REED WANTS TO RUSH

All the Party Legislation Through Congress and Adjourn.

SENATORS OPPOSE THE SCHEME.

They Believe the Next House Will be Democratic, and Are Eager

TO MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

September Will Probably Find the Statesmen Still in Their Seats.

Speaker Reed thinks that all legislation should be rushed, and that Congress should adjourn about June 1. Many Republican Senators, however, believe that the session should be prolonged, and that the party should make every possible use of the present majority in both branches. Senator Hoar names September 1 as a probable date for stopping the wheels.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Hoar has expressed the opinion that Congress will be in session until about the 1st of September. Speaker Reed sees no reason why an adjournment cannot be had by the 1st of June. These two opinions represent fairly the difference between the views of the Senators and the members of the House.

As soon as Speaker Reed had secured the adoption of the new House rules he started in to use them for all they were worth in an attempt to rush through legislation at a break-neck pace. Being able to count a quorum whenever he sees fit, the Speaker, with the aid of the few Republicans who control matters in the House, is able to break down all opposition and enact legislation at will.

HIS IDEA OF POPULARITY.

Mr. Reed is of the opinion that the most popular thing this Congress can do is to put through the several measures that have the indorsement of the party and the people, adjourn as soon as possible and go home. An understanding has been arrived at between the leaders of the House on this programme, and an attempt is being made to carry it out.

A different feeling prevails in the Senate, however, and that body will present serious opposition to the programme of the House. A group of Senators were discussing the situation to-day, and one of them spoke of the evident desire of Speaker Reed and his colleagues to force an early adjournment.

This Senator, who is one of the few Republican leaders of the body, said that he did not agree with Mr. Reed, but thought that the Republicans had better stay here and enact legislation so long as they had things all their own way. The Senator then went on to express the opinion that the next House of Representatives would surely be Democratic and that the best thing for the Republicans to do is to remain here and make hay while the sun shines.

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY.

There are a great many important schemes of legislation to which the party has repeatedly given its endorsement, and which would never be enacted into laws if the Democrats would get a majority in both houses. The Senators for the most part agree with him, and within the past few days informal conferences have been held at which the question of final adjournment has been discussed. The prevailing opinion of the Republican Senators is that they should make haste slowly and enact into laws all the proposed measures to which they have given their allegiance in order to have a platform of their own making on which to go before the country in the coming elections.

The knowledge that this informal decision had been arrived at among the Senators probably has much to do with Senators' prediction that the dog days will have come and gone before the first session of the Fifty-first Congress is adjourned.

THE SILVER DISPUTE.

No Signs of an Agreement Yet Between the Warring Factions—Secretary Windom and the Western Men Are Equally Obstinate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate Republican Silver Committee held a meeting this morning, at which Secretary Windom was present and expressed his views. He said the reason for his advocating the redemption in bullion of the certificates issued for the purchase of bullion was that it would make the certificates more valuable. To require their redemption in silver dollars would be, in his opinion, to discredit them, while to require their redemption in gold coin might seriously embarrass the Government. He insisted that there are only two ways in which the credit of the Government can be protected in the issue of the large number of Treasury notes contemplated. One is by the bullion redemption plan proposed in his bill, and the other is by authorizing the sale of bonds to provide a gold reserve when it becomes necessary to redeem them.

The latter policy he believed to be wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, and hence there is no other means of protection than the bullion redemption proposition. He said he deemed this feature absolutely essential in protecting the credit of the country, and that he would feel it his duty to oppose any measure that gave the holder of the certificate the option on the currency in which it should be redeemed.

After the Secretary had given his views upon the bill and the basis for them, a discussion rather desultory in its nature took place upon the subject of the sufficiency of the circulation. Secretary Windom had stated to the committee that the total circulation was 1,426,000,000—an average of $21 70 per capita on a basis of 65,000,000 population. Actually, however, this sum was subject to distribution by the several amounts that are tied up in various ways as reserves, held for redemption of notes, etc., so that the per capita amount of circulation was considerably less than $21 70. The Secretary agreed with the Senators, as he had with the Representatives, that an addition to the circulation was necessary, but in the conference to-day no definite sum was named by any one.

Some of the committee were in favor of conceding the point insisted on by the Secretary—that of making the certificates redeemable in bullion, but to this the silver men say they will not agree under any circumstances. They say that they will not consent to give the transaction the nature of a mere barter in merchandise. There is also a difference of opinion among the committeemen upon the proposition to make the purchase certificates legal tender. The silver men, who advocate this, say that, based upon actual purchases of bullion, as they will be, the certificates would have a greater value behind them than do the 346,000,000 greenbacks, for the redemption of which but 100,000,000 in gold is provided.

THE FIGHT FOR THE FAIR.

Hard Work to Induce the Senate to Consider the Subject at All.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To-day, on motion of Mr. Plumb, the Senate voted to take up for consideration the Senate bill to forfeit certain lands. Mr. Dolph moved to proceed to executive business.

Mr. Hawley—I have given notice two or three times that I would call up the bill concerning the International Exposition. I am bound to press it, because it is simply justice to the people of Chicago, who are waiting anxiously to begin work, and not only justice to them, but to the manufacturers and others who may contemplate exhibiting there—foreigners as well as Americans. I am instructed by the committee, and am under constant pressure to call it up. I have applied privately to the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb), and I do so now to allow his bill to lie over until the Senate can consider this exhibition bill.

After a short debate Mr. Dolph's motion prevailed and the Senate went into executive session. Later, however, on motion of Mr. Hawley, the Senate took up and agreed to consider immediately after the morning business, on Monday next, the House bill to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago.

PLEADED FOR HER SON.

A Humane Society Official Finds a Strange Family Affair in Allegheny.

Agent Berryman, of the Humane Society, yesterday investigated a complaint against a young man named John Davis, of Nunnery Hill, Allegheny, who was accused of breaking three of his mother's ribs on Thursday. Mr. Berryman was somewhat surprised, on reaching the place, to find that Mrs. Davis is a white woman with a colored son, about 30 years of age, who did the beating.

Mrs. Davis, who is now 63 years of age, said that in 1840 she was the wife of Frank Hopkins, a prosperous riverman, who was drowned, leaving her with a little boy, John, now a farmer out the Perrysville road. She sent the child up the Monongahela river and set about to earn a living. She did not succeed as well as desired, and says that after ten years of heart-sickening struggle she married Thomas Davis, a colored man, with whom she still lives.

The one child of this marriage is John, the son who attacked his mother on Thursday. The old woman said that her son was a little intoxicated, but that he only pushed her against a bed. She begged the humane agent not to prosecute him, as he is a good boy and the only support of herself and her husband, now 74 years of age and unable to work. Her request will be complied with.

FAIR, FLEETING AND FICKLE.

The Missing Jennie Penman in Love With More Than One.

Apropos of the Penman-Gray elopement, an interview was yesterday obtained with Mrs. Elsie Normicutt, a cousin and confidante of the vanished Jennie Penman. Mrs. Normicutt has also been the heroine of an elopement. In 1887 she fled with John Normicutt to East Liverpool, O., and was married. Since then she has been living on Pius street. Jennie Penman and young Gray often met at her house, and she encouraged them to elope. She says that Jennie was fond of young Gray, but often deplored that he was only 18 years old. Mrs. Normicutt thinks that Jennie was somewhat fickle in her love affairs. She was rather fond of a certain railway employe at the Union depot, who formerly lived on the Southside, and, according to Mrs. Normicutt, it is not improbable that she may have eloped with this man instead of with Gray.

Upon inquiry at the residence of the Penmans last evening, it was found that the young lady had not written home or communicated with her friends. Miss Ackerman, the pretty friend of Jennie's, who has been quoted in the case, said last night to a DISPATCH reporter: "I have heard nothing from Jennie. My sister pretended that she had received a letter, but she was only guying a couple of reporters."

TROTTING OUT A THIRD MAN.

Ex-District Attorney Porter Mentioned for Congress by His Friends.

The Congressional situation in the Allegheny district is getting decidedly interesting. Mr. Shiras' friends are hard at work for him, and the duet has been suddenly changed into a trio by the appearance of W. D. Porter, Esq., upon the stage of action. Mr. Porter is not only ex-District Attorney, with all the glamor pertaining thereto, but he is at present Chairman of the Republican County Committee—a very useful appendage, both personally and politically.

Mr. Porter's friends are so very assiduous in their efforts to create a boom that it is assumed that "Dave" will duly shunt his dicer into the political ring. He is known to have entertained a Congressional aspiration for some time, and the chance of their being an open fight for delegates is thought to operate to the benefit of any third gentleman who is on political hustling bent. An authoritative announcement of his candidacy is expected at any time, and Northside leaders are in high glee at the pleasant prospects opened up by the mere fact of three men being actively in the field.

WHERE LAWRENCEVILLE WANTS IT.

A Meeting to Decide Where the Carnegie Library is to be Located.

There was another meeting last night of the citizens of Lawrenceville to adopt the best means of recommending the most suitable location for the Carnegie Branch Library. Mr. J. S. Seaman presided and stated that he belived the former committee of five should be increased. Upon this suggestion the names of William Price, George W. Irwin and James Scott were added to it.

Instructions were given to the committee to draw up further resolutions advising the location of the Lawrenceville library to be situated between the arsenal and the seminary and to be on Butler street. A map of the district is to prepared showing the location of the schools and mills, and to contain data with reference to the number of school children, millmen, general population and vacant lots or buildings that could be utilized for library purposes. A meeting will be held next Friday to hear the report of the committee. If it is satisfactory, it will be forwarded to Mr. Carnegie and a copy given to the Library Commission.

LOCAL ITEMS, LIMITED.

Incidents of a Day in Two Cities Condensed for Ready Reading.

MISS LATHROP, a missionary to India, will address a meeting to be held Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. chapel. The Woman's Union Missionary Society, which Miss Lathrop represents, is composed of representatives of all the churches and does undenominational work.

MICHAEL ROCK was yesterday committed to jail for a hearing on Monday, before Alderman Moore, on a serious charge, preferred by Bergeman Jordan. Susan Jordan was also committed for a hearing on a similar charge, before the same magistrate, made by James Williams.

MATTHEW COLEMAN and his wife Alice were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct, and locked up in the Twenty-eighth ward station. They reside near the foot of South Eighth street.

JOHN SULLIVAN, a man of about 30 years, was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing on next Tuesday, before Alderman Gripp, on a serious charge, made by Mary Donan, a 14-year-old girl, of Boston street.

AN alarm from box 231 last evening was caused by a small fire in a frame house owned by Alderman Carlisle, on Neville street. The fire was extinguished before the fire department arrived. No damage.

A STILL alarm was sent to Engine Company No. 4 yesterday afternoon, for a small fire in the storeroom of J. P. Stein, at No. 446 Fifth avenue, which was extinguished with a Babcock, with slight damage.

EX-PRESIDENT CAMPBELL, of the Window Glass Workers' Association, is home from Washington. He says if the tariff bill passes it will mean an increase of 10 per cent in wages for the workers.

The annexation of Reserve township, as the Fourteenth ward of Allegheny, will be considered by a special committee of Councils, Monday night.

THE Elba Iron Works, Second avenue, were compelled to close down yesterday, on account of a breaking of a cogwheel on the main shaft.

THE roof of Mrs. Irwin's house, 268 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, took fire early last evening from a defective flue. It was easily put out.

CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

A Peculiar Accident at Cunningham's Glass Factory — Railroads Keep Up Their Record—The Mishaps of a Day Reported Briefly.

Edward Cross, an employe of D. O. Cunningham's window glass factory, at South Twenty-first and Jane streets, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon that may make him a cripple for life. Cross' occupation is what is known as "tending boy" or gatherer, and at the time of his mishap had just carried some glass rollers from the factory and was in the act of opening one of them. The glass did not crack readily, and Cross struck the upper side of the cylinder with the palm of his hand. The blow, instead of opening the roller, broke it, allowing his hand to drop into the hole made by the blow. Cross' hand was almost severed from his wrist, the muscles and arteries being cut. His life was endangered by the enormous loss of blood before the assistance of a physician could be secured.

Some employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad brought a man who was severely injured to the West Penn Hospital last night. They said that he had been found laying near a track at Irwin station about 6 o'clock and apparently had been struck by a train. His head was terribly cut and he was suffering from severe internal injuries.

John Wilson, a puddler employed at the Keystone mill, had his face and breast badly burnt by a flash of natural gas from his furnace yesterday morning.

Daniel Frazier, an employe on the West Penn road, had his leg crushed while coupling cars at the yards last night.

Mrs. Lizzie Carson, an old lady living on Gum street, fell down a flight of stairs leading from the porch into the back yard yesterday morning, injuring her back and cutting an ugly gash on her right cheek.

RIVERMEN WELL PLEASED.

The Appropriation to Purchase Lock No. 1 Satisfies Them.

The appropriation of $162,000 contained in the proposed river and harbor bill for the purchase of Lock No. 1 has caused some excitement among those interested in the Monongahela Navigation Company. Several of the directors were seen yesterday, but without exception refused to be quoted in regard to the matter, fearing that any statement at the present time might have a prejudicial effect.

The rivermen are jubilant, looking upon the item of appropriation as a favorable expression of the Government's attitude upon the matter, and regard it as an indication that the Government will prosecute the policy of absorbing the entire slackwater system. Captain Dravo, who made a strong argument in favor of the acquisition by the Government of the slackwater system, before the Rivers and Harbors Committee, is particularly jubilant over the practical evidence of the strength of his plea for free rivers. In some quarters disappointment is manifested because only one lock is considered, but the general concession is that the appropriation is a move in the right direction and from the proper starting point.

A CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Detective Robinson Tells Terrible Tales About the Birmingham Prison.

Detective Robinson last night returned from Birmingham, Ala., with George Neipel, who is wanted here for robbing boarding houses on Twenty-fifth street. He also brought back with him nearly all of the stolen property. "The man was actually glad to see me," said the detective, last night. "He was locked up in the Birmingham prison, in a little cell, with hardly any ventilation and no light. The man was willing to go anywhere so he could get out of that place. They had regarded him there as a dangerous man, and would not allow him to even come out of his cell. The place was crowded with negroes and whites, and the stench was horrible.

"When I was leaving, one of the prisoners gave me his name and asked me to notify the Cincinnati officials where he was. He said he was wanted there for a crime, and he would rather stand a trial than be kept any longer in the Birmingham prison."

A STRIKE AT THE REPUBLIC.

How a New Innovation Secured Six Days' Work for Five Days' Pay.

A disagreement between the heaters and laborers in the plate mill of the Republic Iron Works caused a strike yesterday. On Thursday the heaters put into execution a plan to reduce the number of working days from six to five. The way they proposed to accomplish this was by increasing the number and size of the "piles" to a heat. By the daily increase in the number of piles of iron used they proposed to accomplish six days' work in five.

The laborers who pile the iron and who work by the day kicked. The innovation not only added to their work in labor and hours, but deprived them of their six days' wages. When the plan was adopted on Thursday they protested and notified the heaters that they would refuse to work unless their pay per day was relatively increased to compensate for the loss of one day's work. They refused to go to work yesterday, and the plate mill was idle.

PUDDLERS WANT SIX DOLLARS.

It is Said They Will Recommend an Increase at the Convention.

The programme for the next convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is in the hands of the printer, and will be mailed next week to the sublodges. The programme will contain all the suggestions received from members of the organization in regard to the changes they wish made in the scale.

The most important recommendation comes from the puddlers. A great many of the men, it is said, will ask the convention to change the scale for puddling from $5 50 to $6 per ton. The old trouble of the roughers and catchers with the rollers will also take up considerable time at the convention.

The bar mill of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, at Tenth street, on the Southside, has closed down on account of a lack of orders. The mill will probably start up next week.

A WATCHMAN CHASED.

East End Policemen Run a Supposed Desperado Over an Embankment.

A contractor had employed Joseph Gust to act as watchman over some new buildings he was erecting in the East End. Early yesterday morning two of "the finest" in Inspector Whitehouse's district discovered the man and took him for a suspicious character. As the officers advanced the man ran away. The officers gave chase.

Soon the man dropped a revolver, and a little later his coat. Then he completed the scene by dropping over a high bank. The officers gathered him up and cared for his bruises, while the man explained. He will be sufficiently recovered in a few days to play watchman again.

Charles Turbet May Die.

Charles Turbet, of No. 366 Wylie avenue, who attempted suicide on Thursday night by shooting himself in the left breast, was very low last night, and it was thought he could hardly live until morning.

The Decision Not Given Out.

The decision in the case of W. F. Cook, of the Anti-Oleo Association, against W. F. Scott for violating the sumptuary laws, was held over by Alderman Gripp, yesterday, but will probably be given to-day.

A Victim of the New Rule.

Daniel McClawrey was locked up in the Twelfth ward station house last night for conducting a speak-easy on Sixteenth street.

KING'S GUILT FIXED.

A Verdict of Guilty Against the Ex-Prefect of the Blind Asylum,

THE JURY AGREEING IN AN HOUR.

All the Essential Points of Young Gains' Story Uncontradicted.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL REFUSED,

Though New Testimony is Adduced and the Sentence Deferred.

The trial of Prefect King, of the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, ended yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty. Steps were taken looking toward a new trial.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Harry W. King, the ex-prefect of the Blind Institution, was to-day convicted of the charges of criminal immorality, which were preferred against him by the inmates of the school, and was sent to prison to await the sentence of Judge Hare. To-day's session of the court was opened by the charge of Judge Hare to the jury, the arguments having been finished on Thursday. After outlining the circumstances in the case, the Judge confined his remarks to the power of the jury to convict King upon the testimony of the boy Gains, who makes the accusation.

The circumstances of the case, he said, were of an order that there should be enough in the testimony of the one person who makes the charge to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a crime, and that the defendant was guilty of having committed it.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

The jury, however, should have corroboration for this testimony, continued the judge, and the only way such charges could be corroborated was the proving of the credibility of a witness and also of the circumstances of the case. In neither of these points had Gains' story been contradicted, except by the accused, and it seemed to him that Gains' story had been corroborated by the other witnesses. In conclusion, he referred to the testimony given by the defendant, and the points raised by his counsel, and said that it was for the jury to decide whether the story of Gains was credible in the light of the other evidence and the denial of the defendant.

The jury was out for about an hour. Upon their return they gave a verdict of guilty, the decision being unanimous, although one juryman made a recommendation for mercy.

NEW EVIDENCE ADDUCED.

The lawyers for the defense made a motion for a new trial, but it was refused by the Judge, as they could present no legal reasons for another hearing of the case. The sentence was deferred. Before the Court dismissed the case a number of the blind witnesses were given a hearing concerning the convicted man's bad character, in corroboration of the evidence already given. In order to counteract the force of this new evidence, and in order to show reasons for a new trial, the counsel of the defense asked to be given time to produce witnesses to prove the good character of King.

Judge Hare gave the lawyers until next Friday to produce witnesses.

HE HAD A GIRL IN PITTSBURG

But the Excuse Won't Keep James Bieber From the Penitentiary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—James Bieber pleaded guilty to-day in the General Sessions to stealing $150 worth of jewelry from the trunk of Eugene Gerlach, a fellow lodger, at 303 East Seventy-third street, on February 26. Bieber fled to Pittsburg, and was brought back on an requisition warrant. "Your honor," said Lawyer Berlinger, "my client is an unfortunate man. When he stole these articles he was in love with a girl in Pittsburg and wanted money to go there and meet her."

"Pshaw," interposed Recorder Smyth, who is not sentimental, "don't tell me anything so nonsensical. We had, substantially, the same rubbish told us to-day in another case where the defendant, a married man, said that he received $28 from the young woman he robbed, to buy tickets for an elopement to Canada.

"He concluded, he said, to spurn the temptress, and remain with his wife and child. But he did not return the money. Instead, he bought an $18 watch for himself and gave the rest of the money to his family. Your client will be thoroughly cured of his kind of heart disease where I am going to send him. I sentence you, Bieber, to State prison for two years and six months.

STILL WAITING A REPLY.

Mr. Carnegie Has Not Yet Answered the Request for a Conference.

No reply was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in regard to the proposed conference between him and the Library Committee. When John S. Lambie was seen yesterday, he said: "Mr. Carnegie did not leave Washington until this morning, and therefore could not get the telegram until late this afternoon. With the immense business interests he has it would be impossible for him to fix a date for a conference at once. There will be a conference, however, and beside that Mr. Carnegie's offer will be accepted on some terms. The thing is too big to lose, and the man who would be instrumental in shutting the city out from such a gift would never need to ask Pittsburg for a favor."

A CONGRESSMAN DEAD.

He Dies Abroad From the Effects of an Attack of the Grip.

NASSAU, N. P., April 14.—Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, formerly a member of Congress from Minneapolis, Minn., died in this city, on the 10th inst., of pneumonia. His remains were forwarded to New York to-day, on the steamer Cienfuegos.

Mr. Wilson had been suffering from a severe attack of la grippe and came here some weeks ago for the benefit of his health, but the effects of the disease clung to him and eventually caused his death. Mrs. Wilson and two daughters were with him when he died.

Over the Fort Wayne Tracks.

The Spruce street viaduct from Verner avenue to Porter street over the Fort Wayne Railroad tracks is now under construction, and will be completed without delay. The viaduct will be built of iron and steel with masonry supports, and will be 600 feet in length.

Hammered on the Head.

Albert Griffen, of Poplar alley, made an information before Alderman Bell yesterday, charging Philip Smith with assault and battery. It is alleged by Griffen that Smith threw a hammer at him, striking him on the head and knocking him down.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Some Who Travel, Some Who Do Not, and Others Who Talk.

—J. Morton Hall returned yesterday from Columbus, where he attended the conference of operators and miners by which a big strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio was averted. The miners secured an advance of 5 cents per ton.

—Messrs. G. W. Halm and George Morris, of Hartford, Conn., and J. Dunn and E. Gawthrop, of Boston electric fame, are visiting in Pittsburg.

—Dr. A. T. Rutledge, of Blairsville, is paying a friendly visit to Dr. T. P. Conway, of the Mercy Hospital staff.

ABUSIVE EPITHETS

Hurled at Each Other by Editor Dana and Ex-President Cleveland—Strong Language and the Word Liar Freely Used.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Editor Dana and ex-President Cleveland have been calling each other names. Two days ago the *Sun* published a dispatch from Washington which stated that Mr. Cleveland had lately been gaining weight at the rate of 25 pounds a month, and this fresh fat, added to his already enormous proportions, had been smothering every vital organ in his body. In pursuance of the advice obtained, the correspondent continued, Mr. Cleveland had put himself under doctor's treatment, and added: "It is said that one feature of the treatment in the ex-President's case will be daily exercises in a sort of treadmill, or 'mountain climber,' invented by Dr. Schweninger."

The next day a *World* reporter interviewed Mr. Cleveland regarding the *Sun's* story. The ex-President said:

I have not seen the article you refer to, and if it appears nowhere else but in the *Sun* there is not the least chance of my seeing it. Of course, the entire thing is a lie, without the least pretext to excuse it. I judge from what you say that the venerable editor of the *Sun* supposes that he has at last hit upon a subject which can be used to annoy me. In this he is mistaken. He must be his own judge of social decencies and proprieties. I am not sure that he should at his time of life and in his apparently peculiar mental condition be molested in his amusement.

Mr. Cleveland stated, according to the *World* reporter, that the "senile liar and thief, Dana," had dragged his wife's name into these attacks, and this he regretted more than anything else.

To-day the *Sun* editorially repeats a portion of Mr. Cleveland's statements, and comments thereon as follows:

The Stuffed Prophet of William street, in a rage of wounded vanity, is thus reported: "There is only one thing," Mr. Cleveland resumed, and a tender expression lit up his face, "that I care anything about in these attacks: They are not confined to myself. It seems that the senile Dana does not confine his warfare to men. Women are not free from his dastardly assaults. Mrs. Cleveland has not escaped. It is bad enough for Dana to print his lying statements regarding myself; but it is infinitely more cowardly and dastardly for him to include, as he has done, my wife in his attacks. Nothing could be more contemptible or so far removed from all instincts of manhood."

To no habitual reader of the *Sun*, Mr. Dana continues, is it necessary to say that this is a cowardly lie. It is not less a lie because it is uttered by a man who has been President of the United States. It is not less cowardly because it proceeds from a husband whose inferiority in social, moral and intellectual qualities is recognized by all who know the admirable woman linked to him by the name they bear in common.

Passing over the blackguard epithets in which the half-drunken Deputy Sheriff reappears, and finds his only possible retort, we come to this more serious matter. To provoke sympathy for himself, Mr. Cleveland deliberately drags the name of his wife into an interview intended for publication, charging the *Sun* with an offense which, if the charge is true, ought to render this newspaper odious to every gentleman on Manhattan Island, to every honorable man who respects womanhood. The charge is false, and Mr. Cleveland knew it was false when he uttered it.

"There is but one answer that we care to make. We invite Mr. Cleveland to point to a line or a word that ever appeared in the *Sun* concerning the good woman whose name he thus degrades which justifies, directly or indirectly, the statement contained in the paragraph quoted above. If he cannot do that—and he cannot—we invite the attention of the community to the portrait of a selfish poltroon, an unworthy husband, about whose conduct in this affair nothing can be said by any person of sensitive perceptions that will not leave on the coarse and swollen face peeping from behind the edge of his wife's garments a red mark like the sting of a whip lash."

NO CONSOLIDATION YET.

The Union of Presbyterian Churches Postponed—Another Convention in October Next—Proceedings of the Delegate Meeting—Resolutions of Progress Adopted.

At the morning session of the convention of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches yesterday, Rev. J. H. Leiper, of Philadelphia, read a paper on the historical branch of the subject and the unity of the churches represented in the convention. Dr. J. P. Lytle spoke on the doctrinal and and practical part of the subject. Rev. J. S. T. Milligan, of Kansas, said it was a wonderful Providence that these churches had for so long been kept so near together. Dr. McAllister, while admitting that these three churches ought to be one, thought the convention should keep in view the fact that it is to seek the organic unity of the whole Evangelical Church. Rev. E. M. Milligan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, said his church would not be faithful if she refused to unite with other churches which differ no more from them than they differ among themselves.

At the afternoon session the first resolution was to the effect that the present condition of the church and society demands the followers of Christ to draw closer together and to manifest their oneness in Him by a deeper sympathy with each other and a more earnest co-operation in His service. The resolution was adopted without discussion.

At the evening session Rev. Dr. W. H. French and Rev. Dr. R. J. George, made addresses on the subject: "The Outpouring of the Spirit as an Endowment Necessary to the Ends we Seek." Rev. Dr. McAllister reported resolutions to the effect that consolidation can only be obtained by organic union. He recommended to the supreme judicatories of the respective churches, that they co-operate more fully in all Christian work, thus paving the way for the union so earnestly desired, and ultimately securing the organization of all our churches. He also recommended that a committee be appointed to urge the duty of scriptural union before the supreme courts of the several branches of the church represented. The following committee was appointed to arrange for another convention in October next: Rev. E. G. Littell, J. J. Stewart, Rev. John Allred, J. W. Houston, Rev. J. C. K. Milligan and Henry O'Neil.

Dr. J. P. Lytle said there is a secret Satanic empire in the land. He had heard that many ministers in the other churches are Freemasons. "Are we going to pledge ourselves," he exclaimed, "that we're to go to meet them on any terms acceptable to them?"

BOTH ROBBER AND BIGAMIST.

The Rapid Career of a Maryland Man Gets Him Into Trouble Frequently.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, April 18.—George P. Hargraves was brought here to-night from Elkton, Md., by Detective Hogan, and will to-morrow called to answer a charge of bigamy. Hargraves, who is a very smooth and plausible talker, married about ten years ago a pretty Cecil county girl who was considerably above him socially. Nothing occurred to disturb her domestic felicity until about two years afterward, when Hargraves was arrested and convicted of robbing the post-office at Northeast, Md., and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

His villainy nearly broke his young wife's heart, and she returned to her father's home. When Hargraves was released he came to this city, where he met Miss Katie Archer, and after a short courtship married her. He lives with her some time, but soon tired of her and returned to Elkton, sought out his first wife and effected a reconciliation. Only recently wife No. 2 learned of Hargraves' perfidy, and after locating him secured his arrest. Both young women are very handsome.

Sending to France for Pointers.

SAN JOSE, April 18.—The Costa Rican Government has dispatched a special representative to attend the coming telegraphic conference to be held in Paris, on May 15, for the purpose of ascertaining the best means to improve the telegraph service of Costa Rica.

MEN'S medium weight underwear, at James H. Aiken & Co.'s, 100 Fifth ave.

SALTS SHANGHAIED.

Twenty-four American Sailors Carried Off to Hayti to

FIGHT FOR HIPPOLYTE'S CAUSE.

Placed on Board a Man of War and Subjected to the Enemy's Fire.

FRUITLESS APPEAL TO THE CONSUL.

Suits for Heavy Damages to be Entered Against the Haytien Government.

Twenty-four sailors have returned from Hayti and declare they were lured by false promises from New York and forced to serve on Hippolyte's men of war. They will sue the Haytien Government and the shipping agent for damages.

NEW YORK, April 18.—To shanghai sailors is a State prison offense. Yet the crime is frequently committed with impunity, because the evidence of it is shipped away in the persons of the victims. A most remarkable instance has just been discovered. No less than 25 unfortunate seamen, many of them native-born Americans or naturalized citizens, were kidnaped from this port a year ago and shipped to Cape Haytien, Hayti, not to serve on board of American coasting steamers, as they had been told, but to man pirate ships flying the Haytian flag.

William D. Hogg, an old salt, tells the following story: "It was in April, 1889, when I was boarding at No. 1 Peck slip. I had just returned from a voyage across the Western Ocean, and, sailorlike, hadn't bothered my head about newspapers or politics. I had been at my boarding house just four days when on the evening of April 8, Benjamin Jenks, the shipping master, came to the house and asked me if I wanted a good chance on board of a trading vessel. I was told by my boarding master that there was

A GOOD CHANCE TO SERVE.

In the West Indies on American ships, at $50 a month, and Mr. Jenks engaged me for the service as I supposed. He told me there was a number of small trading steamers at Cape Haytien which belonged to the Clydes and which were under the American flag. These steamers, said Mr. Jenks, ran between Cape Haytien and the smaller West India islands, where they gathered cargo for the large Clyde steamers touching at Cape Haytien. He also told me that a Captain Compton was in charge of these American coasting steamers, and that we would have to report to him.

"I asked Mr. Jenks whether we should have to go before a United States Commissioner to sign articles before sailing from this port. He said that this was not necessary at all, as we were to be passengers on board of the steamship G. W. Clyde, of the Clyde line of steamers, and that as our voyage proper would not commence until after our arrival in Cape Haytien we would sign over again before the United States Consul at that port. That pacified me, and I then signed this agreement.

HE HEARS ABOUT WAR.

"On the trip to Cape Haytien, Captain Kelly, of the Clyde, told us one evening that we should probably have to serve on board of men-of-war when we got down there, but I paid no attention to it, thinking he was merely in fun. I had never heard about there being any war in Hayti.

"When we got to Cape Haytien I saw no vessels flying the American flag except two United States warships—the Galena and the Ossipee. There were two flying the Haytien flag—the Carondelet and the Jacmel—and Captain Kelly told us those were the vessels we were to go on. The men, with one exception, declared that they would not go on these vessels. One man, who said he had been a gunner in the American navy, separated himself from the rest of us, went and had a private talk with Captain Compton, and came back and told us he had agreed to serve as gunner for $250 a month.

"At the request of the other men I acted as spokesman, and told Captain Compton, who had come aboard the Clyde, we had not come down there to serve under the Haytian flag, or any other than the Stars and Stripes. He said he would have us sent ashore until the Clyde came back. Then those who did not want to serve on the gunboats would be sent back to New York, and those who were willing to stay would sign articles before the Haytian Minister.

A BAD PREDICAMENT.

"With that understanding we all went ashore except the gunner, as Captain Kelly said he could not keep us aboard the vessel any longer. We were put in an old, dilapidated, unused storehouse, and our luggage was put in another building. Three days afterward it was put on board of the Jacmel at night, without our knowledge or consent. I then went to Mr. Gautier, the American Consul, who told me he could do nothing for us, as we had left the Clyde; that the best thing for us to do was to go aboard the gunboat until the Clyde returned, when he would send all back to New York who did not wish to sign to serve under the Haytian flag. With that assurance we all went on board.

"Two days afterward the Jacmel got up steam and went to sea, where we encountered the Dessalines, one of Legitime's gunboats. Some 20 or more shots were fired at us, while we had but one gun that we could serve. This was toward evening, and a breeze springing up we hoisted all sail. The captain ordered on all the steam possible, and darkness coming on we got out of range and out of sight, else we would surely have been captured or sunk. During this engagement Captain Compton ordered us to serve the gun. He also ordered some of us below to help raise all steam possible. The men at first refused to obey, but finally, rather than be caught, we gave all the assistance we could in getting up steam and hoisting sail to get out of the way.

REDUCED TO SORE STRAITS.

"When we got back to Cape Haytien we wanted to go ashore to see the Consul, but Captain Compton would not permit it, saying that he would send the Consul to see us. When we complained of want of accommodation he sent 12 of us, myself among the number, on board the Carondelet. We were obliged to lie on deck on the Jacmel, with no protection, not even an awning. It rained every day. Our bedding was water-soaked. We had no chance to dry it, and finally we threw it overboard—that is, our mattresses, pillows, quilts and some of our blankets. On the Carondelet we occupied bunks below, but were little better off there than on the deck, which leaked so badly we were completely drenched. I used to cover myself with my oilskin coat, making with it a drain between my legs to carry off the water.

Getting desperate we uesd some very threatening language and finally Captain Kellogg, with many oaths, told us to go ashore. We took a boat, rowed ashore, and went straight to the consulate. Captain Compton followed us from the Jacmel. He reached the consulate directly after we did. He was greatly excited.

"The Consul told us that he couldn't do anything for us as we had placed ourselves under the Haytian flag. The next day five more came ashore from the Jacmel, making 17 in all. We were then left for eight days on the streets with no money, and were obliged to sell our clothing, rings and little trinkets to get something to eat. We slept at night by a pile of logwood on the wharf, and tarantulas crawling all around and over us. After three or four days of this misery two of the men from the Jacmel gave up and went back on board.

HELPED BY THE BRITISH CONSUL.

"We all suffered greatly from exposure; many of the men had chills and fever. Two went to the hospital upon our arrival here. I have myself been nearly disabled by rheumatism, something I have never been troubled with before.

"The Clyde arrived at Cape Haytien on her return trip May 13. We had no money to pay for being put aboard, and certainly would have found great difficulty in reaching the Clyde had not the English Consul sent us on board in one of his lighters. We were then brought back to New York."

The seamen who returned from Cape Haytien to this port with Hogg, who have corroborated the statement made by their shipmate under oath, are William King, William Sanderson, Olife Johnson, John Hoffman, Charles Nordstram, John Christiansen, William West, Dennis Leonard and William Baker. All, with the exception of Hogg, are now away on ships.

TO FILL HIS SHOES.

Any Number of Patriots Want Randall's Seat in the House—State Senator McAleer Seems to be a Little in the Lead.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The question of the selection of a candidate to succeed the late Congressman Samuel J. Randall is uppermost in the minds of the Democrats of the Third Congressional district. Already several aspirants for the honor have been announced. The name of S. Davis Page, of the Fifth ward, was to-day added to those of Senator McAleer, James M. Beck, John M. Campbell, Adam Conway, John E. Faunce, Matthew Dittman, John H. Fow and William F. Belsterling. Few of the local leaders of prominence have as yet expressed a preference for any of the candidates named. Governor Beaver has not yet issued a writ to have the vacancy filled and little will be done by those having control of the party machinery until notice for the election shall have been publicly given. Some friends of the respective candidates, however, have been at work and there is a likelihood of a strong contest for the nomination.

"I am in favor of the nomination of Senator McAleer to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Randall's death," said Select Councilman Monroe to-day. "I regard him as the most available candidate. His record in the Senate of the State and his other public acts are the best guarantee of his capability. His nomination, in my judgment, would be a wise act on the part of the Democrats of the district, and I shall earnestly work in favor of it.

"I favor the nomination of Senator McAleer," said Martin Killacky, of the Sixth ward to-night. "He is in line for promotion, and I think that the nomination should be tendered him. While I have opposed him in the past when he was a candidate for public honors I am ready now to do my little to assist him because of my belief that he would properly represent the district."

Select Councilman William McMullen, when spoken to to-night upon the subject, said: "I have not given the matter any consideration for the reason that I think it too soon to say anything on the subject. I am going to Washington for a few days and will be home some time next