SECOND PART.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Advocated by the Postmaster General in His Annual Report.

WAR WITH THE WESTERN UNION

Reviewed at Length, and a Number of Recommendations Made.

SUNDAY WORK SHOULD BE DECREASED

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Postmaster General Wanamaker submitted his annual report to President Harrison to-day. He prefaced it as follows:

"The first Postmaster General submitted his first report to President Washington 100 years ago. Its exact date was December 9, 1789. I mention this as of interest in this centennial age.

"I have the honor to state that to the Postmaster General of the United States is committed the management of the largest business concern in the world, consisting of a central establishment with almost 60,000 branches, and employing over 150,000 people. Its agents embrace one-half of the civil list. It maintains communication between the near and the remote places of the country with frequency, celerity and security. The number and value of its messages are such that the imagination can scarcely form a conception of them. The capital in use in carrying on this vast business was last year $1 to each man, woman and child in the United States. Nevertheless, the postal service is not a money-making enterprise. It is not intended to be. It is a mistake to expect it to be self-sustaining until it is fully perfected."

Referring to the dispute concerning the Government telegraph rates, the report says: "The Western Union Telegraph Company declares the new rates fixed to be a 'confiscation of its property,' and, though continuing the service, declines to accept the rate as final payment. It proposes to make its claim in the courts, but offers to submit the question of rates for this year to a board of arbitration such as proposed by the Postmaster General to ascertain rates for the ensuing year. The act of Congress directs the Postmaster General to fix rates, but gives no authority under which he may appoint a commission to inquire into the costs and value of telegraphic service. It will be necessary, therefore, if the course suggested be approved, to authorize the Postmaster General to proceed in the premises."

WANAMAKER DISAPPOINTED.

"I confess to a disappointment in that the negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Company did not lead to a scheme which I hoped to submit with this report for your approval, whereby the people at large could have the benefit of telegraphic service at popular rates. It is stated that merchants, bankers and newspapers are now the principal customers of the telegraph companies in this country. The statistics of the telegraphic system of the English Government show that a large proportion of the customers (50 per cent is stated by some persons) are from the family and from social messages, and not from business sources. With a lower telegraphic rate and with stations at the windows of the postoffices, to which ladies are accustomed, an entirely new class of business would grow up, affording great convenience to many not now in the habit of using the wires. The telegraph is defined to be 'an instrument for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible.' This definition would apply equally to the postoffice, and is in fact the object for which the postoffice was established.

"The great propriety and advantage of a united service cannot be questioned from a point of convenience and economy to the people. There is no reason whatever why the night messages of the telegraph companies should not be delivered as postal matter by the first morning delivery of the carriers. This is proper postoffice business, and would add to the profits of the department. The vast network of wires covering the country could easily reach many of the village postoffices and benefit more people than by stopping at the railroad stations, which are often a mile or more distant from where the people live. An experiment could be easily and quickly made to ascertain whether the demand for cheaper telegraphic service exists as is claimed. It could be done without any outlay of money by the Government, and with no interference with existing telegraph interests, inasmuch as it would create, as stated, a new class of business. Moreover, many people becoming acquainted with the uses of the telegraph, would wonder how they ever managed to get along without it; and would find themselves using the swifter service as well as the limited, and financially guaranteed messages would continue to be confined to and carried by the existing corporations.

THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

"A contract should be made with telegraphic lines now in operation, or that may hereafter be built, under advertisement and public bid, at the most favorable rate that can be obtained, in the same manner as the Postoffice Department now contracts with railroad companies for the carrying of letters and postal cards, connecting the wires with free delivery and other designated postoffices, and receiving messages to be delivered in each instance at the next carrier delivery after their receipt in the city to which they are sent. Some of the free delivery offices deliver mail ten times a day, some six, and few less than four.

"A Washington message to New York or Boston, announcing that the sender is leaving by train and is to be met at the station, or any kind of message which will be in season if delivered the day of starting, would fall into one of several regular deliveries at the office connected by telegraph in the other city. The slower service would answer all purposes for numbers of people. No additional expense is required for office or clerk hire. One expert telegrapher could be selected when the postal clerks are appointed. If there was sufficient telegraphic business wholly to employ one man's time, so much the better. A clerk could be assigned for this particular work, and the service would be that much more likely to be profitable. With no other responsibility in this limited telegraph bureau than that for ordinary mail; no expensive system of copying and recording; by using postage stamps for payments, no cash accounting needed—the low expenses would justify low rates for the people's benefit. If each money order office sent but three messages per day there would be 27,000 messages, which would be a good business. Connecting the money order offices by wire, payments of money could be telegraphed by private code to various points free, or at a trifling cost, and add to the convenience of many people.

"I respectfully ask that such legislation be enacted as is necessary to empower the Postmaster General to enter into a contract with responsible parties for a term not exceeding five years, on conditions favorable to the Government, for the purpose of establishing a Limited Post and Telegraph Service.

SUNDAY MAILS.

"Early in the present administration the subject of Sunday mail service was brought forcibly to the attention of the department through numerous letters and memorials from individuals and associations. On the 18th of May last a circular letter was addressed to the postmasters at 100 of the largest postoffices in the United States. The following is a copy:

SIR—With the view of ascertaining the relative importance of the receipt and dispatch of mails at postoffices and the delivery therefrom to the public on Sunday, as compared with the same on the other days of the week, and in order to reduce the work on that day, if it should be found practicable and proper, I will thank you carefully to collect information on the following points as applied to Sundays in the coming month of June, and make report thereon in detail to me, to wit:

1. The amount of postage stamps, postal cards, newspaper wrappers, etc., sold at your office on each Sunday in June.
2. The number of callers at your postoffice on each Sunday in June.
3. The number of mails dispatched and received on each Sunday in June and the approximate extent of such mails.
4. The number of letter carrier collections, the approximate extent of the mail matter collected, and the hours at which the several collections were made.
5. The number of employes on duty each Sunday and the hours of service of each.

I shall also esteem it a favor if you will submit to me, with these replies, any suggestions which may occur to you, after careful thought, as to the means and the mode of reducing Sunday work in postoffices.

"The replies to the queries were received in due time, accompanied in many instances by suggestions, and they were tabulated so that results might be seen more readily. They show that as a rule the sales of postage stamps and stamped paper on Sunday are comparatively insignificant, and that the callers for mail matter on that day comprise but a very small proportion of the patrons of the postoffices. The letter carrier service in cities is confined substantially to the collection of matter so that it may make the earliest dispatch, and to a brief accommodation of the residents of the various routes by the carriers at the postoffices.

TO REDUCE THE WORK.

"The general tenor of the suggestions as to the means and the mode of reducing Sunday work in the postoffices seems to be that so long as there is maintained a railroad service on that day for the carriage of mails there must be either a corresponding local service for the handling and treatment of the matter so carried or quite a general delay of such matter, resulting in considerable accumulations for the first business day of the week, and in the consequent derangement of the business, both of the postoffices and their patrons.

"This subject shall continue to receive my thoughtful consideration, and I shall make use of all proper means tending toward the minimizing of postoffice work upon Sunday, because I believe that the Government should, as far as possible, make no requirements which will prohibit its employes from the enjoyment of a day of rest.

"I have inquired somewhat as to the way in which this question is dealt with in other countries, and have been much interested in the information gained as to Sunday service in the postal establishment of Great Britain. The postoffices in the London district are closed on Sundays, with the exception of a few, which are open during certain hours for the receipt and dispatch of telegrams only. There appears to be a total cessation of postal business in that great city upon Sunday. Such is not the case, however, in the town districts, with the method adopted as to the treatment of the subject in its application to the smaller postoffices. In one respect, at least, the Sunday service at British postoffices is more extensive than in this country, namely, that at all offices which are open on Sunday, the public are allowed, not simply to purchase postage stamps, but also to have letters registered during the time such offices are open, namely, from 9 to 10 in the morning, and one other hour at least. Neither registry nor money order business is transacted in any postoffice in the United States on Sunday.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

"The British regulations state that in no provincial town in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday. As a rule, there are no deliveries in this country on Sunday. It is provided that any person may prevent Sunday delivery of his own mail by addressing to the postmaster a written request for the retention of such mail in the postoffice.

"Applications for the discontinuance of the delivery of letters on Sunday in the town districts can only be entertained provided they are supported by the local town authorities, and that satisfactory evidence is afforded that the inhabitants are unanimous, or substantially unanimous, in desiring the change; and in rural districts every memorial for the establishment or discontinuance of a Sunday post must bear the signature of those persons who receive two-thirds of the letters delivered upon the post, otherwise the application cannot be entertained."

BRITISH IRON.

A Drop in Scotch Pig Warrants--Bessemer Active but Irregular.

LONDON, November 28.

Scotch Pig—Through heavy realization, warrants have dropped to 61s. 6d. The market is now active but irregular and unsettled.

No. 1 Coltness	79s. 6d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Summerlee	79s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Gartsherrie	78s. 6d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Langloan	77s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Carnbroe	66s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Shotts	76s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Glengarnock	77s. 0d. at Ardrossan.
No. 1 Dalmellington	67s. 0d. at Ardrossan.
No. 1 Eglinton	66s. 6d. at Ardrossan.

Bessemer Pig—This market affected by fall in warrants. Trade active but irregular. West Coast brands quoted to-day at 77s. 6d. for Nos. 1, 2, 3, f. o. b. shipping point.

Middlesbrough Pig—This market has felt the effect of the decline in Scotch warrants and reports of reduced deliveries. The trade is active, strong and irregular. Good merchant brands quoted to-day at 67s. for No. 3, f. o. b.

Spiegeleisen—There has been a brisk demand and prices are strong. English 20 per cent quoted at 93s. 0d. f. o. b. at works.

Steel Wire Rods—Market firm on a fair demand. Mild steel, No. 6, quoted at £7 5s. 0d. f. o. b. shipping port.

Steel Rails—Market firm and demand good. Standard sections quoted at £6 17s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point.

Steel Blooms—The demand is strong and former prices firm. Bessemer 7x7 quoted £6 10s. f. o. b. shipping point.

Steel Billets—Firm market and demand good. Bessemer (size 2¾x2¾) quoted at £6 10s. f. o. b. shipping point.

Steel Slabs—Business less active but market firm. Ordinary sizes quoted at £6 2s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point.

Crop Ends—Market steady and trade fair. Run of the mill quoted at £3 12s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point.

Old Rails—The market is firm but business is less active. Tees quoted at £3 10s. @ £3 12s. 6d., and double heads at £3 12s. 6d. @ £3 15s. f. o. b.

Scrap Iron—Business not so brisk but market holding firm. Heavy wrought quoted at £3 @ £3 2s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping points.

Manufactured Iron—The market firm on a good demand.

Stafford ord. marked bars.

(f. o. b. L'pool)	£9 10s 0d @	0 0s 0d
" common bars	8 0s 0d @	8 5s 0d
" black sheet singles	9 10s 0d @	9 15s 0d
Welsh bars, f. o. b. Wales	7 12s 6d @	7 15s 0d

Steamer Freights—Glasgow to New York, 2s. 6d. Liverpool to New York, 10s. 0d.

GETTING RID OF HIS CASH.

A Hazelwood Grocer Who Persisted in Getting Drunk to His Sorrow.

On Thursday night Officer Truby Shaul found Thomas Ryan, a tramp, and John Stubbe, a Hazelwood grocer, preparing to take a sleep in a freight car on the Baltimore and Ohio siding out Second avenue. Stubbe was very drunk and carried $170 in cash and a silver watch, while his companion was very sober, and seemed to be exerting a fatherly care over Stubbe. The officer arrested both men, and at the hearing yesterday morning Magistrate Gripp gave Ryan 90 days for vagrancy, and fined Stubbe $1 and costs which he paid. Stubbe was turned loose, and walked out of the station house vowing he would never drink another drop, and thanking the officer for saving him from robbery. Within two hours Mr. Stubbe was again carried into the station, very drunk, and minus $70 of his money and his watch.

Street Railway Information.

S. E. Morss, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, wrote a letter to Mayor Pearson some days ago asking for information in relation to the laws of the city governing street railways.

Clerk Hunneshagen turned the matter over to Message Clerk White, who collected copies of all the ordinances bearing on the subject passed in the last few years, and mailed them to Mr. Morss yesterday.

LIFE IN THE AZORES.

A Profusion of Donkeys Seems to be the Most Prominent Feature.

NO PERSON EVER WALKS THERE.

A Legend Which is the Counterpart of Irving's Rip Van Winkle.

ENORMOUS EXTINCT VOLCANO CRATER

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

ST. MICHAEL, AZORES, November 5.—"Boa viagem! boa viagem!" (Good voyage! good voyage!) not only came from the lips of Manuel's wife and daughter, as we mounted our donkeys for our trip to the interior, but the same blessing came from a score or more of the populace who had gathered about the door of my venerable host's house to witness what were to this humble neighborhood most unusual proceedings. Manuel had got three donkeys and a lad, Mateito. Mateito is diminutive for Matthew, and this donkey-driving lad himself was diminutive of anything. But what he lacked in size he furnished in expedients and mischief, and while apparently dutifully engaged in all good offices of expedition, was in reality vigorously applying sundry secret intimations well known to his animals, resultant in such whirlings and swirlings, pirouettings and cavortings with endwise and sidewise rushings, that both myself and my aged guide were vigorously taxed to retain either our dignity or our sittings.

Our own, or Mateito's popularity was so increased thereby that the little street echoed and re-echoed with cheers; and we at last sallied forth at great speed, the entire concourse massing at our sides, and continuing their pleased attentions by still more stentorian vivas and sundry resounding whacks upon our donkeys' flanks and ribs; all greatly to the edification of grinning folk at doors and windows, until we finally fairly outran them all and came to a halt for inspection and repairs at the hill tops above the quaint old city.

This little occurrence brought about an instructive disquisition from Manuel on the subject of donkeys in the Azores. Thousands can be found in the larger cities doing all manner of labor and service, while in the country no peasant is so poor as not to possess one. In front of the Matriz Church in Ponta Delgada, hundreds may be seen at any hour of the day, most of them confronted by a barefooted driver with an iron pointed goad as large as a hoe handle, and caparisoned with a rope around its shaggy neck, in lieu of halter or bridle, and a huge wooden saddle with upturned wooden yokes at the front and back.

ALMOST A VEHICLE.

You do not sit astride the little beasts. You ride them, something as you do the wild and vaulting Irish jaunting car, sitting sidewise, with your legs dangling over the donkey's right side, and, in moments of peril, with your two hands violently clutching the horns of the front yoke. You will make a sad business of it if you undertake a rigid and stately posture; but observing the native Azorean doubled upon his donkey into the form of a printer's reversed mark of interrogation, and faithfully copying his riding, which is chiefly upon the backs of the knee-joints, you may always do almost as well as to—walk.

From padre to peasant everyone owns a donkey, and they are brought into requisition for the most trifling journeys. The padre will not walk a rood if his own or any other person's donkey be within call. The goatherd on the mountains has him for an inseparable companion, and if the feeding ground is shifted but a half mile all the preparations for a long journey are made and the goatherd rides in state to his new station among the rocks. So if a peasant-laborer is engaged for a day's service on an adjoining farm, if he has occasion to go from one field to another, or if women in the country wish a bit of gossip at the next cabin, or cross-roads, each sets out with boundless preparation, arrives as if from a ten days' pilgrimage, and giving the donkey a kick or a whack as admonition to self-support, never recalls so trifling a subject-matter as the beast until it is wanted for the return trip.

Then all any Azorean has to do to get his donkey is to say that he wishes it. A horde of lads, whooping and howling, hunt him, capture him, and rush him to his owner in a perfect hurricane of lava-dust, goads and florid Portuguese oaths, when his duties are demurely and faithfully resumed. The other extraordinary uses to which the Azorean donkey is put were illustrated fully in our few hours' journey between Ponta Delgada to Sette Cidades or the ancient crater called the "Seven Cities."

DONKEYS EVERYWHERE.

The roads seem filled with them. Here is a procession ridden by peasant women, each cloaked and cowled in the monstrous capote e capello, on their way to Ponta Delgada with all manner of country produce swaying from the wooden saddle yokes. A lone donkey laden with water casks plods along without companion or driver, sent from somewhere to somewhere over his oft-traveled way, and with a pitiful look of worried responsibility in his gray old face. Here come a bevy completely hidden by piles of corn leaves pile[2] so high that it seems the stacks are waltzing into the city on invisible legs. Bells jangle in a muffled way beneath the fodder, and barefooted country lads prod the bobbing mysteries viciously.

Again a score come tripping and mincing along a slender path beneath a huge wall, laden with wheat and corn in casks and panniers. Two are met sustaining a strong beam across their backs, and to this beam a trunk of a tree, being conveyed to the city for pier timber in this outlandish way, is swung, and, being nearly balanced, one end bangs the donkey's head and shoulders while the other lightly bounds along the way a source of peril to all passers upon the road. But the oddest burden of all was met just as—having wended our way past fountains where donkeys, peasants and water-carriers were all loitering to bray, babble and gossip, over hills, down dark and ferny valleys, and through a half dozen straggling villages—we had reached the higher uplands leading to the precipitous edges of the Seven Cities.

This was a patient being transported to "da Misericordia," the splendid hospital of Ponta Delgada, for some surgical operation to be performed. The sufferer was a woman who had fallen over some cliff in the mountain beyond. Two timbers were fastened lengthwise along the donkeys' backs. From the ends of these, timbers extended across from back to back, securely fastened with thongs, and from the latter, ropes depended and sustained a rude hammock of pine staves, such as are used in boxing oranges, covered with the stout linen woven by the peasantry. The sufferer was thus being very comfortably borne from her mountain home, accompanied by a large delegation of relatives and neighbors, all prompted by their sympathetic natures to continually give expression to grievous moanings and lamentations.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.

Even in this November weather, flowers and bloom are in every hedge and copse, and lavishly clambering upon every cottage and wall. A subtle odor of mingled heather, pine and orange fills the air; and, mingled with the distant chiming of village church bells, the nearer tinkling of countless bells among the herds, and the notes of shepherds' pipes far and near in the mountains about us, are heard from hidden groups of peasants snatches of their high-keyed island songs, mocked and mimicked in the notes of innumerable island birds.

We had proceeded pleasantly for a little time in climbing the heathery uplands, when our road, now nearly an unfrequented briddle path, came to an apparently abrupt termination. Quietly dismounting, old Manuel bade me follow, and in a moment more it seemed that half the space beneath the horizon had disappeared.

"See!" said Manuel with a lofty gesture, "there lie the Seven Cities before you!"

No real seven cities were to be seen. But we stood upon the brink of undoubtedly the vastest extinct volcano crater in the world. We were nearly 3,000 feet above its lowest levels. It was over nine miles in circumference. At a score of places near us on the north and east sides, one could step from a bunch of upland heather and fall sheer 2,800 feet. Though now but little after midday its lower swails were purply and dark. Hawks circled about its jutting teeth-like edges in search of prey. A thousand feet below, gulls like flakes of snow, fluttered, poised and uttered their gurgling, whistling cries. Two lakes like bits of polished glass, reflect in midday the stars. These are Lagoa Azul and Lagoa Grande. The first is a light blue in color, and the second, though connected with the former by a living stream, is a deep green.

A PECULIAR DIFFERENCE.

No one has ever taken the trouble to account for this startling difference in color, nor to settle the question how the as remarkable name of Sette Cidades, or "Seven Cities," where there never was a city, came to be given the lone and eerie spot. On one side of the valley crater are seven ghostly hollows or tarns, whose centers show the gleam of shadowed pools. Sette concavidades means "seven hollows;" and, in any event, if you come to the Azores and journey to this wondrous and grewsome crater, you will come in fact not to "Seven Cities," nor to any other number, but to the great valley of the "Seven Hollows." Away down, down there in the dark and purple of the western edge of the basin are a few tiny specks of white.

This, Manuel tells me, is the village of Sette Cidades. The only signs of life in the splendid but lonely spot are there. So round and round we went, here crowding the lava walls lest we topple over; there clinging to the furniture of our donkeys for precipitous upward scrambles; again barely escaping plunges over deep abysses, often passing wholly underneath misthke waterfalls from the heights above; and, at last, coming to circling gentle descents where we gladly remounted our donkeys, which scampered into the little village as if conscious of possible hospitalities for the coming night.

But both they and myself were disappointed. The one ramshackle estalugem or inn was beneath old Manuel's notice. But a little beyond we would find friends and true Azorean hospitality, he said. I wanted to loiter in the place, such a quaint little Castakill village it was. But my guide was unrelenting, and our donkeys were mercilessly larrupped and goaded into a lively pace.

A SIMILAR LEGEND.

As best I might I told Manuel how like Irving's simple village it was, and of poor old Rip's adventures in the Catskills. His eyes instantly kindled. In Portugal, he said, and here in this very spot, the legend had its prototype. Surely our great American escriptor or literator must have carried his masterpiece over in his baggage from Portugal, whence it had come from his own beloved island of St. Michael. And as we ascended the mountain side, pausing at times to emphasize his tale with gestures toward the receding village below and the darkening and forbidding heights above, old Manuel unfolded the centuries-old legend of the Azorean Rip Van Winkle.

Dobrado Madraco, who had no other name, for his peasant neighbors had from his boyhood called him "two-fold vagrant," with his wife Gritadora, or "brawling woman," had for many years kept the little bodega or inn which we had passed in the sleepy village of Seven Cities below. More truly speaking, the inn had kept them. Dobrado loved quiet and peace, his siestas in the sun upon the long wooden benches in front of their inn, which seldom boasted a guest, the children of the village bleachers and the mountain goatherds, and, above all, a full flagon of the sweet wine of Fayal. Gritadora loved only the sound of her own remorseless tongue. It ran like the upland wind mills by day, but worse than all like a mountain torrent by night. So shrill and devilish became her termagant uproar as the years passed on that Dobrado was worn to a skeleton for lack of sleep, and one by one the peasants left the village to get beyond the piercing sounds of the vixen's awful tongue. One dreary night when the Atlantic was pounding the cliffs until the island trembled, Gritadora's fierce spirit outran even her tongue. Seizing a pike she belabored poor Dobrado out into the night, shrieking her denunciations above the storm, and following him like the tempest itself half way up the mountain, never ceasing her outcries and punishment until her fugitive husband had fallen in a swoon of pain and fright, and thus escaped her in the darkness; whereupon the vixen returned in peace and quiet to the village.

SAVED FROM A SCOLD.

Dobrado at last arose and, devoutly thanking the Virgin both for his life and the peace of the tempest, resolved to penetrate the vast forests at the brow of the mountains, from which he had often seen the smoke lazily curling as he half dozed before his inn door. Hours of the night passed as he clambered the mountain; but the falling trees and all hidden dangers were as nothing to the terrors from which he had at last escaped; and on suddenly emerging from a deep gorge along which he had for some time traveled over a frequented road, he came upon an assembly of apparently black people making merry about numberless fires.

He begged their hospitality, and, in God's name, their succor from an awful woman's awful tongue. He was welcomed royally, given food and drink, and finally, overcome by excess of fatigue and happy emotions, given a couch of fir boughs; and, as all his life he had never known peaceful slumber on account of the vicious clatter of Gritadora's voice, fell into such deep sleep that from that time to this he has never awakened—"whence," continued Manuel, "our island proverb, applied to a scolding wife, that 'he should have a couch with the carboneiros.'"

Scarcely had he finished this tale when we emerged from the same defile into a large camp of mountain carboneiros, or charcoal burners, at the precise spot where Dobrado had been succored from the shrew Gritadora. These proved to be old friends of Manuel, who, with swarthy faces and profuse greetings, promised us both good cheer and merry, and, with loud laughter and jests, whether or not deserving, "Dobrado couches" for the night.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A BAD BELL BOY.

He Would Have Levanted to New York, But the Police Got on Deck.

A young man of 18 years, rather natty in his appearance, who calls himself George Bowden, who has been for nine days a bell boy at the St. Charles Hotel, was arrested at the Union Depot yesterday afternoon by Detectives McTighe and Bender, on a charge of stealing $37 50 from his hotel room-mate, Michael Dolan.

Bowden had bought a ticket for New York and was on the point of taking a train. The money for the ticket was refunded to the police, and, added to that found in Bowden's pocket, made $36 05. Bowden says that he came here from Chicago.

He Wants $25,000 Damages.

P. Lazarevitz yesterday entered suit against A. Mozersky for $25,000 damages for slander. Lazarevitz deals in steamship tickets, remits drafts to Europe, etc., having an office at No. 258 Fifth avenue, doing a business, he claims, of $25,000 per year. He states that Mozersky told people he was a bankrupt, was dishonest, etc., and was about to flee to Europe with $4,000 or $5,000 of other people's money. These stories, he alleges, almost caused a run on him and seriously damaged his business.

THAT BOODLE OUTFIT

Judge White Makes the Punishment Fit the Crime in Sentences.

THEY STILL PROTEST INNOCENCE.

Hon. Walter Lyon Enters Suit Against the Jeannette Infractors.

THE TEXT OF THE COMPLAINT IN FULL.

Judge White sentenced the Aldermen and the Bauder gang yesterday. He refused new trials, saying that the evidence showed Bauder, Doyle, Bender, Dougherty, Nagle and Stoner to be engaged in a conspiracy, and that the evidence justified the conviction of the Aldermen found guilty. In imposing sentence Judge White said he considered Bauder and Doyle as the prime movers; to both of them he gave a sentence of three years to the workhouse. To Dougherty he gave two years, to Nagle one year, and to Bender six months, all to the workhouse. Bender's sentence was made light because he did not attempt concealment, but told the truth.

When the Aldermen were called up for sentence Judge White said he regarded Callen's case as the worst and so did the jury. Callen's attorney put in a plea on the ground of the prisoner's family, his record as a soldier and as a citizen, saying the case was not as bad as the prosecution had made out. Judge White said he had a sad duty to perform. He sentenced Callen three years to the workhouse; he regarded Doughty as almost as bad as Callen, but as the jury had recommended mercy he made his sentence one year to the workhouse; Maneese, he thought, had followed the example of older Aldermen, but was not a bad man, and as he too had been recommended to mercy his sentence would be six months to the workhouse. The counsel for the Aldermen says an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. Justice Clark of the Supreme Court, will be in the city next week, and a motion for a special allocatur will be made before him in the cases of all those sentenced. If the motion is granted it will allow the release of all of those sentenced, on bail, until the case is argued and decided before the Supreme Court. Justice Clark will probably be here on Monday, and the motion will be made at once.

NEW TRIALS REFUSED.

The Court commenced the proceedings by refusing the prisoners' counsel's motion for a new trial in the following opinion.

From the evidence there can be no doubt that J. D. Bauder and the men employed by him in his business, to wit, J. Doyle, L. J. Bender, J. A. Dougherty, W. Nagle and F. B. Stoner, were engaged in a conspiracy to extort money by means of criminal prosecution. They were all found guilty at No. 732 of this term. The question on this trial was whether the three Aldermen, Maneese, Callen and Doughty, were engaged in the conspiracy. I think the evidence justified a verdict against all of them.

Overruling the plea of autrefois in the conviction of Bauder, Doyle and Dougherty, was not injurious or prejudicial to the other defendants. The indictment charged a conspiracy with them. If they had not been defendants in this trial all evidence proving the original conspiracy and connecting any of the other defendants with it would have been admissible.

The indictment charges a conspiracy of Maneese, Callen, Doughty, Bauder, Doyle, Dougherty, McCall, "together with divers other wicked and evil-disposed persons." And in the bill of particulars furnished by the Commonwealth, at request of defendants, it is expressly stated that the defendant conspired with L. J. Bender, W. Nagle and F. B. Stoner, in conjunction with those named in the indictment. Also the case of Peter Butterhoff was stated as one of the cases embraced in the conspiracy. Thus Alderman Doughty had specific notice that Bender was charged as one of the conspirators.

THE EVIDENCE WAS STRONG.

The evidence was amply sufficient to justify the jury in finding that Alderman Doughty actually knew of the illegal business and practices of the Bauder agency, and that Bender was one of the party. It was sufficient also to justify them in finding that Alderman Doughty was the chief instrument in illegally settling the Butterhoff case, received from Butterhoff $25 for that purpose, and retained $25 for himself. He was thus directly connected with the original conspirators through Bender, and was corruptly concerned in settling one of their cases, in pursuance of the conspiracy.

In the case of Alderman Callen the evidence was so clear and strong there is no room for doubt. The same is true in the case of Alderman Maneese. But in this case there are two mitigating circumstances. He received nothing except in the way of costs, and was candid enough to admit all the facts.

BAUDER ATTACKS CASSIDY.

In sentencing the prisoners Judge White, according to the usual practice, asked if any of them had anything to say. Bauder replied:

"Just this, your Honor," he said, advancing a few steps. "With regard to informations entered by me before Alderman Cassidy, I wish to say that those informations were entered at the request of Alderman Cassidy, who advanced me $10 for the work. He wished to have them entered for the reason that the Department of Public Safety was prosecuting friends of his, and he proposed to retaliate by prosecuting friends of the department. He told me this in the presence of Nagle. I never knew but that the cases had been returned to court."

This statement, of course, produced a sensation. Judge White and District Attorney Porter consulted for several minutes, and then together whispered several minutes more with Mr. Burleigh. Assistant Superintendent O'Mara was the only representative of the Department of Public Safety who happened to be in the court room. He was advised to lie down, but retained his composure.

AN M. E. CHURCH LITIGATION.

Heirs to the Donors of a Church Lot Claim a Sale Works Reversion.

Attorney George D. Riddle yesterday filed exceptions to the petition of the Sellers Chapel M. E. Church, of Braddock, for the confirmation of the sale of real estate.

A number of years ago Wm. Redman and Matt. G. Henning deeded a lot 80x150 feet, then in Braddock township, but now in the borough, to trustees. The conditions were that they were to erect a building to be used by members of the M. E. Church of the United States for church purposes. These conditions were carried out, and the congregation occupying the property became the Sellers Chapel of the M. E. Church.

Six months ago the congregation desired to build a new church, and bought another lot for the purpose. The new building was commenced and is now ready to be roofed, and will cost $20,000. They put in a petition to court for leave to sell their old lot, which is now worth about $20,000, and, obtaining it, offered the property for sale. Attorney Riddle, as attorney for Mrs. Redman and others, heirs of the original owners of the property, notified all bidders at the sale that they would purchase the property at their peril; that the sale would be a violation of the trust, and would, therefore, revert to the heirs of the original owners.

The sale was made notwithstanding, and application made to court for a confirmation of it, so that a deed could be made. Pending this confirmation, Mr. Riddle filed the exceptions of the heirs of the original owners. As reasons he asserts that the Sellers M. E. Church has no title to the property other than is common to all members of the M. E. Church of North America, and because the church, with or without authority from the court, has no right to sell the property or divert it from the uses fixed by the donors; and that the sale as proposed would be a violation of the trust and would work a reversion to the heirs of the donors.

REFUNDING COUNTY BONDS.

Over Half a Million of Bonds to be Subject to the Plan.

A meeting of the County Controller and County Commissioners, was held yesterday. It was decided to refund outstanding 5 per cent riot bonds, and after cancelling a large proportion of the issue of $1,161,500, to merge the balance which are not to be cancelled into 3½ per cent five-twenty bonds.

The amount of the bonds to be refunded, though it has not yet been decided upon, will probably be one-half of the issue or one-half a million dollars worth. The option on the bonds now out does not begin until January, 1890.

OLEOMARGARINE SUITS.

The Case Against W. A. Warner Withdrawn for Reason.

There was to have been a hearing before Deputy Mayor McKelvey yesterday in the case of Edward Byrne against W. A. Warner, a grocer of Monterey street, for selling oleomargarine. At the time set for the hearing the prosecutor appeared and told the Deputy Mayor that Warner was a poor man, with a large family, and that he could not afford to stand a fine. For that reason he wished to withdraw the suit, which he did and paid all costs.

When this suit was entered the Allegheny Grocers' Association took the matter up and resolved to prosecute the sellers of bogus butter. They allege that thousands of pounds of oleomargarine are sold in Allegheny every week in direct violation of the law, and are determined to stop it. They intend to hire a detective whose business it shall be to ferret them out, when the association will bring suit against them.

THE JEANNETTE SUITS.

Hon. Walter Lyon Enters Suit Against McKee, Chambers, Campbell and Slicker —Answers to be Filed in Two Weeks.

Yesterday afternoon United States District Attorney Lyon entered suit to recover the penalty of $1,000 for violation of the foreign contract labor law in the Jeannette glass-workers' case. The suit is intended as a test, and Charles Ford was picked out as the glass-worker on whom to base the proceedings. The defendants in the suit are the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, James Campbell and William Slicker. The bill filed is as follows:

H. D. Gamble, Esq., Clerk of Courts:

Issue summons in assumpsit in above entitled case. Returnable next return day.

WALTER LYON,
United States Attorney.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A, } ss.

The United States, by Walter Lyon, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, complains of the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, a corporation of the state of Pennsylvania, James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, James Campbell and William Slicker, defendants in the case, for that whereas:

The Chambers & McKee Glass Company, James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, James Campbell and William Slicker, the defendants above-named, have forfeited and become liable to the United States in the sum of $1,000, for the violation of an Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia," approved the 26th day of February, 1885, which Act of Congress is fully set forth in the United States Statutes at Large, vol. 23, page 332.

And the said plaintiff avers and complains that the said Chambers & McKee Glass Company, James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, James Campbell and William Slicker, defendants above named, to-wit, on or about the 28th day of March, 1888, did violate the first section of said act of Congress, by knowingly assisting, encouraging and soliciting the migration and importation of Charles Ford, an alien and foreigner, and native of England, and, at said time, a resident of Sunderland, England, and subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, into the United States, to-wit: into the town of Jeannette, in the county of Westmoreland, State of Pennsylvania, and within the Western district thereof, to perform the labor and service of window glass blower and worker in the factory of Chambers, McKee & Co., at said place, under a certain contract and agreement expressed and implied with said Charles Ford, previous to his becoming a resident of the United States:

Which said contract and agreement was entered into by and between said Chambers & McKee Glass Company and Charles Ford, aforesaid alien, through his agents in that behalf, James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, James Campbell and William Slicker and Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor (located at Pittsburg, Pa.), and Local Assembly No. 2304 (located at Sunderland, England), both of which assemblies are members of an international labor organization known as the Universal Federation of Window Glass Workers; and which agreement was as follows, to wit:

That in consideration of said Charles Ford, alien and foreigner as aforesaid, at once immigrating to the United States, said Chambers & McKee Glass Company would give him steady employment as glass blower and worker at its glass factory at the aforesaid Jeannette, Pa., and would pay him the wages ordinarily paid for like services to members of Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, aforesaid, a branch of the Universal Federation of Glass Workers; and said Charles Ford, in consideration of said offer, agreed to immigrate to the United States and enter into the employment of said Chambers & McKee Glass Company as glass blower and worker in its factory at Jeannette, State of Pennsylvania, aforesaid; and in pursuance of said contract and agreement said Charles Ford, with the assistance and under the encouragement and solicitation of the said Chambers & McKee Glass Company, James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, James Campbell and William Slicker, their agents in that behalf, as aforesaid, on the 28th of March, 1888, abandoned his employment, family and home at Sunderland, England, and embarked on the steam vessel Iowa for the United States, arriving at the port of Boston, Mass., on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1888, from which point, under the encouragement and with the assistance of said defendants and their agents, he was conveyed to Jeannette aforesaid, and entered into the employment of said Chambers & McKee Glass Company in its glass works at said place under said contract.

Wherefore, by reason of the premises, defendants have forfeited and are indebted to the United States, the plaintiff, in the aforesaid sum of $1,000, no part of which has ever been paid.

And wherefore plaintiff brings suit.

WALTER LYON,
United States Attorney.

Clerk Gamble, of the Circuit Court, will notify the defendants who have, according to law, two weeks in which to file answers to the bill.

SHE WON'T BE BLUFFED.

Mrs. Kramer Demands Her Dower Right in Her Husband's Property.

Mrs. M. L. E. E. Kramer yesterday filed a bill in equity against her husband, Henry W. Kramer. She states that they were married in 1880 and in 1881 he ceased to treat her as his wife. He owned property on Fowler, Liberty and Ohio streets, Allegheny, valued altogether at $38,000. Shortly after neglecting her he fraudulently attempted to induce her to join in deeds transferring his property so as to defeat her right of dower in the property. She refused, and he gave judgment notes covering his property to John Maierhofer, H. A. Rennlshausen and S. M. Becker. He also gave a mortgage for $7,000 to the Germania Savings Bank, which was assigned to Magdolena Meyerhofer.

An execution was issued on it, and the Sheriff is about to sell the property. She claims that he finally deserted her on October 15, 1889. She asks for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff from selling the property, and a decree setting aside the judgments as fraudulent, or