THE LICENSE COURT
Will be fully covered by reporters for THE DISPATCH. All persons interested can rely on it for all the details and incidents.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

TOBACCO SMOKERS.
In NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE Sir Morell Mackenzie will tell all about the effects of tobacco on the human system. Everybody should read it.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890. THREE CENTS

Library of Congress

NO WORK ON SUNDAY.

A Walking Delegate Has an Obnoxious Employer and

SIXTEEN NON-UNION MEN

Arrested for Performing Ordinary Labor Upon the Sabbath.

THE CASE THROWN OUT OF COURT,

And the Magistrate May be Impeached in Consequence.

BARS OF MANY SOCIAL CLUBS CLOSED

An employing marble cutter was arrested in New York yesterday for working non-union men on Sunday. Justice Gorman promptly discharged him. The labor element will endeavor to have Gorman impeached for disregarding the law. The bars of many Philadelphia clubs yesterday closed down suddenly.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Walking Delegate Charles P. Rogers, of the Reliance Labor club, caused the arrest this morning of Otto Volkening, of Volkening & Co., marble cutters, of Forty-fourth street, on a charge of violating the Sunday law. Justice Gorman, at the Tombs, discharged Volkening.

Delegate Rogers says that the Reliance Labor Club has been at loggerheads for a long time with Volkening & Co. because the firm refuse to employ union workingmen. On Monday last the walking delegate went to the new Temple Court building on Nassau street, where Volkening & Co. are finishing up the marble work, and ordered that no union man should work there. He went away and called again the next day and each succeeding day to see that no union men are employed.

ALL HARD AT WORK.

Walking Delegate Rogers found to-day when he called at the building that Mr. Volkening had 16 non-union men at work. Rogers went around to the Oak street station and notified Captain Carpenter that the Sunday law was being violated. Accompanied by Rogers, policemen went around to Temple Court building and arrested Volkening.

When Volkening was released he returned to the building. The Sunday work was not interrupted. Rogers reported to-day to the Central Labor Union. This union resolved that Mayor Grant, District Attorney Fellows and Governor Hill be informed as to the facts of the release of Mr. Volkening by Justice Gorman, and that Justice Gorman's impeachment be asked for.

Warrants for the 16 men who were at work will be applied for. The penal code says: "All trades, manufactures and mechanical employments upon the first day of the week are prohibited." Sabbath breaking is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $1 or not more than $10, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding five days, or both.

A POSSIBLE EXCUSE.

It is a sufficient defense that the person accused keeps Saturday holy if his labor does not disturb the Sunday quiet. Mr. Volkening said to-day: "The walking delegates have been annoying us greatly for some time, but without much satisfaction to themselves or those they represent. Usually they come just as I am finishing up my work and order strikes. No union man will remain at work when directed by these delegates not to do so. As a result their employers come to me and beseech me to hurry up my work. I was to accommodate these employers to-day by rushing my work. I was taken to the Tombs, but upon hearing the facts Justice Gorman dismissed the charge. It was a good thing for Mr. Rogers that he did dismiss it, for had he held me I would surely have made a complaint against Walking Delegate Rogers. He was doing his work on Sunday, the same as I was.

A SUDDEN DRYNESS

Strikes the Social Clubs of Philadelphia on Sunday—Great Surprise Caused by the Order—Some Consolation Yet for Topers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—About 10 o'clock this morning, while the church bells were ringing and the snow flakes softly falling on the heads of devout worshipers on their way to their morning devotions, a group of young gentlemen were seated around a cosy table in the Art Club cafe, when their discussions were abruptly ended by the entrance of a short, stout member, who dropped into the nearest seat and called for a cocktail, in a voice full of emotion. At once he was surrounded by a sympathizing crowd, who asked what was the matter. When the drink was brought and gulped down he wiped his eyes and said: "I went to the Union League this morning, and, gentlemen, if you'll believe me, the bar was closed—not a cocktail, not a whisky, nor even a glass of beer. Nor is this all. At first I thought it was all a dream, but no. I went to the Manufacturers' Club resolved on banishing the idea, and upon calling for a drink, found that orders had been given to sell nothing under any pretense."

The relation of this story, as was natural, produced a startling effect. At first it was thought that a mistake, perhaps a cruel joke, had been played upon a credulous and good natured clubman. Subsequent investigation, however, only confirmed the story. At the League Stewart Dunbar was found surrounded by his sympathizing staff, and spoke freely of the order. "Last night," he said, "the House Committee held a meeting and about 9 o'clock informed me that I was to, on no account, furnish to the members of the club, or their guests, any spirituous liquors on Sunday henceforward. I do not know why the order was given, but of course gave word to have it promptly obeyed. This morning there have been between 50 and 60 members in the club asking for drinks, and have had to refuse them all."

The news traveled fast, and by noon the House Committee of the Art Club heard of the action of the League and Manufacturers Clubs. The committee at once met, and as a result Messrs. Robert R. Corson and Charles G. Fleming paid a visit to the Union League and held a consultation with the authorities of the latter club. When they returned they gave orders to close the cafe, and a notice to that effect was placarded in the room. The Rittenhouse Club, its younger brother, the Keystone, and the University Club, although hearing of the action of the other clubs, were not affected by the scare, nor was the extremely swell Philadelphia, which received its members as usual.

PREFECT KING IN JAIL

As the Result of the Investigation of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind by the State Board of Charities —A Speedy Trial Promised.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Harry W. King, Prefect of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by Thomas W. Barlow, a member of the State Board of Charities. The arrest is the outcome of an investigation begun on Tuesday last by the Board of Managers of the institution of charges made against the management by one of the instructors. The investigation has created intense interest by reason of the character of the testimony offered by a number of the blind boys who are inmates of the institution. King was arrested this morning at the home of his father, at Rutledge, near this city, whither he had gone on Friday. He was taken from his bed and brought to the Central station here and given an immediate hearing before a magistrate. John W. Ganes, aged 17 years, a blind pupil, told the story of a series of crimes extending over a period of three years. Ganes was the only witness produced, and at the conclusion of his testimony, King, after declining to cross-question, was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

King, when interviewed in his cell, gave his his version of the state of affairs at the institution. He denied the charge made against him, and expressed the belief it was the result of a conspiracy. He denied the charges of misappropriation of funds, cruel treatment of the inmates, and supplying them with insufficient and poor food as being absolutely false. During the talk the prisoner broke down several times, and wept bitterly. He fully realizes his position, but hopes to be able to clear himself. He will probably be indicted by the grand jury to-morrow, and the belief is that his trial will take place in the afternoon or possibly on Tuesday.

King has been connected with the institution for nine years, beginning as a teacher. His position as Prefect gave him general charge of the pupils. Charges of mismanagement in the girls' department are yet to be investigated.

LOST AT SEA.

The Crew of a Shipwrecked Schooner Attempt to Reach a Lighthouse, but Their Boat is Capsized and All are Drowned.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Capt. Burgess, of the river steamer Defiance, telegraphs the *Sun* that on passing York Spit lighthouse this afternoon, he saw a schooner on the Spit, near the northwest buoy. About the same time a yawl boat was seen containing five men leaving the sinking schooner and pulling for the lighthouse. The wind was blowing with terrific force, and as the boat approached the lighthouse it was thrown against the iron piles and swamped, and all five men were thrown overboard. The men grasped the iron rods of the piles in a desperate struggle for life, but the sea dashed over them with such fury that they were soon benumbed, fell off and were drowned.

A short time previously a boat had been lowered from the lighthouse, and a man was seen to descend a pile and jump into the boat, which, on getting loose, immediately drifted away. The Defiance went alongside the drifting boat and threw the man a line, and he was hauled on board, and proved to be James B. Hurst, the second keeper of the lighthouse. He stated that all five of the shipwrecked men were drowned. He was unable to render any assistance on account of the violent seas dashing over everything.

It is supposed the schooner is an oyster vessel, but it is impossible to learn her name or the names of the drowned men.

A BRAVE GIRL'S LANTERN

Stops a Passenger Train in Time to Prevent a Smashup.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUGUSTA, GA., March 16.—A railroad accident was prevented last night by a brave young country girl who endangered her own life to prevent the destruction of many passengers. Miss Daisy Garnett, who lives at White House, a crossroad on the Port Royal and Western Alabama Railroad, 40 miles from Augusta, while walking on the track at dusk last evening, by the light of her lantern, discovered a broken rail. It was time for the up passenger train to roll by, and so Miss Garnett ran down the road until she was about 300 yards off to signal the train. Soon the train came along and the engineer saw the girl in the center of the track with a lantern waving a distress signal. The train was brought to a dead halt before the girl was reached.

It did not take long for the story of the danger just ahead to be told, and in a short time the engineer and his force of men were at the spot, which, but for the warning of Miss Garnett, would have been their death. Cheers were sent up for Miss Garnett and a purse was raised by the passengers. Miss Garnett will also receive a handsome testimonial from the railroad company.

104 YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

How a Native of New York City Will Celebrate St. Patrick's.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—In a cottage in Bayonne, lives Mrs. Anastasia Parsells, a native and almost life-long resident of this city. To-morrow she and her score or more of descendants will celebrate her one hundred and fourth birthday, for the family genealogical chart shows that she was born on St. Patrick's day, 1786. Her birthplace was a Manhattan Island farm house.

Last year she was wont to declare with animation that, aside from her siege with yellow fever, she had seldom required a physician. Her body is bent and for two months she has been confined almost continuously to bed. She is very fond of strong coffeee and she drinks large quantities of it at every meal. She also takes a hot cup of the beverage, which is the strongest stimulant she ever used, just before going to sleep every night.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LOST.

The Confidential Clerk of a Chicago Firm Also Disappears.

CHICAGO, March 16.—William M. Craig, the confidential man of the C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Lumber Company, is missing, and it is charged that the books of the company show irregularities on his part, amounting to many thousand dollars. The recent failure of Meyer & Sons is said to have been due in part at least to Craig's operations. Craig has been speculating in real estate to the extent of nearly $250,000.

Soon after the Meyer failure Craig was cited in court to answer questions in regard to the firm and its collapse. He swore that he had executed a number of notes to the order of the company, as accommodation paper, to help it tide over a crisis. The company, he said, really owed him about $2,000. The books of the company seemed to support his statement, but the books were kept by him, and it is now explained were wrong. Attachment suits aggregating $50,000 have been commenced against Craig.

SECRETARY TRACY SHIPWRECKED.

The Chief of the Navy Has Bad Luck as a Navigator.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Captain William Geoghegan, of the steamer Sue, reports that the United States steamer Dispatch went ashore at 4 P. M. Saturday on Cedar Point shoal. Captain Geoghegan pulled on the Dispatch until 3:30 o'clock this morning, but failed to move her. It is thought the vessel will remain ashore till a lull in the northwest wind permits the water to rise in the river.

Secretary Tracy and a party are on board, bound to Norfolk. The Secretary is accompanied by Mrs. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding and Lieutenant and Mrs. Mason.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED.

A Policeman With a Revolver Persuades Them to Surrender.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OIL CITY, March 16.—About 2 o'clock this morning Policeman Suttley discovered two burglars attempting to break in McCuen & Simon's gents' furnishing store. In answer to a demand to stop the men ran, but surrendered after one had been shot through the hand by the officer.

The thieves are James Hill and Mike Haggerty, both residents of this city. They are supposed to belong to the gang of burglars and footpads who have lately terrorized the town.

Some Go and Some Will Stay.

BUDA-PESTH, March 16.—The new Cabinet is officially announced. Count Szapary becomes Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Herr Bethlen becomes Minister of Husbandry. The other Cabinet offices will be retained by the present incumbents.

BLACK IS WILLING.

He Says He is Not Hustling, but Would Not Decline the Democratic Nomination for Governor—No Letter Received From Scott.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YORK, PA., March 16.—A DISPATCH representative called the attention of ex-Lieutenant Governor Black to the statements and speculations current in the Philadelphia and Pittsburg newspapers for several weeks past relative to an alleged letter, addressed to him by Hon. William L. Scott, requesting him to withdraw from the Gubernatorial campaign in favor of ex-Governor Pattison.

"If Mr. Scott has written me such a letter," said Mr. Black, "it has, up to this date, unaccountably failed to come to hand. I have no knowledge of Mr. Scott's choice for Governor, and have had no communication with him for many months. I have not changed my attitude toward the nomination since my interview in September last, in which I tried to make it plain that, personally, I was neither in nor out, and, of course, no one would undertake to advise me to retire from a position which I never occupied. The Democratic nomination, under existing circumstances, is, in my judgment, one neither to be sought nor declined. There ought especially to be no consideration at such a time for pushing aspirants, who are candidates only when they think they see 'a chance of success' for themselves, but who are conveniently 'out of politics,' and let the party and its nominees stagger along without their valuable help, when they happen to have no individual stake in the result."

"It is said that Colonel Ricketts, your colleague on the ticket of 1886, may be a candidate for Governor this year."

"I don't believe Colonel Ricketts is a candidate for anything. But he never declines the call of duty; and he would make a splendid candidate and a sound and honest Governor. He doesn't speak, it is true; but the Gettysburg speech he made some years ago from the mouths of his cannon would probably answer for all present purposes."

THE MISSING M'GOWAN

Is Engaged in Dredging and Making Love in South America.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Frank Folger, who has just returned from the United States of Colombia, South America, where he was engaged in dredging the Magdalena river, reports that Frank McGowan, one of Edison's assistants in his laboratory at Orange, N. J., is now at work on the same dredging vessel, Christopher Colon. McGowan is the man who went to South America in search of a mysterious plant for Edison to use in making carbons for his incandescent light. He disappeared on January 15 last. He had $1,800 with him and foul play was suspected.

Each had signed a contract with officials of the Colombian Government to take part in certain dredging operations in the Magdalena river. Folger said he had charge of the engine, and McGowan and a man named Quigley, who went down with them, were the engineers proper in charge of the expedition. McGowan, he said, had plenty of money and spent it freely. Two years ago when in the same country McGowan fell in love with a Spanish girl, and he promised to return to her as soon as opportunity offered. Folger returned because his duties compelled him to remain on the river, and the insect pests of the country were too fond of him.

A PALATIAL HOSTELRY.

The City of Mexico to Have a Hotel Costing Two Million Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The City of Mexico is to have the finest hotel on the American continent. It is to be erected by a syndicate of Mexican capitalists, and its cost, at the lowest estimate, will exceed $2,000,000. Of this sum the Diaz government will provide $1,000,000 in the form of a subsidy in addition to granting the free importation of matter to be used in the construction. The hotel when completed will be five stories in height, and will contain 400 guest chambers, built about a court, the dimensions of which will be 100x225 feet. It will be constructed of stone quarried 70 miles from the City of Mexico, and its interior finish will be arranged on a scale of Oriental magnificence.

The floors will be of mosaic marble, and the walls inlaid with Mexican onyx, which takes a remarkable polish, while the woodwork will be of cedar, mahogany and rosewood. The entire structure will be absolutely fireproof, and the outside dimensions will be 450x450 feet. The rotunda of the hotel will be taken in charge by the Federal Government, and is the intention to decorate it with precious stones representing historical subjects. Isaac Taylor, the architect, left to-night for the City of Mexico with the plans which have been accepted, and work will be begun in the near future.

A PLEA FROM KANSAS.

The Farmers' Alliance Issues an Address to the Congressional Delegation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TOPEKA, KAS., March 16.—The Farmers' Alliance, which has within six months become the most powerful farmers' organization that Kansas has ever known, has, through its President, addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress, calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interests of this State, and demanding legislation for their relief. The letter says:

"We call attention to the fact that a single law firm in one city in Southern Kansas now has the contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages. This means 1,800 homesteads transferred from the hands of so many industrious families to the hands of capitalists, either domestic or foreign. The foreclosure of these mortgages in accordance with a pre-conceived purpose is to gain possession of these farms and people them with a more servile tenantry imported from foreign lands for this especial purpose. Foreclosures and evictions are taking place in very many parts of our State, and we need not go all the way to Europe to witness scenes of cruelty in matters of this kind. All over the State the homes of our people are imperilled."

TO CARRY SHIPS BY RAIL.

A Road For This Purpose Now Being Built Across Chicnecto Isthmus.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 16.—A ship railroad is now being constructed across the narrow Isthmus of Chicnecto, which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick. The isthmus is 17 miles wide, and while the road will be on a smaller scale than the proposed Eads ship railroad across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, it has this advantage over that enterprise that the project is now actually under way. The road is to be capable of carrying a ship of 1,000 tons dead weight. Ships are to be raised by hydraulic rams and placed on the railroad.

English engineers are watching the enterprise with much interest, because it is thought that if a ship railroad can be made a success on this scale, it is practicable for the transportation of larger vessels, and may eventually be used to carry ships inland to Birmingham, Eng., for instance, at a large saving of cost of unloading and other expenses.

WILL NOT STRIKE THIS WEEK.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Men Will Ask for Another Conference.

DANVILLE, ILL., March 16.—Nothing new was the answer given by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois men when asked what was the result of the meetings held by the Brotherhood of Firemen, the Brotherhood of Trainmen and a joint committee of both lodges in this city this afternoon. Harmony and moderation governed the three meetings. A Grievance Committee was appointed, who will at once present the requests of the men to the road officials, the main point being the raising of wages paid trainmen between Chicago and Terre Haute to correspond with wages paid between Terre Haute and Evansville and the reinstatement of Engineer John Myers as a secondary matter.

Unless something unexpected happens the strike signal will not be given during this week.

A Narrow Escape.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEDFORD, PA., March 16.—Last night Douglas Beegle, a farmer, while on his way home from here, attempted to cross the river, which is very much swollen from the recent rains, and was almost drowned. His horse and buggy were lost and he made a very narrow escape.

Frost in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—The mercury was down to 24° here this morning, and it is feared that great damage has been done to the truck crop.

PRAYING FOR DEATH.

Fearful Scenes of Destitution Witnessed by Bishop Shanley

AMONG THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

The Government Charged With Robbing the Red Men and

LEAVING THEM TO DIE OF STARVATION.

Wards of the Nation Existing on $2 50 Per Head Per Annum.

Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, is filled with indignation at the treatment accorded the Chippewa Indians by the Government, and he boldly charges the latter with robbing the red man of his inheritance. He says the scenes of destitution among the Indians are distressing in the extreme.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Right Rev. John Shanley, D. D., Bishop of North Dakota, occupied the pulpit of the Cathedral here to-day, and told a pitiful story of the privations and sufferings of the Chippewa Indians occupying the reservation at the extreme northern part of his diocese. His object was to secure assistance for their relief, and with that end in view he described most vividly the condition of these Indians as witnessed by himself during the recent cold weather when the thermometer marked 40° below zero. He charged the Government with having stolen the 11,000,000 acres of land this tribe possessed when Dakota Territory was divided between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

A BIG STEAL.

Eleven million acres stolen boldly, and not one cent paid in return for it, said His Grace, and the owners sent to the northern border of the State, the coldest and bleakest spot in the country, where two townships were organized with 5,000 acres of land. This is filled with bad timber forests and lakes, swamps and rocks. On these 5,000 acres were put 1,930 Indians, who are trying to make their living; these wards of the United States living where 100 white men could scarcely raise enough to keep them alive.

His Grace then described a personal visit to these townships, where, he said, he witnessed scenes that would have disgraced Siberia.

"I spent over a week with these people, with the thermometer registering 40, and sometimes 44, degrees below zero. The Indian houses are log huts, constructed by the Indians themselves, without flooring, and with sheets and quilts covering the windows and doorways.

EXPOSED TO THE BITING BLASTS.

"The crevices between the logs are filled with mud that cracks and falls out by the summer heat, and is blown out by the northern winter blasts, so that the occupants may as well be sleeping outside. In these huts it is not infrequent to find six families living. These 1,930 Indians can't make their own living there. They have never been supplied with proper agricultural implements. Last spring the director of the Catholic Indian Bureau sent 24 plows to these Indians, and with these they managed to break acres of this virgin soil. But there was no rain, and to-day they are absolutely destitute; no grain, no food, no clothing, no money; 1,930 Christians, 1,930 of God's children are living on this continent to-day on the point of starvation.

"While visiting these people I entered the house of an old Indian. There was no food in the house that day, but there were tears and desperation. A poor old Indian woman had a puny, sickly child in her arms. She wept for joy when she saw me, thinking God had sent relief to her children. She showed me her child. There was not a pound of flesh on its bones. I am sure that child is dead. I am not easily moved, used as I am to scenes of misery in large cities, but I could not but cry on that occasion.

PRAYING FOR DEATH.

"In one corner of the room there was a boy 6 years of age, another was crying by the chimney-place, trying to warm his shivering form, while an old Indian was kneeling by the fire-place muttering, probably vowing vengeance on the white race.

"At another hovel a poor old man of 95 years of age was lying on the frozen ground dying of consumption, no one near him but his poor old wife, who knelt over him with a rosary in her hands, praying for God to take her husband. Night was setting in, no light, no candle, no one to say a kind word to the poor old couple. And this in a Christian country, in the United States of America, the land of the free, the land of plenty. In another hovel I found the children without clothing, gathered around the fireplace plucking out the charred sticks that they might roll in the warm ashes.

DYING OF STARVATION.

"The United States appropriates $5,000 to these Indians—about $2 50 to each one. This amount is spent in flour and fat pork, and distributed among them. The pork is sickening. I myself would not have believed the truth of the story if I had not witnessed it. During the 18 months previous to the first of January, 1890, out of 1,400 Indians 100 died. During the month of January 27 died. These deaths are almost invariably of starvation. The women are almost universally clad in one garment—a calico dress—to protect them, and let it be said to their credit that not one woman was missing from the little parish church on Sunday."

The reverend speaker closed by appealing to the congregation to extend to these poor people—their unfortunate brethren—a portion of their substance for the relief of these poor Indians.

MAD DOGS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Several Persons Bitten by Canines Supposed to Have Hydrophobia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mad dogs are becoming unpleasantly common. A yellow mongrel on the Eastside on Saturday bit two children and a man, injuring the children seriously, while to-day a Westside dog tore down from Grand street to West street, on his way biting two small boys and a man before he was shot by a policeman. A mob of boys chased and tormented a street dog in Grand street this afternoon, and finally got a rope about the mongrel's neck. The dog became frantic and finally broke away and ran with a piece of the rope still dangling from his neck. John McNulty, a deaf and dumb boy aged 8 years, stood in the frightened dog's tracks, and the dog closed his teeth in the child's thigh, and the boy was taken to Gouverneur Hospital for treatment.

Ten minutes later George Dwyer was bitten in the legs by the same dog and then taken to the hospital, where he told Dr. Merrigan that a companion had tried in vain to seize the dog which had then sprung at Dwyer, biting him in the right leg and in the left. The wounds of both boys were cauterized and the boys sent to their homes. The dog was killed by Policeman John J. Campbell.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE INACTIVE.

No Remonstrances Against Johnstown Applicants for Liquor Licenses.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, PA., March 16.—No general remonstrance has been filed against applicants for liquor license in this city and vicinity this year, and it is presumed, under the former rulings of the Court, all who present their cases properly will be granted the necessary permit. It is known that in a few instances information has been quietly furnished the Judge against certain applicants, but what effect this will have remains to be seen.

The temperance people have made no stir whatever this year, their former experience in making remonstrance not having been very encouraging.

A Pennsylvanian's Sudden Death.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—Captain Jonathan R. Jenks, a clerk at headquarters of the Department of Dakota, U. S. A., died at the Ryan Hotel in this city at 6:30 o'clock this evening of heart disease. Captain Jenks was a native of Newton, Bucks county, Pa., a son of Judge and ex-Congressman Jenks, and brother-in-law of ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, of this city.

Dangers of Skating.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—Two boys, whose identity has not been established, while skating on the river to-day, went under the ice and were drowned.

AND STILL THEY COME.

More Laborers Supposed to be Under Contract Landed at Castle Garden—A Threatening Letter Received From Braddock.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Chief Labor Inspector Croden called at Castle Garden to-day, found out that no ships had got in and then went away. If he had stopped a while and looked around he would have found six immigrants whose cases needed investigation. Two of them were, by their own confession, going to work in the coal mines at Hazelton, Pa., and two others were bound for Tuxedo Park. A large proportion of the immigrants who arrived on the Aller went to the Pennsylvania coal region. Fifty Hungarians, after being passed by the registry clerks, crowded into the bureau of information, and asked to be allowed to remain at the Garden until a man who had accompanied them across the ocean called for them. He had left the ship at Hoboken. The men in charge of the bureau told them to get out, and they wandered into Battery Park, where the immigration agent found them. Thirty of them said they were going to Wilkesbarre, where work in the mines had been promised them. The rest were bound for other Pennsylvania mining towns.

One of the officials at Castle Garden has received a letter from Braddock, Pa., saying that the Huns already employed there, who belong to unions, will make it pretty lively for any of their cut-rate fellow countrymen who may come there. Other contingents of mine laborers are expected on the Werra and the Saale, due respectively to-day and Friday. About 600 were landed on Wednesday from the Werra and went to the coal region.

When the Congressional Committee on Immigration meets at Castle Garden on Friday next it may witness the landing of 1,858 Italians who sailed for this port on March 6 on the steamship Belgravia. Commissioner Stephenson says that these Italians, or a majority of them, come here under contract. He says that the big influx of contract laborers is caused partly by the apathy of Uncle Sam's $5-a-day inspectors, who have not stopped within the last year more than a dozen immigrants.

THAT SOUTH PENN SALE.

Much Speculation as to What Will be Done With the Road.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

READING, PA., March 16.—Considerable speculation is rife here as to the ultimate object of the purchase of the South Penn Railroad Saturday by George F. Baer, Esq., of this city, who is also attorney for the Reading Railroad Company. It was generally believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had, in a quiet manner, obtained control of this road, or at least that that company would be the purchaser at the sale yesterday. A DISPATCH representative called at the mansion of Mr. Baer at a late hour to-night, but that gentleman had not yet returned, and is not expected to be back before Monday night or Tuesday morning. Consequently nothing definite could be ascertained as to what he intended doing with the road, or for whose interest he made the purchase.

It is generally understood, however, that the road will be transferred to the Reading Company at an early date, and that work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to complete the road to Pittsburg or near there, where the road is supposed to connect with a branch now under the control of Mr. Carnegie. The completion of the road will be considerably retarded, however, owing to many legal suits now pending for work done on the road by contractors, and land damages which have not yet been adjusted.

THE BRIDEGROOM CAME NOT.

A Wedding Which Did Not Transpire According to Programme.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ELKTON, MD., March 16.—A very unusual incident is creating much talk in some sections of Cecil county, Md., and New Castle county, Del. Cards were issued sometime ago for the wedding of Miss Maggie Elison, daughter of Thomas B. Elison, a well-known farmer residing in New Castle county, Del., about half a mile from the Maryland line, to Veasey Webb, of Mt. Pleasant, Del., a village about six miles away. The ceremony was fixed for 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last. At that time about forty guests had assembled to witness the marriage. The Rev. Mr. Anderson was present to perform the ceremony. The groom failed to arrive when expected and his arrival was anxiously awaited.

The time for the ceremony passed, but it was still thought that some accident had delayed his arrival. After a time, however, the guests departed. Up to this evening Webb had not appeared to give an excuse. Miss Elison is a particularly handsome blonde of 18 years and an only daughter. She was greatly attached to Webb, who had been paying her attention for 18 months. He was her first lover, and she is almost heart broken. A seamstress had been at the house a number of weeks preparing her trousseau, while the father of the bride had made great preparations for the festivities. Webb's father is a leading citizen of Mt. Pleasant.

THREE DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

New Castle's Accident Record for Twenty-Four Hours.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW CASTLE, March 16.—Within the past 24 hours there have been three deaths from accidents in this vicinity. Richard Lynn was killed by the falling of some bricks at the Wampum Cement Works. Frank Gardner, a Pittsburg and Lake Erie brakeman, was killed at New Castle junction at an early hour this morning, and E. T. Hart, an Erie and Pittsburg brakeman, met the same fate. Gardner resides at Chartiers. Hart's friends were all killed or drowned in the Johnstown flood.

LYNCHED BY A MOB.

A Colored Criminal Taken From Jail and Summarily Executed.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—At Gadsden, this State, at 3:30 P. M. to-day, Henry Williams, colored, was taken from jail by a mob and shot to death for an attempted assault on Miss Tinder, an aged white lady living near that place, on February 26 last. Williams entered her house at night, and after beating her nearly to death, was frightened away from some cause.

Since that time he has been at large, but was captured at Springfield, Tenn., Saturday, and officers reached Gadsden with him this morning.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of a Young Couple Who Lost Their Road.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WESTON, W. VA., March 16.—Saturday morning Charles Shaffer and Ida Conrad were found lying in an open field in the snow near town. Both were unconscious, and the woman's body was so badly frozen it had begun to turn black. They were put in charge of physicians, and Shaffer's life may be saved, but the woman is dead.

They must have wandered from the path during the storm.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. De Freycinet Takes Hold of the Reins of Government.

PARIS, March 16.—The new Cabinet is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, M. De Freycinet; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot; Minister of the Interior, M. Constand; Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier; Minister of Justice, M. Fallieras; Minister of Commerce, M. Roche; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bourgeois; Minister of Agriculture, M. Develle; Minister of Public Works, M. Guyot; Minister of Marine, M. Barbey; Minister of Colonies, M. Etienne.

Lost on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Three fishermen, Andrew Scronson, Andrew Nelson and an unknown, who were out on Lake Michigan in the storm of Friday night, were given up to-day as lost. It is believed they were caught in an ice floe, and either frozen to death or capsized and drowned.

Censured the Governor.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 16.—The Utah Legislature adjourned last night after passing a memorial to Congress censuring the Governor for vetoing the election bill designed to supercede the Congressional enactments, and asking Congress to enact the vetoed measure.

Female Seminary Burned.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 16.—The Las Vegas Female Seminary was destroyed by fire last night. Origin unknown. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000. No loss of life.

A FIGHT FOR A PEW

Leads to a Disgraceful Scene in Church Sunday Morning.

THE PRIEST QUITE A PUGILIST.

He is Alleged to Have Knocked Down a Parishioner, and

CUT OPEN HIS CHEEK TO THE BONE.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of a Portion of the Combatants.

George Hughes wanted to take a pew in Father Early's church, which the pastor had reserved for another person. A scuffle ensued in which the clerical combatant and those who came to his assistance were victorious. Hughes will retaliate by appealing to the law.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 16.—A disgraceful scene occurred in St. Mary's Catholic Church in this city this morning. George Hughes' a prominent merchant of Poughkeepsie, according to his statement, hired a pew in St. Mary's Church other than the one Father Terrance Early, the pastor, had selected for him, Hughes' own selection having been pew No. 11. On the 1st of February, the day before the church was dedicated, Hughes visited Father Early to pay for the rent of his pew.

Father Early told him he had not time to attend to it then, and invited him into his house, where, so Hughes says, Father Early asked him to indorse a note for $1,500, which Hughes declined to do, then Father Early asked him to indorse one for $600, and again Hughes declined, and again told Early he wanted to pay for his pew.

RATHER EMPHATIC LANGUAGE.

Hughes says that during this interview Early called him a liar and ordered him out of the house. On the 17th of February Hughes sent Early his check for $25 for his pew rent, and Early returned it. On Sunday, the 2d of March, Hughes' son went to the church to attend services and found a chain across the entrance to the pew. He leaned against it and it gave way, when he entered the pew and took his seat.

On Saturday night, March 8, the son went to the church again, and found that the whole seat in the pew had been torn out, the cushion removed and again a chain had been placed across the entrance and nailed. Sunday morning, March 9, Mr Hughes went to the church to attend service, and carried with him two camp stools and a screwdriver. With the screwdriver he removed the chain, and he and his son entered the pew and seated themselves on the camp stools and remained during the service.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

This morning, according to Mr. Hughes' statement, he and his son went to the church again, but before the time for the regular morning service to begin, and found that the seat of his pew and the cushion had been returned all right. They entered the pew and became seated, when Father Early came to them and told them they had no business there, that the pew belonged to a Mrs. McCabe, of Manchester, and showed Hughes a card on the end of the pew with Mrs. McCabe's name on it.

Hughes says he reached over to pull the card off, when Father Early struck him a swinging blow in the face, opening the flesh on his cheek bone. He rose to his feet and attempted to ward off Father Early's blows with his hands, when Philip Sullivan and John Cullen, nephews of Father Early, and another man came from the vestry to the pew, one of them throwing his arms around Hughes' neck and forcing him into the other end of the pew, where he held Hughes' head down by his whiskers while John Cullen got up on the seat of the pew in front and hammered Hughes on the face, head and neck with his fists till he got so tired he could hammer no longer, and then, Hughes says, Father Early and the three men left. Hughes, with his face covered with blood, resumed his seat in the pew with his son.

A DETERMINED INDIVIDUAL.

Before the service commenced Father Early again said to Hughes that mass would not be celebrated till Hughes left the church. Hughes told the Father that he came to the church for the purpose of attending mass and he was going to stay as long as it took to conduct the services and perform his individual part of it. The service then went on without any further trouble. After it was over Hughes went to his home and summoned Drs. Parker and Morrill to attend to his wounds.

To-night he has sworn out warrants for the arrest of Father Early, Sullivan, Cullen and the other man. Father Early denies the most of Hughes' statements and says Hughes' son struck him first, and that Cullen, Sullivan and the other man came to his assistance. Mr. Hughes says that when he had the conversation with Father Early in the latter's house, he told Early that he had appealed to the trustees, and they told him they had beseeched Father Early to let Hughes have the pew, but that now he would probably have to appeal to the Bishop. Early replied: "You had better appeal to the Pope."

Mr. Hughes is at home, with his face and head covered with bandages. The whole town is talking about the affair, and it is said that some of the former members of St. Mary's Church applied for admission to St. Peter's, but Father Noland told them to go back and remain in their own church.

A PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

Ohio Citizens Interested in the Establishment of a Woman's State Hospital.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEWARK, O., March 16.—A new movement is on foot to establish a woman's State hospital and medical college. The interests of this new and noble philanthropic venture are being ably presented to the various churches throughout the State by Mrs. Louisa Lyle, widow of the late Rev. Joseph G. Lyle, of Wheeling, and daughter of the late Hon. A. Watring, of Pennsylvania.

Co-operative bands are being organized in all the towns and cities, and they are composed of the most prominent women of the State. Hospital day is being established in most of the churches, and boxes of fruits, jellies, etc., will be sent by ladies interested in the work. Newark has dutifully fallen into line, and marked interest is manifested.

VERY FAVORABLE REPORTS.

Biennial Convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The biennial convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association was held here to-day, Joseph Blumenthal presiding. The reports received were very favorable. The seminary now has 14 students.

The following trustees were elected to serve for six years: Dr. A. Friedenrich, Baltimore; Edward L. Rothschild, Philadelphia, and Newman Cowen, D. M. Ipiza, S. Jarmulowsky, D. P. Hays and Titus L. Bush, of New York, Moses Oettinger and Julius Sands, New York; Jacob Singer, Pittsburg, were elected trustees for four years.

TO SHOOT THE BOOMERS.

The Chief of the Cherokees in Favor of Radical Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Joel B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, is in the city, having come on here for the purpose of protesting against the Government's taking the Cherokee strip. The news of the occupation of the strip by the boomers has angered him, and to-day he very forcibly expressed his opinion that some of them should be shot down.

It would teach the others to respect people's rights, he said. He expressed his pleasure at the President's proclamation and his hope that the boomers would all be cleaned out.

Result of a Miners' Strike.

LONDON, March 16.—The price of coal is advancing rapidly in consequence of the miners' strike. It is the general opinion that the strike will not be of long duration, but if it lasts even a week it will cause the stoppage of scores of factories and throw thousands of hands out of employment.

THE BROKEN LEVEE

Flooding Several Parishes in Louisiana—People Moving Their Stock to Higher Ground—The Break Relieves the Pressure on the Other Levees.

VICKSBURG, March 16.—At 3 o'clock this evening the crevasse at Raleigh was 1,000 feet or more wide, and the ends were caving so rapidly that it was foolhardiness to approach them. The levee is nearly 15 feet high, and the immense volume of water was rushing through it in a stream ten or more feet deep. The extent of the crevasse and the immense amount of water delivered by it may be estimated by the fact that in the 24 hours ending this evening the river has fallen three inches at Vicksburg and four inches at Lake Providence. Though rising steadily prior to the crevasse, Assistant Engineer Thompson, who arrived at the crevasse this evening is quoted as saying that no crevasse at any point along the line of Fifth levee district could occasion such serious results as the one at Raleigh. The steamer Osceola, which took Captain Willard Young, of United States Engineers, to Greenville last night, was due there this evening with a large quantity of material to be used holding ends of the levee, and prevent further caving and enlargement.

The water from the crevasse has backed up several inches and flooded some plantations. It will overflow fully one-fourth of East Carroll parish and the greater part of Tensas and Madison parishes. The eastern part of the latter will escape. The crevasse has excited much consternation in these parishes, and stock is being and will be removed. A fall of five inches occurred at Alsatia levee, five miles above the crevasse, to-day greatly improving the situation there. This levee was considered in greatest danger of all heretofore. Advices from other Louisiana levees and from Mississippi show that crevasses relieved the pressure on them. A levee inspector, the solitary witness of the break at Raleigh, says 75 feet of the levee caved off at once into the river.

A telephone message from Fitlars, Miss., states the water fell eight inches there, one inch at Skipwiths, and six inches at Brunswick in the past 24 hours.

Henry Berger, of Duval, Miss., seeing some negro houses on the Louisiana side floating away, crossed over in a skiff, avoiding the crevasse by pulling his boat over the levees, and reached the houses just in time to save a negro who was in one of them. A moment later the building was swept away by the flood.

LEAVING THE STRIP.

Boomers Who Have Heard the President's Proclamation Are Obeying the Order to Go—Those Who Mean to Stay Are Laying Out Towns.

GUTHRIE, I. T., March 16.—The President's proclamation ordering all settlers on the Cherokee strip to vacate is already having the desired effect. This, together with the orders received by General Merritt at Fort Leavenworth to use troops if necessary to eject the boomers has already caused considerable of an exodus from the forbidden territory. All day long the trains were loaded with boomers leaving the strip. A large number of them went to Arkansas City and about 100 came to this point. Many poor people who flocked to the Cherokee strip under the wrong impression that it was open to settlement have not the means to run and will remain till the troops escort them out.

At Willow Springs neither the President's proclamation nor the order for troops to oust the boomers has yet been received. Consequently the boomers are still arriving in their prairie schooners. Some are returning to Kansas and Oklahoma, but for everyone that leaves there is a new couple to take his place. Many town site boomers are here, and considerable of a town has been laid off and surveyed. A large tent has been erected, where the boomers held a meeting to-day, and organized the town of Willow Springs. The streets are to be laid off to-morrow, and town lots are to be secured by lottery. Two female boomers were accorded the privilege of making first and second choice of corner lots. A large lumber yard is to be erected and building will begin at once.

PANIC IN A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION.

Fire Breaks Out in the Chicago House of the Good Shepherd.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A wild panic was occasioned at 2:30 A. M. by the breaking out of fire in the House of the Good Shepherd, corner of Hill and Market streets. The fire broke out in the storeroom on the first floor of the big building from some unknown cause. The hallway filled with smoke and the thick clouds rolled up in the rooms above in which a dozen Sisters were sleeping. They were awakened by the smoke, and their first act was to arouse the sleeping inmates in the rear wing of the building.

Half clad, the sisters ran into the dormitories where the 300 girls confined in the institution were slumbering, and raised the alarm, assuring the girls that there was no immediate danger, and led them to a comparatively safe place, from where the girls could escape the more readily in case the fire spread throughout the building.

After the girls had been taken care of, the Sisters gave the alarm outside the institution and the fire engines were sent for. Before the apparatus arrived the Sisters attempted to extinguish the blaze, but it gained on them rapidly, and was soon eating its way through the ceiling to the floors above. The Sisters were nearly choked by the smoke when the firemen arrived and quickly put the blaze out.

CHURCHILL DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He Gives His Reasons for Protesting Against the Parnell Commission.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill, publishing his original protest against the Parnell Commission bill, says he fails to see how this and his recent speech can be construed as disloyalty to the Unionist party

It seems to him that the charge of disloyalty might be more forcibly urged against those who, in spite of every warning, forced upon Parliament a measure which by its history and results obviously dealt a heavy blow at the cause and party of the union. He explains that when he sent his protest the commission bill was in embryo, and the Government contemplated abandoning it, or at least withdrawing it, if it led to a protracted debate.

The chief objections urged by Lord Randolph in his protest were as follows: In the first place, the offer of the commission to a large extent recognized the wisdom of the accused in avoiding a trial by jury. In the second place it was unprecedented, and in the third place unwise and illegal, to engage Judges in a political conflict which was certain to result in a loss of respect. In a fourth objection Lord Randolph dealt with the unconstitutionality of the tribunal.

STOCK YARD MEN'S DEMANDS.

They Want an Eight-Hour Day and the Abolition of Some Grievances.

CHICAGO, March 16.—At a meeting of Stock Yard laborers and packing house employes, this afternoon, President O'Neill, of the packers' union, intimated that a formal demand would be made within a fortnight for the establishment of the eight-hour day for all classes of labor in Packingtown commencing May 1. The continuous retention of two weeks' pay from the men by the larger firms is another grievance which, with the so-called iron-clad contract, there is a desire to have abolished at the same time.

It was asserted at the meeting that nearly 4,000 men are already pledged to ask these concessions. President O'Neill apparently voiced the sentiment of those present when he declared that arbitration, not a strike, was wanted, and that he believed arbitration would not be refused.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S MISHAP.

The Wife of Ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, Falls 20 Feet.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 16.—Mrs. Cheney, the wife of ex-Governor Cheney, while in a somnambulistic state this morning, fell over the railing of the stairs to a landing beneath, a distance of 20 feet, and was very seriously injured. Her condition to-night is considered very critical.

Miners' Bodies Cremated.

LONDON, March 16.—The Morsa mine, in Glamorganshire, Wales, where a disastrous explosion recently occurred, is again on fire. The mine will be flooded. The bodies of 43 victims of the late disaster have been taken out, but it is impossible to get the others.

A New Railroad Opened.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., March 16.—The first train on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, which has just been completed to Palatka, arrived here this morning.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

Threatening Missives Received by Principal Heikes From the

COWBOYS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Bedford Youths Form an Organization to Drive Him Away.

BOUND TOGETHER BY A SECRET OATH

To Stand by Each Other, and Well Armed With Revolvers.

Bedford is excited by the discovery of a secret organization in the High School, the members of which go heavily armed, and send letters written in blood to obnoxious individuals.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEDFORD, March 16.—There is great excitement here over the discovery of an organized band bearing the title of "The Cowboys of the High School," and composed of some 10 or 15 pupils of that institution. The object of this organization is to force the Principal of the High School, J. K. Heikes, to resign, because he gave one of members a very severe flogging. This was more than these haughty spirits could brook, and a search being made of the records of the lives of numerous dime novel heroes, and it being discovered that the latter would not tamely submit to any such indignity, but would resent it to the death, it was at once determined to organize an armed resistance to the tyrant who sought by one operation to subdue their spirits and raised welts on tender portions of their anatomy.

Had it not been for the action of the father of the boy who was whipped in engaging Hon. R. C. McNamara to prosecute the wielder of the birch for assault and battery, it is probable that the dark secrets of the mysterious and bloodthirsty organization might never have been brought to light to startle the peaceful citizens of Bedford.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

When the School Directors were informed of the threatened suit they began an investigation, whereupon Principal Heike produced a number of threatening letters from this band of youthful desperadoes, one of which was written in hot blood taken from the arm of one of the gang. Then, for the first time, were the existence and workings of this terrible organization established.

Taking his life in one hand and a pencil in the other, your correspondent approached one of the members of the High School and asked him whether or not he was a member of the "High School Cowboys."

After some hesitation he replied that he was, and after a promise that his name should not be divulged, he gave an outline of the working of the organization, which has partly demoralized the schools of Bedford, which contain more than 500 scholars. He went on to say that the professor, at the least provocation, would double their studies and this was what brought about the organization of the gang, each member of which was bound by a solemn oath to divulge none of their workings, and in case any member got into trouble the others were bound to stick by him.

ARMED TO THE TEETH.

He said some of them carried revolvers, not with the intention of doing the professor bodily harm, but merely to use as a scare and in every way possible make the position of Professor Heikes one not to be envied.

A letter which was received by the professor and was handed to the School Board was shown to your correspondent last night by President John M. Reynolds, which threatened the professor with death if he did not resign and he again attempted to enter the school building. President Reynolds, when asked what action the board had taken, said the board has explicit confidence in the ability of Professor Heikes and will stick by him through thick and thin.

FLOGGED BY WHITE CAPS.

The Experience of a Young Farmer Who Beat His Wife.

HANCOCK, N. Y., March 16.—William Bercaw, aged 23, of East Branch, a village on the Ontario and Western Railroad, a few miles from Hancock, was taken from Charlie Wygart's hotel barroom by six White Caps on Tuesday evening of last week, conducted across the river to a point on the beach in front of his own home and terribly flogged by the mob. The crack of the whip and Bercaw's groans were heard by the villagers, who did not interfere. After the flogging Bercaw was taken by the White Caps into the house, but not until he had sworn by all that was great and good that he would treat his wife and family decently and go to work. Bercaw was laid up from his injuries till Friday morning, when he boarded a freight train and left for parts unknown.

Bercaw has shamefully abused his wife and three children, having frequently choked and beaten the former to make her give him the money she earned by washing clothes. The climax was reached last Sunday morning, when Bercaw ordered his wife to get up and get breakfast. She refused because there was no wood to start the fire with. He threatened to kill her unless she obeyed. She went off on the mountain a half mile and picked up sticks enough to cook their scanty breakfast of pancakes. Mrs. Bercaw earned 50 cents on Monday by washing stone quarrymen's clothes, but Bercaw choked her till she gave it to him. This was too much for the stalwart young farmers, quarrymen and lumbermen of this village, and they took immediate steps to punish him. Mrs. Bercaw says she is glad of it, and declares she can get along all right if her husband will only keep away. No arrests will be made.

HOW A RACE WAS LOST.

Testimony Given by President Archer, of the Rochester Driving Park.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The order to show cause why the National Trotting Association and its President should not be punished for contempt for an alleged violation of an injunction order issued in the Alcyron-Nelson suits was argued before Judge Corlett at his chambers Saturday morning. The plaintiffs appeared by Attorney M. J. Smiley, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Norris Morrey, of this city. The defendants by D. N. Lockwood and William B. Hoyt.

The most interesting affidavit submitted was that of G. W. Archer, President of the Rochester Driving Park, a member of the Board of Review, and one of the judges of the Alcyron-Nelson $10,000 race. He affirmed "That on or about October 4, 1888, after said race, he met Frank L. Noble at the Murray House, in New York, and at said race that deponent stated to Noble that it was fortunate for him that Alcyron threw his toe weights in the last heat; that Noble replied that that made no difference, that he had had the horse shod a few days before so that no driver could drive him to win the race, and that, if they had taken off Robens the horse would have lost just the same. Noble further stated that before the race began he had agreed to let Nelson win the race and had Nelson's check for $5,000 before the race began; that he (Noble) had won second money and had got $7,500 out of the race. Deponent said that if they had known of the fraud at the time the judges would have declared the pools and the race off."

G. A. R. POST AT MONTREAL.

Canadians Who Fought for Uncle Sam Effect an Organization.

MONTREAL, March 16.—A post of the Grand Army of the Republic will be formed here. During the war large numbers of Canadians served on the Northern side, attracted by the generous bounty offered.

A meeting was held this afternoon and steps were taken to form a post. There were present 32 men eligible for membership.

Reception to the Labor Delegates.

BERLIN, March 16.—Baron Von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of the Interior, to-day received the labor conference delegates at the Hotel de Rome.

Orleans Won't Sue for Pardon.

PARIS, March 16.—The Duke of Orleans writes that he is opposed to the presentation to President Carnot of a petition for his release.