Bound That the Delegates

MUST BE FOR GROVER IN 1892.

Wallace's Fealty to the Ex-President Now

Under Question.

HE WILL NOT GET THE NOMINATION

For Governor Unless He Moves Into Line With the

Party Majority.

A report that ex-Senator Wallace favors

Hill for President is damaging his boom.

in 1892. No candidate will be nominated

for Governor who is not in harmony with

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 .- The confer-

ence of the Democratic leaders, which was

held on last Tuesday, has been the subject

of discourse among the active party workers

since that time. The declaration which was

made at that time by the participants

in the conference in favor of the nomination

of Grover Cleveland for President in 1892

has been accepted by the local workers to

mean that the State leaders are determined

tion shall cast their votes in favor of Cleve-

It seems to be accepted as a fact that the

great masses of the Democratic organization

broughout the State, who have since the

Cleveland message of 1887 been shouting for

tariff reform, are determined that in the contest of 1892 the New York statesman who

was the defeated candidate of his party in 1888 shall be chosen as the leader in the

great contest between the two parties for the

CAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace, o

Clearfield county, who was defeated for the

Democratic nomination for Governor in 1886 by Chauncey F. Black, was the first of the many candidates for the Democratic

nomination for Governor who was brought into the contest by his friends.

It was thought by many of
the active party workers throughout
the State that there would be little or no op-

position to the choice of Wallace as the candidate of the Democratic party for Gov-ernor, not only because of his being the first

candidate placed in the field, but because of

Since the recent conference the story has been started that ex-Senator Wallace is in

favor of the nomination of Governor David

B. Hill, of New York, for President, by

the Democratic party in 1892, instead of ex-President Cleveland, and as a consequence

the Wallace stock, which was above par, has been slowly dwindling ever since. Many of the friends of ex-Senator Wallace,

since the conference, have expressed their

indignation at its outcome, and they do not hesitate to say that it was because of the

opposition of ex-Congressman William L. Scott, who aspires to the State leadership

of the Democratic party, to the nomination of ex-Senator Wallace as the Democratic

candidate for Governor, that the story of Wallace's opposition to Cleveland's nomi-

NOT COMMITTED TO HILL.

Wallace's friends declare that he has

made no declaration regarding his prefer-ences for the Presidental nomination in 1892, and claim that he is willing to abide

by the decision of the State Con-vention, be what it may. They say that if the sentiment of the party throughout the State is in favor

of the nomination of Cleveland, he will

be found in the front rank of its supporters, and his wish to become the candidate of his

party for Governor is based on the belief

winning that office.

It is known that during ex-Senator Wal-

lace's brief stay in this city prior to his leaving for New York his main thought

was regarding the condition of the party's

organization, and particularly in this city. With his friends he discussed the last two

local elections and their possible effect upon the coming fall election, and was seemingly of the opinion that the Re-

publican leaders, with an eye to the Guber-

natorial election, had so arranged matters

with a view to securing large Republican

Democratic aspirants for office feel that

Wallace has, in spite of the fact that his

friends have been shouting his praises as a

candidate, refused to make public any declaration of his position. He will not say, even to his intimate friends, that he intends

becoming a candidate for the nomination for

Governor, but bids them wait until his busi-ness matters have been so arranged as to

permit him to carefully look over the situa-

It has been given out by local Democratic

leaders that there may yet be a compromise candidate for Governor agreed upon in

will bring to his support the votes of thou-

sands of Republicans who are anxious to

rebuke boss domination. Among the can-didates suggested are Robert Bruce Ricketts,

Simon P. Wolverton, of Northumberland

county, and Representative Wherry, of Cumberland county, who was one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic mi-

ority during the last session of the Legis-

It is said that the main purpose of the conference which was held here was to have

the Democratic leaders agree upon such a

onvention that a further conference will be

Governor be agreed upon, but also a slate of

A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

for Governor.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

may render either of the present prominent

candidates unavailable to succeed with, it has

purpose, but gentlemen who have assumed

charge of the movement say that he must yield to the party's wishes for the party's

THEY LEFT TOO SOON.

candidate as has been mentioned. story goes that prior to meeting of the coming

A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

tion.

majorities for their candidates as to make

there was little or no chance of securing an

that there is more than a fighting chance for

nation was made known.

his well-known ability as an organizer.

land's nomination.

control of the Government.

this idea.

## BATTLE OF THE TUB.

Protest Against the War on Chinese Laundries.

POLICE PROTECTION ASKED

Relation of the Famous Six Companies to the Trouble.

Shen Woon, the Chinese Consul at New York, has petitioned the Superintendent of Police for protection for his countrymen who are in the laundry business and who are just now being threatened by the American laundrymen. There are two sides to the

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, March 22 .- If the Master Laundrymen's Association, claiming to represent \$25,000,000 capital, carries out its proposed boycotting of Chinese laundries, the dragon flag may yet fly over a fleet of ironclads which are reducing New York to ashes. The Chinese Consul at this port, ever alert to the interests of his wards, has

I beg to call your attention to a recent statement in the local papers that the Master Laundrymen's Association of this city and State has held meetings for the purpose of devising means by which it may interfere with, and, if possible, entirely stop the business now conducted by the Chinese laundrymen, and thereby deprive such of the Chinese are engaged in that pursuit their means of livelihood, all in defiance of the treaty atipulation between the United States and the empire of China, which guarantees to all Chinamen resident in \$14 to \$23 a week, and in the very large this country equal treatment to that vouchsafed to the most tayored nations. Being apprehensive that serious consequences may arise from the action as reported, I feel it my duty, as the representative of my country in this city, to appeal to your high sense of justice and humanity to afford such protection no my countrymen as in your good conscience may seem proper and just. Any knowledge coming to you officially of overtacts, either of violence or otherwise, I should like to be made acquainted with immediately, so that I may be enabled to consultable counsel and take such steps as will fulfill my duty to my countrymen fully.

Shen Woon, Consul.

CLAIMS OF THE AMERICANS. The big steam laundry proprietors claim they were moved to action by an attempt of the Chinese Six Companies to purchase one of the largest laundries in the United States and employ none but Chinamen in it. They assert that there are 1,300 Chinese laundries in this city alone; that they are guilty of all manner of trade violations; and that therefore the Association of Master Laundrymen have voted to establish a fund of \$500,-000 to be devoted to the suppression of the Celestial washerman. They further allege that every Chinese laundry in this city is the property of the Chinese Six Companies, which receive weekly from the nominal owners a percentage of receipts.

What constitutes the mysterious Chinese tion is a singular demonstration of the fact that there is nothing new under the sun and is ascribed to the Chinese we can add, besides gunpowder, the art of printing and the \$7 weekly. telephone, that peculiar trade conspiracy term a Chinese Six Companies had its origin many years ago. There was a body of merchants doing buiness in Hone Kong, and in like enterprises in Canton. The rivalry between them was great, and the compet tion ruinous, and in consequence they finally pooled their issues and made an amalgamation of interests, the result being the Chinese Six Companies, which has headquarters in Canton and in San Francisco. and financial representatives in every Chinese colony of 1,000 or more persons, The main business of this strong, wealthy trade combination is supplying epolie labor

in large fields of industrial occupation where no special dexterity is required. PROFITS ON BOTH ENDS.

In furnishing this labor the Chinese corporation makes a profit both ways, receiving so much per head from those for whom they provide the coolies and being paid by the latter a commission for obtaining then work, this latter generally being withheld out of the first two months' wages of the one employed. Nor does the profit of the Chinese Six Companies end here. These laborers are paid on the average \$30 a month, besides board and lodging of a certain kind, and the latter two items are attended to by the six companies for a remuneration agreed upon between it and the corporation whose agent

they may be.
This celestial trust is in no way allied to the various powerful secret societies to which nearly all Chinamen belong, nor has it any association, beyond that of an em-ployer, with the much misunderstood "high-There appears to be a popular impression that the highbinders form a society of their own, and a murderous one, too. As a matier of fact, while all secret societies have their highbinders all the members of those societies are not highbinders, the latter being really what might best be termed a sort of deputy sheriff employed to perform certain official functions. Their murderous reputation undoubtedly arises from the fact that they are called upon to officially execute the sentence of death when passed upon a Chinaman by any one of the great secret societies upon which that terrrible responsibility rests. It is a singular fact, and one which some people may think worthy of American imitation, that at least three out of four Chinamen against whom the death penalty has been pronounced, have een guilty of stealing trust or charitable

THE CHARITY FUNDS.

Nearly all of the secret societies in vogue among these people in this country have three classes of charitable funds; one for the sick and wounded, one for burying the dead and one for the care of widows and orphans. Embezzlement of these moneys is considered the most serious crime a man can commit, and is invariably punished by death, and the Chinese do not consider that they are taking the law of the United States in their own hands when they officially order a highbinder to execute such a

After the Chinese Six Companies had been engaged for some years in supplying coolie labor to the railroads of this country they discovered that their countrymen could be engaged profitably in the occupation of washing and ironing people's A few men were installed in the business and the news of their success being carried to the Flowery Kingdom there was quite a large numof their brethren who anxious to come to America, but dideno possess sufficient means to undertake the ourney. With these the Chinese Six Comnanies made contracts agreeing to bring them to any point in the United States with out their expending a penny and to start them in the laundry business, the party of the other part guaranteeing to re-turn double the amount thus invested in monthly same at the expiration of which payment the business is solely the property the man engaged in it. Americans guarantee of repayment this would seem a ather risky enterprise for the Chinese Six Companies, vet they never lose a dollar.

Chinese are a peculiar people and that they

have notions of honor unknown to many

HOW CONTRACTS ARE ENFORCED, They do not make promissory notes and therefore know nothing of the beauties of indorsement, but all that the agent of the Chinese Six Companies has to do to protect his employers is to read the contract before the man's entire family, and then even should be die immediately after reaching this country, his relatives in China are bound under the Chinese law to keep the contract which he has made.

The Chinese laundry business thus started has grown to

has grown to an enormous extent. Charlie Sing, of Grand street, Williamsburg, and G. R. Charles, a Christianized Chinaman, G. R. Charles, a Christianized Chinaman, who can pronounce his "r's" as well as the most cultured American, have for the last eight years made an excellent livelihood by starting laundries, obtaining leases on the properties, and then disposing of the business at a handsome profit to their fellow-countrymen. Sing has already started and sold 50 laundries. Fook Long and Wong Ching Foo, the only Chinese reporter, and who as well as Long speaks most admira-HOW THE EMPLOYES ARE TREATED who, as well as Long, speaks most admirable English, have each made as high as \$1,000 yearly by negotiating these transfers. Chinese laundries in New York vary in value from \$200 upward. The most valuable, which is on the Bowery, near Chambers street, and employs 12 men, had an offer for it recently of \$25,000, which the proprietor

COMPARISON OF SYSTEMS. The laundry system of New York as con-

ducted by the Chinamen is managed far dif-ferently from that controlled by Americans, and the Celestials do not suffer by the comparison. The Chinese proprietors are banded together for mutual interest in what in this country would be called a "union," and their employes are as-sociated together in like manner and for sent a letter to the Superintendent of Police like purposes. The men are given board and lodging and are paid wages, the latter varying according to the season of the year being often twice as much in summer when business is brisk, and they work sometimes 14 hours a day, but in winter they are rarely employed longer than from four to six hours.

It is interesting to compare the rates of wages paid in Chinese and American laun-In the former, if it is a place of any size, a boy of about 15 years is employed, places, where a bookkeeper is employed, that master of the mysteries of the Chinese multiplication table is paid from \$8 to \$15 a week. Bear in mind that these employes are in addition given their board and lodging. They eat at the same table and of the same fare as the proprietor. If one of them is taken sick his employer nurses him, and does not cut his wages during the enforced idleness. If the sickness is serious or the disease incurable the man is transferred to the care of one of the three benevolent unions which the Chinese in this city have organized among themselves and for themselves, independent of American assistance. The largest of these, the Lon Gee Tong, has a handsome clubroom at No. 6 Mott street, and a membership of 1,800 Chinamen.

REVERSE OF THE PICTURE

What about those employed in laundries conducted by Americans? The washing and ironing done in these is by women or machines. The pay is either by wages or piecework and in the former case varies from 75 cents to \$1 for a day's work of from 10 to 12 hours and neither board nor lodging is furnished. In case of sickness there is no pay for the ill person and if she is absent more than one day she is dis-charged. Women employed at piecework have harder toil and earn \$5 to \$10 a month, Six Companies? This corporation combina- averaging about \$7 the year around. Where machinery is used the "whizzer" girl who runs the centrifugal machine receives from to the many ingenious things whose origin is ascribed to the Chinese we can add, be-

nese and American laundries, but where it exists the American, and not the Chinese, is found to be the man who is cutting rates. As to the question of relative cleanliness it man alone, when soiled clothing are brought to him, throws them into a weak solution, which not only has a slight bleaching effect. but also thoroughly disinfects each garment. All things taken into consideration, it does seem that, notwithstanding the capi talized opposition of the Caucasian Master Laundrymen, his Celestial brother has come to stay.

A CHINAMEN'S LUCK.

For Ten Years He Has Carried a Diamone Worth \$7,500.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE. LEXINGTON, MASS, March 22.-Hop ling an assistant in the Chinese laundry here, for ten years past has carried about him a valuable stone that he has always looked upon as an ordinary keepsake. Ten years ago he was a little fellow, 13 years of age, with a pig tail of only half its present length. At that time he was passion-ately in love with Kuku, the only daughter of Tip Ah Lee. Tip put an end to his aspirations by making use of a flexible walking stick. Kuku, as a parting keepsake, gave him a bright stone that she said she had picked up. Hop vowed that he would never part with it, and it would always remind him of her pearl-like eyes and

her pretty nose. A tew days ago Hop's master entertained a guest from New York. He noticed the stone that Hop wore and asked to look at it. He pronounced it a diamond worth \$7,500, and wanted to buy it at that figure. Hop could not believe his ears, but he hesitated not a moment and promptly sold the stone that ten years before he had pledged his word never to part with. But he is now older and wiser, and prefers money to sentiment. He will now go to San Francisco and seek a bride from among the children of the Celestial Empire who make the city their home.

THE STRIKE STILL ON.

Very Little Change in the Situation at Oliver Bros. & Phillips' Mill.

The condition of the strike at Oliver Bros. & Phillips' South Tenth street mill remains unchanged. The conference that was set for yesterday did not take place, and what is more discouraging, there are no indications of one very soon.

The other workmen in the mill, and those of the Fifteenth street mill, are very much airaid they will be called out on account of the difficulty. One of them said last night: "I scarcely believe it's right. This strike hinges on the discharge of one man and re-instatement of another, and I for one disap-prove of calling out 3,000 or 4,000 men just

Mr. D. B. Oliver sticks to his statement that so far as the firm is concerned the other mills will not be closed; but then the Amalgamated Association has something to say

A SOUTH CAROLINA CYCLONE

Blows Down Dwellings, Depots and Churches-Kills and Injures Several. CHESTER, S. C. March 22 .- A destruc tive cyclone passed over the village of Edgemoor and Chester this afternoon. Fourteen houses were blown down, a negro named James Miller was killed and several several persons seriously injured. The roof of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern depot was blown half a mile away. Robinson & Bros.' establishment and Dickey's drug store were totally demolished Edgemoor's new church was also destroyed

WHAT PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Some Who Travel, Some Who Do Not, and Others Who Talk. -J. M. Speese, of Philadelphia, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Michigan on a business trip. Mr. Speese was for-merly one of the chief postoffice inspectors, and was one of the first removed by President Cleveland. A FATHER'S LOVE

Brings Him Across the Ocean to Succor and Protect Bis Daughter-Mrs. Birchall Will Return to England as

Soon as Possible. NEW YORK, March 22 .- Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived to-day, was David Stevenson, the father of Mrs. Birchall, whose husband is under arrest for murdering Frederick Benwell at Woodstock, Canada, on February 17. Mr. Stevenson is a traffic manager of the London and Northwestern Railway and is accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Jones, When Mr. Stevenson was asked what he would do towards the defense of his son-in-law, he said that he came to this country solely to look after the interests of his daughter. Now that his daughter was practically free he did not see why he should remain long in this country. However, if his daughter had to remain until the trial of Birchall came in 1892. No candidate will be nominated off, he would see that her interests were properly looked after. He intended taking her back to Eugland as soon as he could.

Mr. Stevenson said that his daughter was deceived by Birchall with regard to the firm at Woodstook, and that he know no work.

at Woodstock, and that she knew no more about it than did either Benwell or Pelley. He added that he was opposed to the marriage of his daughter to Birchall. He had looked up the latter's record as a young man at college, and was greatly shocked when his daughter ran away with him. From the manner in which Mr. Stevenson spoke of Birchall, it dones not look as if he will do much toward

the desense of his son-in-law.

Mr. Stevenson was driven to the Everett House, where he will remain until to-mor-row, when he will leave for Woodstock,

A NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION Formed by the Coal Miners of the Pennsyl-

vania Anthracite Region. POTTSVILLE, PA., March 22 .- A new labor union called the "Workingmen's Benevolent and Protective As ciation" was formed here to-day. Forte ne delegates representing the entire anthracite coal region in this State met in convention and organized the association and adopted resolutions:

Resolved. That we favor one organization covering the anthracite coal region by centering all organized and unorganized men into one organization to be known as the Workingmen's Benevolent and Protective Association, and Benevolent and Protective Association, and that it be an open organization.

Resolved, That the all-important eight-hour question, now prevailing and receiving consideration from all organized forces, should be uppermost in the minds of the people of the anthracite region, and that we favor its adoption as soon as practicable.

This new association is to take the place

of the old Miners' and Laborers' Amalga-mated Association, and also of the Knights of Labor. The new organization will advo-cate and encourage the principal of arbitration on a conciliatory basis, and cultivate a closer relationship between employer and

CLOSING THE SHERMAN CASE.

The District Attorney Severely Arraigns the Defendant's Conduct. BUFFALO, March 22.-Counsel began summing up in the Sherman trial this morning. Counsel for the defendant denied that any grain had been removed with the intention of committing a fraud. It had not been proven that Sherman had appropriated any money obtained from grain sold. The in-dictment was obtained, he contended,

through a misrepresentation, and no evi-

dence had been adduced to show that defendant had stolen the grain, as charged in the specific complaint.

The District Attorney in summing up for lates the ironing machine is paid from \$5 to \$7 weekly.

In the matter of prices charged customers there is very little difference between Chimes and the property of the people said the defendant was speculating in grain with other people's money. He had no right to transfer grain without warehouse receipts, and yet it had been done. Balances were forced and false slatements made. When the crash came it was discovered that the defendant had robbed the elevators of \$300,-000. Grain had been weighed over and over, and poor grain mixed with that of a better quality. Judge Lambert said that, in view of the long trial, he would not send the case to the

ury until Monday morning. CRUSHED BY MONOPOLY.

Secretary Cronemeyer Tells Why to Manu-

facture Tin Plate Means Ruln. W. C. Cronemeyer, Secretary of the American Tin Plate Association, having been quoted as saying that tin plate can be made here and sold with profit at present selling prices, was asked yesterday if he

had been quoted correctly.

He said that he had, partly, but he had gone further and stated that anyone who atempted to manufacture tin plate now would share the fate of those who, tempted by the enormous prices charged the consumer by the importers' monopoly, had built works and had made money only to lose it again when the monopoly had temporarily, but long enough, reduced the price so low that

A VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

Terrible Sufferings and Sudden Death of a Young Lady.

Milwaukee, March 22.—Miss Hulda identified with the factional struggles of the past, and whose record will have to be a struggles. Quist, the well-known hardware merchant, was found dead in bed this morning. When 17 years old Miss of Luzerne county, the commander of Rickett's Battery during the war; Harry McCormick, the well-known iron manufac-turer, of Dauphin county; ex-State Senator Young fell and broke her shoulder, and the physician gave her morphine to ease terrible pain. As a result she became addicted to the use of morphine. Her form was almost a skeleton, and both arms were found to have been punctured from shoulder to wrist by the point of the syringe, with which the fatal drug had been injected into her system.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Passenger and Freight Trains Fall to Pass

on the Same Track. PORTAGE, N. Y., March 22 .- A head and head collision occurred to-night between a passenger and a freight train on held, at which not only will a candidate for the Western New York and Pennsylvania road, about 400 feet north of Portage bridge. Engineers Warner and Stout were badly scalded. Brakemen Riley and G. Olsen and a fireman named Hughes were killed. An unknown man from Rochester had both his legs ground off and a passenger received injuries. Conductor Godfrey was badly hurt.

His Disease Was Fatal.

Albert Frazier, of Greensburg, was brought to the Mercy Hospital yesterday, suffering with an internal disease. The case was very serious, and as a last hope an operation was decided on. Drs. Dickson, Stewart and McCann performed the operation, but it was futile, Frazier dying before

Died of Pneumonin. Maria Toomey, 60 years old, died yesterday morning at Mercy Hospital from pneumonia and heart failure. She was buried yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Ceme-tery. Mrs. Toomey formerly resided in the Ninth ward, and had been an inmate of

Mercy Hospital for 11 years. Movements of Ocean Steamers Arrived at From ..Bremen. ..Liverpool. ..Hull.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Useful in all forms of Dyspepsia. Important Notice. E. Butterick & Co.'s Patterns, etc., will be at No. 27 Fifth ave. on and after April 1. A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, sole

been determined to urge the name of Hon. John Dean, President Judge of Blair county, as an available compromise candi It is not settled yet whether Judge Dear will permit his name to be used for any such

> Pittsburg Police Asked to Look Out for Two Women and a Girl. Inspector McAleese, of the First police district, last night received a telegram from the Chief of Police at Wheeling, telling him to look out for two colored women who were kidnapping a girl named Mary Gra-ham, also colored and only 14 years of age. The telegram said the trio had left Wheeling upon the 4:10 P. M. train, but no trace

> could be found of them at Pittsburg, so it is supposed they left the train at some way station.

A MAN AMONG MEN.

ALL FOR CLEVELAND Bishop Foster Tells the Methodist Ministers How to Fill Their Churches-Pennsylvania Democratic Leaders Work of the Altoona Conference-Election of Deicgries.
[APECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CARLISLE, PA., March 22.-The fourth day of the Methodist Conference opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Gray, of Dickinson's Seminary. The question of the election of delegates to the Ecumenical Council was in order, and Rev. W. A. Houck, of Bellefonte, made a motion to reconsider the decision to make nominations. This was carried and every man voted for whom he pleased. The result of the ballot was the election of Rev. Dr. Grey, of Williamsport, and Dr. B. B. Hamlin, of Altoona, as clerical, and T. S. Murray, of Clearfield, and John Patton, of Curwensville, as lay delegates. James T. Richardson, of Dickinson College: John C. Young, of Altoons, and Lyman J. John C. Young, of Altoona, and Lyman J. Mutchmore, of Dickinson College, were elected local elders. The traveling deacons made elders were Simpson B. Evans, of Lock Haven; Lorenzo D. Ott, of Shippensburg; H. A. Crasley, of Westport; R. H. Stine, of New Bloomfield; Charles A. Biddle, of Lumber City; Wm. Brill, of Birmingham; S. P. Boone, of Benton; John W. Forrest, of Liverpool; John R. Melroy, of Buckborn. The follow. Melroy, of Buckhorn. The following were elected to deacon's orders: Franklin M. Welsh, of Altoona; W. F. S. Deavor, of Nescopeck; William A. Lepley, of Muhlenberg; James E. Weeks, of Austin; James H. Morgart, of Picture Rocks, and Richard T. Whitley, that the delegates to the National conven- of York. Bishop Foster delivered an address to the

ministers who presented themselves for admission to the conference. He said that the present day offers advantages which the past did not, and the times that the men who stand in the pulpit should be able to stand a man among men. People will not go to a church if they find nothing of importance or interest there to attack them. portance or interest there to attract them. As a rule, where the preacher is a power in the pulpit the people will find it out and come to hear. The meeting this afternoon was in the interest of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society. Rev. A. W. Guyer presided and J. M. Sayford and Rev. Dr. J. M. Freeman, Secretary of the society, delivered addresses. This evening T. H. Murray, of Clearfield, lectured on the

SANE MEN IN ASYLUM.

heroism of St. Paul.

Colonel A. H. Rogers Will Comme

Crusade for Their Benefit. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 22.- The court proceedings which Colonel A. H. Rogers has instituted against the authorities of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, he declares, are only the preliminary skirmishes of a protracted campaign. He has opened field headquarters opposite the Court House, and with three or four ex-lunatics as aids-de-camp, he has mapped out a lively programme. He has discov-ered, he says, the best cure of insanity in the world—a writ of habeas corpus—and he proposes to provide it for the benefit of scores of his former associates among the inmates of the Ward's Island asylum. He was very busy to-day with his assistants who were recently discharged from the same institution, in drawing up fresh applications for writs of habeas corpus n favor of more sane men who are unlawfully deprived of their liberty.

He now had the names of 62 Ward's Island patients who he declares are sane. Those include a few who have been volun-tarily discharged, Colonel Rogers affirms, since the asylum authorities have re-ceived notice of his intention to compel their release. These are the men whom Colonel Rogers said to-day he would have produced in court this week for examination as to their sanity. Colonel Rogers says the 62 patients are inmates of but four of the 30 wards of the Institution, and he has no doubt that among all the 1,700 inmates of the asylum there are at least 400 sane men or men whose delusions are slight and perfeetly harmless.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Interesting Volumes Added to the Free Library of Allegheny City. Among the new books received at the

Allegheny Library yesterday were the fol-lowing: "Italian Character," by Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco; "Ancient Cures, Charms and Usages of Ireland," by Lady Wilde; "Myths and Folk Lore of Ireland," by Curtin; "Tintypes Taken in the Streets of New York," by Quigg; "Blue Laws, True and False," by Trumbull; "Polish Blood," by von Eschstruth; "Life Inside the Church of Rome," by the Nun of Ken-

There was also received a very valuable book of reference, Scribner's "Statistical Atlas of the United States," showing statistics of a physical and geographical nature, of the progress, population, mor-tality, education, religion, finance and com-merce of the country since the first census was taken.

RAILROADS STILL RAMPANT.

The Postoffice and Schenley Park Road Produces Some Archives. W. G. McCandless, President, and J. W. Breen, Secretary of the Postoffice and Schenley Park Passenger Railway Com-pany, yesterday filed in the Recorder's office copies of minutes of meetings of the company, at which extensions of their line company, at which extensions of their line was resolved upon. The extensions are:
First—Beginning at the corner of Hill street and Fourth avenue, along Hill street to Third avenue, to Ross street, to place of beginning. Second—Beginning at the corner of Wyandotte and Soho streets, along Soho street to Wadworth street, to Robinson street, to Allequippa street, to the place of beginning.
Third—Beginning at the corner of Locust and Van Braam streets, along Locust street to Gist street, to Ann street, to the place of beginning.

Gist street, to Ann street, to the place of begi Fourth-Beginning at the corner of De Sott and Terrace streets, along Terrace to Boquet, to the terminus of the Squirrel Hill Railway, to

SOME PETTY SHOPLIFTING.

Two Young Men Arrested on the Charge ir a Smithfield Street Store. Bone Cornblaum and Julius Stamm. pair of 18-year-old boys, were lodged in the

the delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention of 1892, in order to have Cleveland delegates elected. Central station last night, on a complaint made by Kaufmann Bros, that they had stolen some goods. Stamm, it seems, had been employed in the store, and it is charged managed with the help of Cornblaum to get Judge John Dean, of Blair County, Suggested away with several handkerchiefs, neckties and other goods. An information will probably be lodged ALTOONA, PA., March 22 .- Owing to the against the boys to-morrow morning by the firm. The amount of booty found upon bitterness of the fight for the Republican the youths was very small and its ownership nomination for Governor, which, it is feared,

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Southeide Man Gets in Jail for the Sake of a Hundred Dollars. Joseph E. Murphy was arrested on Friday night by Constable Lindner, of Alderman McGarey's office, on a warrant sworn

out by H. J. Schneider, of the publishing firm of Schneider & Mingler, charging him with larceny by bailee. The prosecutor is one of the firm who are the publishers of the Southside News, and alleges that Murphy, who was employed by them for a long time as collector, appropriated to his own use money collected to the amount of almost \$100.

About 35 Cents on the Dollar. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 .- The report of experts was received to-day by the committee representing the creditors of ENDING THE SURPLUS.

Sherman Attacks a Public Building Bill as Extravagant, Thus

CAUSING QUITE A DISCUSSION. The Measure Passed, Notwithstanding the

Strong Objections.

BAYNE AND THE DUTY ON TIN PLATE. He Answers the Arguments of Hostile Canned Goods

Manufacturers.

A bill appropriating \$300,000 for a public

building at San Diego, Cal., caused a lively

debate in the Senate yesterday. Sherman asked those behind the scheme some very pointed questions, but the measure was finally passed. WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the Senate o-day the first bill reached was the one appropriating \$300,000 for a public building at San Diego, Cal. Mr. Sherman suggested that that was rather a large appropriation for a public building in San Diego.

large appropriation he would like to know There was a general complaint, he said, in the press of the country that appropriations for public buildings were exorbitant and extravagant, and that provision was made for public buildings where they were not needed. The Senate was now considering one of these bills, and the chairman of the committee which reported it had very curtly replied to him that if he referred to the report he could satisfy himself. He respectfully submitted that Senators were entitled to information on a matter of pub-lic importance before they were called upon to vote a large sum of \$300,000 for building in San Diego.

HE WANTED TO KNOW. He therefore repeated his request for

formation as to the number of places in Cal-ifornia for which public buildings had been provided at the present session and the amount for each. Mr. Stanford said that he was not able to bear in mind what appropriations had been made, and he had there-fore referred the Senator from Ohio to the report. If the Senator wanted a detailed report, he (Mr. Stanford) would furnish it to him, but he could not do so from memory. Mr. Sherman said that all he desired was to have some general rule applied to public buildings. There were three or four public buildings asked for in the State of Ohio, but he thought that \$100,000 was the largest appropriation allowed for them in such owns as Dayton and Springfield. wanted to see what might be called "a fair divide" and that the same rule should be applied by the committee in these cases. Mr. Spooner, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, said that the propriety of the appropriation for San Diego was not affected by appropriations for other places in California. The Senator from California (Mr. Stanford) had brought the attention of the committee to facts which he could not now recall in detail; and had satisfied the committee that the appropriation for San Diego, a place rapidly growing in importance, was not too large.

BEYOND EASTERN COMPREHENSION. Mr. Platt spoke of the recent remarkable growth of San Diego and other towns in Southern California, which Eastern men could hardly comprehend. Senators might as well understand that this was a great country, and that it had great needs. St Diego was a very important place. Its b San iness was increasing rapidly. In regard to many of the growing Western town buildings had been appropriated for but before the buildings were completed they were found to be entirely inadequate. He instanced Los Angeles as a case of that kind, and said that Southern California had so grown in population since the last apportionment that Mr. Vandever, its representa tive in the House, now represented a constit-uency of about 500,000. San Diego had now a population of from 35,000 to 40,000, and if it increased in the same ratio for the next ten years the building provided for in the bill would not be large enough.

Mr. Spooner said that the bill as intro duced provided for an appropriation of only \$200,000; that he had referred the mat-

ter to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and that that official had recom-mended an appropriation of \$500,000. A GROWING COMMUNITY.

Mr. Morgan said six years ago San Diego had not more than 4,000 inhabitants, while now it had 35,000 or 40,000. It was a remarkable instance of the expansion of American enterprise and industry. Its houses were on a magnificent scale, and the city surrounding the beautiful harbor was som cite the pride of Americans. Its harborno only admitted the very largest ships and

steamers on the Pacific, but it was perfectly Mr. Ingalls said that there was a vague impression—not very vague, either, but a very definite impression—in the public mind, and which he had derived from reading the newspapers, that appropriations in the river and harbor bill and in bills for public buildings, went by favor, like oscu-lation, and that, in various instances, large appropriations had been made for which there was no appparent justification. Pub-lic attention had been called repeatedly to the fact that after the foreign bus Senate was over the session had been con-tinued with far less than a quorum present that bills had been taken up nem con, read formally and hastily, and passed without the reports being read and without the slightest discussion, and that millions and millions in appropriations had been piled up without any reason being given why the

bills should have been passed

AN INSTRUCTIVE DEBATE. The debate to-day had been instructive and advantageous. It justified the action of the committee on the pending bill, which, without the explanation given, would have gone into the same category as those which had preceded it. He believed that the Government of the United States ought never to be a tenant for the premises it occupies, but that, wherever there was Government occupation there should be Government ownership. It would be (he said) an object lessor in patriotism, for in every town and village in the Republic there was a place (large of small) from which every day the flag of the Republic should fly, as an indication that there was the visible presence and majesty and power of the Government.

He had been always in favor of liberal

appropriations for public buildings, and should be glad to support a measure that would provide for a postoffice building wherever the Government had occasion to hire a building. He condemned, however, the practice that had grown up of extravaand costliness in public buildings, and cited, as models of appropriateness, the buildings for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the Pension Bureau and for the National Museum. At the close of the discussion the bill was

TO INVESTIGATE ALCOHOL. 4 Committee to be Appointed by Harrison

for That Purpose. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The House

Committee on Alcohol Liquor Traffic has authorized a favorable report on a bill providing for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic. It provides that this commission shall consist of five persons, to be appointed by the President, Bello & Co., private banking firm, which failed recently. The report placed the liabilities at \$486,000, and the assets at \$131,000.

and who shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but for not more than two years. The commission shall investigate the alcoholic, fermented and vin-ous liquor trade in all its phases, its relation to revenue and taxation, its effect upon labor, agriculture, manufacturing and other industries, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, its effects on the different nationalities and races, and on the general welfare of the people, and also to inquire into the practical results of license, prohibitory legislation, and the various methods of restraint and taxation relied upon for the prevention of intemperance in the several States and Ter-

ritories of the Union and in the District of Columbia.

It is provided that all of the commissioners shall not belong to the same politi-cal party, and shall receive a salary of \$2,000 a year with per diem expenses.

SILENCED BY BAYNE.

Objections of Canned Goods Manufacturer to an Increased Duty on Tin Plate-The Pertinent Question of

Congressman Dingley. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- A. K. Shriver, . N. Nunsen and R. T. Smith, of the Balimore Canned Goods Exchange; T. L. Bunting, of the New York Canned Goods Asso ciation, and S. G. Curtice, of Rochester, made argument before the Ways and Means He had been there a short time ago, and it Committee to-day in opposition to the proposition contained in the tariff bill to increase was then a comparatively small place. If there was any special reason for such a by three-fourths of a cent a pound the duty on tin plate. They contended that one-half of the price they received for their goods was made up of the cost of the can, and the present tax amounted to a tax of ten per ent upon the tomatoes and corn nacked. The canners of this country consumed about \$12,000,000 worth of tin plate per annum, and the tax upon it was paid almost entirely

by the poor people.

Mr. Dingley wanted to know if the same thing was not true of the tax imposed upon imported canned goods, to which the packers replied that they would be perfectly willing to have the duty removed on canned

goods if they were given free tin.

Mr. Bayne said that in the course of a year and a half the mills of this country would be producing all the tin plate needed for domestic consumption, and at a price that would compare favorably with the present price paid for imported tin plate. Thirty thousand men would also be given employment and the country would save the \$20,000,000 now sent away to pay for English tin. This statement was received with incredulity by the packers, who said, however, that if they could be assured that this result would follow they would have nothing more to say.

WANTED HIS TICKET.

He Would Rather Get to Kansas City Than

Get a Sack of Watches. A case of paralyzed drunk was arrested last evening in the vicinity of Mercy Hospital, and the utmost eloquence he could command when interrogated by Inspector McAleese was that his name was P. J. Harris and he represented a jewelry store of Philadelphia. He had an idea that he had a satchel somewhere with 18 gold watches in it, and was confident that he had several

tickets, one of which was from Philadelphia to Kansas City.

He expressed a good deal more solicitude for the safety of the ticket to Kansas City than for the \$1,800 worth of gold watches, and Inspector McAleese, remembering that a jewelry robbery had taken place within a week in Philadelphia, decided on detaining Mr. Harris until further investigations could be made. The account of the man himself representing himself as the traveler for a first-class jewelry store did not accord with the variegated style of clothing he wore, which included a first-class overcoat with

FOR EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

St. Louis Railrond Men Will Make Their Demand on May 1. OFFICIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ST. LOUIS, March 22.-It is stated here that a demand will be made by all railroad employes for eight hours' work after May 1. The switchmen have determined on a demand for eight hours' work, to be sprung on May 1. The men af-fected will be all those in St. Louis yards, and in all yards of all lines leading out of St. Louis. The four orders, it is said, will stick together. These orders are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad

Association and the Brotherhood of Brake-The O. R. C. S., as they are termed, are not in. This is the order of railway conductors, an old organization of 12 years, which is claimed to be hand-in-glove with railroad managers, and which recently contained nearly every superintendent, dis-

Conductors, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid

HIGH WATER AT CINCINNATL.

The Flood Likely to Cut Off the City's Rail road Connections. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CINCINNATI, March 22,-The river has been steadily rising here for several days. For two days it has rained almost continually at all upriver points. This morning "Rat Row," along the river grade, was in the water. The banks all along the city are full and a few feet more of a rise will force the wholesale men in the bottoms to move nto the upper floors.

It will not take much more water either

such a stage of water is a probability. 'Squire Berlin Critically Ill. The well-known 'Squire Berlin, father of he warden of the county jail, is lying in a critical condition at his home at 140 Franks-town avenue. His sons were called to his minutes later, and the watch was found in e last night, and it is hardly exected that he will survive.

Glass House Boys Strike. The boys employed in Agnew & Co.' plass works, at Hulton, struck for a 5 per cent raise yesterday. They were granted their demands inside of three hours.

Can't Live Much Longer. Bishop O'Connor suffered a slight relapse on Friday night, and the Mercy Hospital uthorities last night thought his condition

xtremely critical.

THE WEATHER.

For Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, rain or enow, followed by colder, clearing weather, northwesterly winds; fair on

For Ohio, fair weather, northwesterly winds, lower temperature. PITTSBURG, March 22, 1860. The United States Signal Service officeria

Monday.

this city furnishes the following: 1:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

A JEALOUS RED MAN

Shoots His Sweetheart Because She Wedded Another, Sends

A BULLET THROUGH HIS RIVAL

Ends His Own Life. WEIRD DEATH DANCE OF THE SIOUX.

And Then Kills His Faithful Pony and

The Excitement Over the Triple Tragedy May Cause

Serious Trouble. At the Standing Rock agency of the

Sioux an Indian killed a squaw because

she had married a rival. He then killed

her husband, his pony and himself. At the

death dance which followed another Indian was stabbed. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAK., March 22 .- One of the most famous Indian warriors of the Devil's Lake Agency is known as No Water. He was a powerful fellow, with flashing eyes and long hair, which he used to braid with cigar ribb ons and let hang down his cheeks. Two years

name of Julia, who was the daughter of Irish Mike, a half-breed. No Water was already married, according to the Sioux custom, and his lodge was blessed wth several children, but when the daughter of the half-breed met him at the last full-moon dance she fell desperately in love with the buck and the next day she consented to marry him. The newlywedded couple, accompanied by the warrior's first wife and children, started for their home on last Wednesday night. They crossed the river just above the agency for the purpose of getting an early start from Winona the following morning.

ago he became enamored of a squaw of the

ANOTHER DUSKY LOVER.

They were followed by a shiftless Indian rom the agency, known as Horn Cloud, who tried to persuade Julia to return to the agency and wed him. But the young girl refused to leave her lover. Horn Cloud, who is a young buck and one of the most skillful shots with the Winchester at the agency, pretended to start for home, and as he parted with Julia he said: "Well, shake hands before we part for good."

He seized her hand, kissed it and as she

turned to go in the tepee, where No Water was smoking his pipe, he fired at her with a rifle which he had skilfully concealed in the sage grass. The bullet struck Julia in the back and she fell upon the ground a corpse. As she toppled in front of the tepee the enraged lover fired again. This time the bullet pierced the squaw's arm and shat-tered the bones. Horn Cloud was now a demon. With a Sioux yell he turned his rifle upon his pony, which he killed with a single shot.

KILLED HIS RIVAL, TOO.

No Water, knowing the desperation of his rival, took to the woods, but before he could rival, took to the woods, but before he could get to cover, a bullet from Horn Cloud's rifle pierced him in the back and he fell over dead. Sweet Grass, a sub-chief at the agency, tried to knock the rifle from Horn Cloud's hands, and was himself wounded in the leg. The chief fell upon the ground and lay there while the crazy murderer dashed through the sage brush and grease wood to the spot where No Water had fallen. Then he fired another bullet into the prostrate warrior, who was bullet into the prostrate warrior, who was

already stone dead. Satisfied that he had slain his sweetheart and her busband, the Sioux, stripping him-self of his buckskin shirt and head dress, rushed into the lodge of Iron Frog and turned his rifle upon himself. He fired three times at his breast, The first bullet struck his collar bone and glanced off, passing through the tent. The second bullet and knocking out several teeth. The third ball entered the warrior's breast and he tell

into the supper fire which was burning in the tepee.

CREATED A PANIC. The shooting created a panic in the agency and before anybody dared venture into Iron Frog's tent the murderer and suicide had been burned from his shoulders to his breast. Bucks from Two Bears' camp bore the bodies to the agency house, where they now dance about the bodies. Fires were kindled outside the tepee and all through the night the Sioux, led by Yellow Hawk, Big Eagle, Crow Dog and Iron Frog, shouted and

danced in the most weird fashion. During the orgie Yellow Feather, a Sioux, was stabbed in the throat by a buck whose name is unknown. This murder is supposed to be the outgrowth of some petty jealousy which has been existing in the agency for some time. The relatives of No Water threaten to go on the warpath against the family of Horn Cloud, and Irish Mike who was absent at the time of the tragedy, will doubtless seek revenge. Julia No Water and Horn Cloud were buried to-day. All the Indians at the agency were present and to-night the redskins are turbulent and threatening to attack the whites, who were in no way responsible for the tragedy of Wednesday.

HELD BY THE ENEMY.

The Victim and the Victimizer Both in the

Hands of the Police. James Anderson made the night hideous with howls for help about 11 P. M. yesterday and when Captain Henry Unterbaum and Officer James Burke arrived at Seco avenue and Try streets, the scene of the disturbance, Mr. Anderson said two men had been holding him up and taken some money and a silver watch. Captain Unterbaum captured a man, who gave his name as Martin Carroll, a few

his possession, the other man escaping. Both Anderson and Carroll were held in Central station, the former as a witness.

A BATTLE BETWEEN WHALES. The Marine Conflict Witnessed by the Mate

of a Schooner. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. PHILADELHIA, March 22.-The schooner H. G. Ely, of this city, George Moore, of Delaware, master, arrived to-day with a cargo of lumber from North Carolina. Mate John Bennet re-ported that when in Chesapeake Bay, off Point No Point, that two whales were seen first on the port bow, distant about a quarter of a mile, lashing the water into foam. As the vessel drew nearer the cetaceans it was seen that one was about 30 feet in length, the other a little larger, and that they were engaged in deadly combat. The whales would rush at each other, sometimes striking with their huge square heads, but oftener dodging the allows, and the smaller seemed to have the best of it.

They sounded often, but as often came again to the surface, throwing the water 15 or 29 feet into the air from their blow holes. When they would come together the blows would sound like the fall of a pile driver, only not so clear, and the thrashing of their tails threw the water masthead high. The crew of the Ely watched the combat for nearly half an hour, during which the larger whale was steadily driven toward the shore. drew nearer the cetaceans it was seen that one

Secured Practice Grounds. The new local club has secured the use of the East End Athletics' grounds until Exposition Park is ready. This will enable the players to

get daily practice in playing. As soon as the weather permits the players will go out to the East End. THE members of the new Brooklyn Association team reported for duty yesterday. Manager Kennedy met the following players at the Grand Central Hotel: Respechager, Lynch, Bowes, Powers, Gerhardt, Pitz and O'Brien, Messrs, McCullough, Toole, Toy, Dalley, Fennelly, Sweeney.

FRANK McHugh is willing to fight Tommie Miller at 116 pounds.