained these figures considered itself very lucky in having so honest a set of men.

"How did they do the stealing? Well, they have some very neat schemes for getting through without detection, and they are often successful, even if they are closely watched.

"Now one of the latest schemes is to leave a number of fares from the last trip registered, and, when the amount is paid they have whatever was on the register as clear gain. Sometimes the driver of the car provided with boxes where the passenger is asked to place his fare, goes to the rear platform of a crowded car and tell the people he will collect the fares to take up front; but of course he doesn't always hold on to a part of the collection."

"Ever encounter any interesting little incidents?" queried the reporter.

"Oh! yes; I see some quite humorous situations now and then. Now, for instance, I have seen two cars, one having a union conductor and the car following it a non-union conductor, and it is fun to see how they fight each other. All the cars are supposed to run on time, but the union man just goes slow and falls back on the non-union man's time and, of course, gets some of his passengers, or it may be vice versa, but the fight always goes on until one or the other is brought up for not running on time.

"Oh, I must tell you of a bet I heard two of the 'knocking down' conductors make not long ago. The forfeit was to be the price of their suppers at Newell's, and to be paid by the one pocketing the less money in one day. The fun paid them well, and both 'knocked down' in earnest. One of them came out with $6 50; the other with $7; and neither of them was detected or reported."

INTERMARRIAGE OF DEAF-MUTES.

Professor Bell's Statistical Report on the Laws of Heredity.

Prof. A. Graham Bell, well known to the public as the inventor of the telephone, but perhaps deserving even more of science from his admirable studies on the phenomena of speech and the conditions of deafness, has recently prepared, at the suggestion of Senator Hale, a report concerning the methods to be followed in the forthcoming census of 1890 in taking account of the defective classes of our population. By defective classes is meant those who are deficient in intelligence, in sight, hearing or the power of speech. Prof. Bell's communication relates, in the main, to the unfortunates who are at once deaf and dumb. His work shows certain lamentable results which are coming about through the growing habit of marriage relations between men and women who suffer from the same malady. Prof. Bell states that the facts in his possession show that intermarriage between deaf mutes began in the year 1819, and that the percentage of these intermarriages has grown continuously, until at present about 90 per cent of all such unfortunates wed with those who are similarly affected. Prof. Bell's statistics include 1,443 cases in which deaf mutes have married. In 71 of these marriages the deaf mutes were wedded to persons of ordinary hearing power, and 1,372, or 95 per cent, of the marriages were between deaf mutes. The natural result of this unhappy union of similarly affected people has been a rapid increase in the percentage of deaf mutes in proportion to the adult population.

Prof. Bell well shows that "the laws of heredity indicate that if these deaf people should marry congenitally deaf husbands or wives, an increased proportion of deaf offspring will appear in the next generation, and that the continuous intermarriage of congenital deaf mutes from generation to generation may ultimately result in the formation of a deaf variety of the human race in America, in which all or most of the children will be born deaf." Prof. Bell, in his report, gives many other important suggestions concerning the census of the blind, idiotic and insane. If his project is carried out, we shall obtain a better record of the defective members of our society than has ever before been secured in this or other countries. It is impossible to follow out the suggestions on all these several points, but one cannot forbear to point to the important moral which is evidently indicated by his statements concerning the intermarriage of deaf mutes. There is no inherent reason why the children of parents who are deaf should inherit the disability common to their immediate ancestors any more than they should receive by transmission any other quality whatsoever. Whatever be the defect on the part of the parents in body or mind, if it be shared by both alike, there is some approximation to certainty that their offspring will inherit the common misfortune. In other words, there is a lesson concerning the laws of marriage relation in these statistics which Prof. Bell has gathered that deserves to be spread wide among all people.

FORCE OF HABIT.

How it Helps to Swell Dividends of the Bridge Stockholders—People Who Forget About Free Sundays.

"Force of habit is a great thing, and I tell you it is more than a little bit instrumental in swelling the dividends of the stockholders of the bridge companies in this city."

One of the toll collectors of the Smithfield street bridge made this remark the other day to a DISPATCH reporter, and when he was asked for an explanation, he said:

"You will hardly believe me, but I can tell you that it keeps me almost as busy on Sundays to refuse people's money as it does during the week to take it in—and even then I don't always succeed."

"How is that? Everybody knows that on Sunday you don't charge toll for pedestrians."

"Well, that is just it. Of course everybody knows it. But a good many people come up here to this window not once, but five times a day, and put down their cent as regularly as you please. They are all aware of the fact that we do not charge toll on Sunday. But a man comes along, absorbed in thoughts of some kind or other; he notices the window, and sees me standing behind it, and mechanically he feels in his pocket for the copper. It is custom that does it; habit, nothing but habit."

"But if you always return the money, how can it swell the stockholders' dividends, as you put it?"

"That is just it. You see most people have their cent ready in their hand. They come up to the window, slap down the coin, and off they go. Sometimes, of course, if I have time I run after them, or call them back. But I can't do that all the time. The rush keeps on, and I have to attend to others who come up to the window, as well as watch for vehicles, and that's how it is that we often take in over $1 from people whom we do not ask for it."

MILLIONAIRE FLOOD'S WILL,

A Short Document, but Still Worth a Good Deal.

REDWOOD, CAL., March 4.—The will of James C. Flood was filed in the County Clerk's office this morning. The will is dated August, 1887, and is quite short, being in the maker's handwriting and covering only three sheets of note paper. The estate is valued at $4,200,000.

He bequeathed one-half to his wife and the other half to his daughter, Cora Jane Flood, and son, James L. Flood, share and share alike. Before his death the deceased deeded large stocks of property to his family.

A Natural Gas Blaze.

Alarm 64 at the 3 o'clock this morning was occasioned by a fire in the barber shop of John Sclott, Penn avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. It was caused by natural gas. A second alarm was sent in, but the fire was under control in 20 minutes, with small loss.

A Teacher Elected.

At a meeting of the Humboldt School Board last night, Miss Maggie McDowell was elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Frederick Schaefer.

A CHEEKY CANADIAN.

One Member Introduces a Resolution in Parliament for the

ANNEXATION OF NEW ENGLAND.

He Thinks That Section is Now Anxious to Once More Give

ALLEGIANCE TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

No Other Portion of the United States Would be Accepted at Any Price.

A Canadian member has introduced a most remarkable resolution in the Dominion Parliament. It provides for the annexation of the New England States to the British provinces. The move is evidently intended as a retaliatory bluff for similar expressions in the United States.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4.—J. B. Mills, M. P., of Annapolis, N. S., has given notice that he will introduce the following resolution in Parliament:

That it appears that the advisability of a union between Canada and the United States is now being generally discussed throughout said Republic and that commercial advantages of such union are considered by some of the leading business men in the Republic to be of importance. That it also seems as if the experiment of a Republican Government has even proved a practical failure, and that there are strong indications that the dissolution of the federation known as the United States is imminent.

And the spread of anarchy or the building of other foreign powers in the adjacent States known as the New England States might injure British interests on the continent; that the facts go to show that said New England States since the severing of their connection with the British Crown have not made nearly so

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relatively as the Provinces of Canada, and while their return to their old allegiance would not only materially advance the trade and promote the prosperity of the people living in these States, but would be probably a benefit to the neighboring Provinces. That it is a recognized fact that the population of the United States includes many thousands of British-born people who still hold allegiance to our sovereign lady, the Queen, though they may have crossed the ocean and taken up their residence in these States. That it is also well known that one of the leading and influential papers of Massachusetts, representing the most important interests of the Commonwealth, is urging a federation with Canada upon the citizens of the United States.

BEATS THE RECORD.

That the Parliament of Canada, now assembled, views this agitation with sympathy and will do all in its power to aid in the annexation of such New England States, and that His Excellency the Governor General and Council are hereby empowered to co-operate with her Majesty's Government in securing such amendment to act of British North America as may be necessary to extend the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, such boundaries, however, not to be extended in a westerly direction beyond Connecticut, the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain, and that while the people of Canada represented by their Parliament are willing to welcome such of these New England States as wish to return to their allegiance they regard such union as being more in