FIVE CENTS

MADE QUITE A MUSS.

A Number of American Me-

chanics Called Down for

Going Into Politics

But Friends of Mr. Bayne Claim They

Were in the Wrong.

SENATOR QUAY IN THE CITY.

He Still Insists He is Keeping Hands Off

the State Campaign.

BLACK'S FRIENDS FEAR HE'S NOT IN IT

An organization called the "Defense As-

sociation" is rebuked by American Me-

chanic officials for using the name of the

order in indorsing a candidate for Congress.

Senator Quay makes another flying trip to

Pittsburg and talks about as much as usual.

Ex-Chairman Brennen thinks Black is out

of the fight, and that it will be Pattison or

There is a pretty political muss in the

Twenty-third Congressional district in which the order of American Mechanics is

involved. Some time ago a self-constituted

committee, representing several councils of

the American Mechanics, called a meeting

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned Americans by birth, having viewed the disadvantages un-

der which Americans labor from the effects of

emigration, thereby depriving the mechanics

of American birth from realizing that ma-

terial benefit from their labor which they

And whereas, The present system of emigra-tion into this country of paupers of the Old

World, has been, and is carried on to such an extent that if some remedy is not soon applied

the Americans by birth will soon become paup

ers themselves; And whereas, From past experiences and

present appearances of the future, instead of the evils abating, there is a certainty of their increasing. Therefore we feel ourselves bound

by the duties we owe our country and our countrymen to provide for the protection of Ameri-

cans: Therefore be it
Resolved, That for the purpose of further

ing the above objects, we request your Council to appoint a committee of two, with power

to act, and with proper credentials, to meet
with us on ____, the ___ day of ____, 189__,
at ___ P. M., to enter into permanent organisation, for the purpose of indorsing and pushing proper bills bearing on this (emigration)
question.

J. M. MALONEY,
W. S. Pow.

By Order of H. BARBOUR, Chairman.

ACTION ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

ells in the district. It resulted in the for-

mation of an association known as the "De-

lense Committee," and was made up not

only of representatives from the Mechanics

but of other American orders. However,

the Mechanics were in the majority, and

claimed to have the approval of State Coun-

The association at an early date appointed

a committee to interview the various candi-

dates for Congress and ascertain from them

how each one stood on the immigration question. This committee wrote to W. D. Porter, but the ex-District Attorney replied

that he was not a candidate. They then wrote to Mr. Bayne to find out what his

migration. Mr. Bayne replied that his time

had been so occupied on the Ways and

Means Committee that he had only hastily

examined the bill in question, but he re-

garded it as possessing many good points. From his letter, the committee thought

Mr. Bayne was straddling the subject, and at once wrote to Mr. George Shiras III.,

Mr. Bayne's young opponent. Mr. Shiras

replied in a very strong letter, indorsing the

Oates bill, and asserting that if he were elected he would do all in his power to have

that bill passed, and would work for all

legislation in consonance with the objects of

MR. SHIRAS INDORSED.

the Jr. O. U. A. M.

cilor Winower.

The resolutions were sent to all the coun-

Attest: C. W. RICHEY, Secretary.

W. S. ROE.

W. E. ALSHOUSE,

Committee

and passed the following resolutions:

Wallace.

ALL LONDON SHAKES

Beneath the Steady Tread of the Myriads of Marching Toilers.

LABOR'S ENORMOUS ARMY.

A Quarter of a Million Men Waiting the Signal to Move.

THE SOCIALISTS OUT IN FORCE.

England Rapidly Annexing All Available

To-day will witness the greatest labor demonstration Europe ever saw. All the May Day efforts will be eclipsed by the great London parade. The Socialists and trades unions have united, and 250,000 men will be in line. Burns and the other leaders are very confident that an eight-hour day will soon

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

LONDON, May 3. - [Copyright.] - The great labor demonstration which takes place in Hyde Park to-morrow will dwarf anything that took place in Europe on May Day, for not fewer than 250,000 workmen who know their own minds will march in procession, and it is not improbable that 100,000 more will swell the large mass of trumanity around the 14 platforms from which the speaking will be made at one time.

There was danger that divided counsels There was danger that divided counsels and wherever the bakers were found making would result in failure, and, perhaps, in bread the dough was seized and thrown setual fighting. The demonstration was first taken in hand by a body known as the Central Committee, most of whose members are Socialists, and the idea was to hold it on May Day. The London Trades' Council, representing non-socialist trades unionists, at first declined to have anything to do with the matter, but finding a large majority of workmen were dead against them they fathered the demonstration with the proverbial zeal of a convert.

A PEACEABLE ARRANGEMENT.

The Central Committee, however, declined to retire and finally an amicable arrangement was made by which each body should bring its men into the park in its own way, select its own speakers and have its own platforms. The Trades Couneil will marshal their men on the Thames embankment, the noble river boulevard. which stretches from the Houses of Parliament at Westminster to Blackfriars, a dis-

All these men will be trades unionists, every trade in the metropolis being represented in strong force. They will muster in eight sections and march with bands and hanners to the park. The Central Commit-strategical points. Several of the most tee's men will gather at various appointed places throughout the metropolis and march direct to the park by the divers routes.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The resolution to be submitted from the Trades Council platforms will call upon the Government and public bodies to set the example of conceding the eight-hour day, and will exhort workmen to use the ballot toward the same end. The Central Committee's resolution will demand an eighthour day by legislative enactment, but its spectators will be called upon "to work steadily on for collective ownership of all means and instruments of producing wealth by the whole community, as the only method of completely emancipating the people from the industrial slavery of to-day."

A curious feature about to-morrow's demonstration is the pronounced optimism of the leaders. Not one of them has the least doubt that the workmen are within measurable distance of that long-desired goal. The most influential workman in London, John Burns, says that so universal is the movement to-day, so keen the interest taken in it by skilled and unskilled workmen, so rapid the change of public opinion in the last 12 months, that it is safe to say that within five years, either by trade union effort or what is more easy and more prohable, by legislative enactment, the eight-hour day will be embodied in the laws or customs of every country in the civilized world.

PREDICTION OF BURNS. If neither of these be successful, though it is probable one of them will be, Burns is of the opinion that "the prospect of revolution will compel the governing classes to concede to fear what they now deny to just and reasonable demands straight from the bona fide workers of all countries, irrespec-

tive of race, religion or politics."

Burns has been denounced as an extrem ist, but upon this eight-hour question he speaks with moderation. The most successful of strike organizers, he dreads strikes, and would only resort to them when all other efforts had failed, and he is not certain that a universal cessation of work would prove successful. Contending political factions afford the workmen's opportunity, and Burns, Socialist though he is, looks to the ballot box to secure the eight hours day and other needed reforms,

RUMORS ABOUT RUSSIAN OUT.

The Reports of the Exhaustion of the Wells Luck Confirmation.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.I LONDON, May 3.-There have been rumors in commercial circles this week that the great oil wells of the Caspian are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and this report has caused considerable uneasiness in Batoum. The English Consul at that port points out that the rumor has undoubtedly arisen solely from the circumstance that though the quantity of crude oil produced last year exceeded that of the year before by more than 1,250,000 tons, prices were rising.

He says also that there are other import ant petroleum fields along the Caspian which will be available whenever the present district begins to fail, but that there are no indications of this contingency yet, since, eside the many still productive wells at Baku, there are three fountains at the old place spouting with unabated force and yielding daily the enormous quantity of more than 5,000 tons.

WILD RIOTING IN SPAIN. ANARCHISTS AROUSE THE STRIKERS AT BARCELONA.

The City in the Possession of a Howling Mob-Vigorous Action by the Military Finally Suppresses the Temult-Trouble at Other Pinces.

INT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 3 .- Your Madrid corre-

spondent telegraphs that serious riots which at one time threatened to result in the establishment of mob law, occurred to-day at Barcelona. The trouble was due, as far as can be gathered, to the incitement of Anarchist agitators, of whom there are always a considerable number in that most turbulent of Spanish cities. These men managed to get printed several thousand placards which they widely distributed, in which the workmen were exhorted to rise and revenge their wrongs by driving out the hated capitalists who had so long exploited their sufferings and

misery.

These inflammatory appeals were supplemented by personal propagands on the part of the agitators, with the result that early Parts of Africa.

Parts of Africa.

In the day the workmen were in a highly excited state and ripe for mischief. Those who took part in the May Day demonstrations refused to resume work, and by noon 20,000 men, many of them inflamed by wine, had gathered along the chief boule-

vards of the city. INFLAMMATORY ADDRESSES.

There they were addressed by dema-gogues, who declared that the hour of their deliverance had come and urged them to strike the blow for freedom, the first step to which would be a general strike. These appeals found only too willing hearers and several mobs, started off amid the cheers of their courades, for the factories and workshops, few in number certainly, where the men had remained faithful to their em-

At some of the factories a show of resistance was made and fighting took place, but at the majority of places the men threw down their tools and joined the strikers. By 2 o'clock every workman in the city was in the street, and tremendous excitement prevailed. The police, completely taken by surprise, made teeble attempts to move the

At this critical moment Anarchist orators commenced to urge pillage, and suggestively asked why men and women should hunger when there was plenty of well-stocked bakers' shops around them. Then fresh placards mysteriously got into circulation, 11 which the same evil advice was giv-Several shops were forthwith attacked.

CHARGED BY THE POLICE. Several women endeavoring to carry home brutally treated, the bread being taken from them and distributed among the rioters. The police, who had been reinforced by a cumber of mounted gendarmes, repeatedly charged the rioters and used their swords freely, seven men being carried off severely wounded, but the troopers were ultimately

wounded, but the troopers were utilized compelled to retire.

So the afternoon wore on, and at 7 o'clock the streets were still completely in the hands of rioters, who, encouraged by the evident powerlessness of the authorities, were in a condition for emulating the work of the

Meanwhile, however, Captain General Bianco had telegraphed to Madrid and to nearer towns asking that troops might be dispatched. He also convened a meeting of the chief employers of labor, and having ascertained from them the actual state of affairs desided to place the situations. affairs decided to place the city in a state of siege. His decision was announced by the firing of guns from Fort Montquich. Within an hour from this the local garrison and police were reinforced by the arrival of our renewed annually, and it has always regiment of cavalry, three of infantry and been contended that they do not amount to been contended that they do not amount to

VIGOROUS ACTION TAKEN.

Then General Blanco, for the first time, ound himself in a position to act with vigor prominent of the agitators were arrested and carried off from beneath the very nose of their astonished dupes, and a proclamation was issued setting forth that martial law had been established. People were warned that if they did not forthwith disperse to their they would be tried by a tribunal and sentenced to immediate death. Strikers were further informed that they attempted to coerce men willing to would receive treatment equally drastic. These measures proved too much for the valor of the strikers and they commenced to move off, when the quickened their movements, and by midnight the streets were so clear that General Blanco was able to withdraw a portion of the troops. It remains to be said that terrible bloodshed was only averted by the forbearance of the authorities. At 3 o'clock in the morning General

Blanco telegraphed that order had been completely re-established and that he did not apprehend a renewal of the strike upon anything like a wide scale. Serious disturbances also took place at a

number of other provincial towns, notably at Valencia, where for a short time the sitnation was almost as dangerous as at Bar-celona. Several thousand men struck work and proceeded in the morning to the factor ies, which were kept going in consequence of masters and men having arrived friendly settlement. In most cases the ag gressors were successful and the strike soon became general. The chief agitators were arrested and will be severely dealt with.

STANLEY STILL THE LION.

Royalty and Diamonds Prominent at Or the Many Receptions.

IFY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH 1 LONDON, May 3 .- Stanley is still the lion of the hour. Among those at the St. James' Hall reception last night were the Prince and Princess of Wales. The entire audience glittered with diamonds. The Princess of Wales were one in her coiffure ot a size that yould startle a New York Alderman, and the Duchess of Edinburgh and Baroness Burdett-Coutts seemed to be encased in an armour of precious stones. I am grieved to record that the Princess more than once dozed and even nodded during the progress of the great explorer's speech, which was, after all, only a repetition of what everyone had already heard of the journey across the

Evidently Stanley does not intend to hurt the sale of his book by divulging its con-tents beforehand However, the office of the Royal Geographical Society, which gives him a reception on Monday, has been be-sieged by persons desirous of being present at Albert Hall. Stanley dines with Salisbury next Tuesday and the Queen has ex-pressed a desire to see him. He will probbly visit Windsor Castle during the week. He refuses to see visitors and says he not be bored any longer by persons who have to claim upon his attentio

TO SEE THE OLD WOMAN.

Drunken Femile Makes an Unusual Demand Upon Queen Victoria.

THY CARLE TO THE DISPATORAL LONDON, May 3.-Queen Victoria has reurned to Windsor Castle, much improved in health by her continental holiday. But her nerves were much shaken by an unusual incident which occurred the evening of her arrival home. She was being driven from the railway station to the castle when an elderly woman broke through the police cordon and rushed after the carriage, abriek-ing out that she "must speak to the old woman." Such an uncourtier-like method of seeking an audience of royalty quite upset the Queen and sent the policemen into fits of ultra-royal rage. The woman was seized and roughly hurried off to the police

The

seized and roughly hurried off to the police cells, where it was ascertained that all the trouble was due to drink.

To-day the Queen was sufficiently restored to enable her to act as sponsor at the christening of the Duke of Portland's infant daughter in the royal chapel. Baby, as became its ancestry, behaved very well. It was named Victoria Dorothy Winifred, and looked as lovely as any baby would look in a superb robe of honiton lace, sash and shoulder knots of white satin and head gear of lace shawl. It has just transpired, by the way, that the duke's landed property in one district of London alone is worth just \$4,250,000.

ENGLAND GOBBLING AFRICA. MARCH STOLEN UPON THE EMIN PASHA EXPEDITION.

The Germans Will Find the Uganda Territory Already Annexed by the British-A Heavy Blow at Emperor William's Cherished Colonial Policy. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

LONDON, May 3 .- When Emin Pasha, a ortnight ago, started for the lake country at the head of a German expedition, and with the undisguised intention or forestalling the British in the annexation business in those remote regions, the English newspapers vehemently abused the British East African Company for their apparent supineness, and indulged in a load of jeremiads over the prospect of England's certain defeat in the prospect of England's certain defeat in the struggle for supremacy in the dark Con-tinent. Sir William Mackinnon, President of the company, and Sir Francis Dewinton, Governor, professed great indignation at Emin's ingratitude, and did not deny that they had been out manouvered. Stanley, upon being appealed to, merely shrugged his shoulders and opined that Emin would not be able to do much. e able to do much.

The cat is now out of the bag and a most The cat is now out of the bag and a most unpleasant animal he is, from a German point of view. Emin Pasha, in fact, has a disagreeable surprise awaiting him. The country over which he was to have hoisted the German flag has already been opened up by an expedition quietly sent out last August by the British East African Company octavilly to help Starley and the

August by the British East African Company ostensibly to help Stanley, and the whole of the Uganda territory and posessions have been placed under English protection. All this happened six months ago, and as Emin is not a fighting man he will probably accept accomplished facts.

It will be interesting to see what he does with a vast store of presents which he has taken with him to gild the annexation pills which the native kings and chiefs were to have swallowed. The list included toy cannons, gunpowder, helmets, carpets, breast plates, silver plate, velvet robes, mechanical toys, Edison phonographic dolls, model steam engines and steamboats, one sewing machine and one clock-work bear. Captain Casatti, Emin's plucky Italian colleague in the Soudan, arrived at Cairo this afternoon and had a great reception, the entire Italian colony, headed by the Consul, turning out to do him honor. Casatti will start next week for Rome, where he will receive at the hands of King Humbert a commission to proceed to Abyssinia to help the Italians in their African enterprises.

A LIQUOR INNOVATION.

The English Government to Compen-Those Who Are Refused License.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, May 3 .- The Government is preparing a licensing bill which enacts that shere a license to sell liquor shall be refused or cancelled by a local board the a vested interest. The proposal to compensate was made in the local government bill in 1888, and aroused such a storm of indignation that the Government abandoned But this bill is even worse in character. It proposes to compensate people indirectly interested in a liquor shop as well as the actual occupant, and if passed into a law will paralyze the efforts of temperance reformers for generations to come.

Already agitation against the bill has commenced, and one of Chamberlain's lieutenants, W. S. Caine, has promised to move its rejection. It the Government should carry this iniquitous measure through the House of Commons it must be admitted that they are strong enough to do anything and robust enough to live until the legal termination of their political existence, three years hence. Mr. Giadstone was interviewed respecting the bill this afternoon. He had only read a summary of the bill, and so did not consider it expedient to talk on the subject at length, but he added: is a tremendous measure and demands the closest attention of the country. It con-tains most formidable proposals, as I understand it, but I dare not express an opinion upon it until I have had an opportunity of considering its proposals closely and with direct knowledge."

ALL FORCED INTO LINE

The Liberal Unionists Continue to Vote for the Tory Measures. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

London, May 3.-Renegade Joseph Chamberlin has this week eaten more numble pie than ever the Liberal Unionist stomach was thought to be capable of digesting. He made a big speech in the debate on the second reading of the Irish land purchase bill, in the course of which he urged certain additions and amendments without which, he declared, amid the dead sitence of the Tories and the ironical cheers of the Liberals, the measure would be un-just and unsafe. Too sanguine Liberals indulged in hope that words would be followed by deeds, and that the long desired mutiny in the enemy's camp was about to take place. But they reckoned without Joseph's fron digestion and capacity for groveling. The right honorable Mug-wump sat silent while Balfour ridiculed his suggestions and declared them to be impracticable, and he was equally dumb when on Thursday night his nominal leader, Lore Hartington, suggested that his proposals were made only in a Pickwickian sense.

The crowning humiliation came when after a momentary hesitation he stalked moodily into the division lobby with the men who had derided him and recorded his vote for a measure which he had previously publicly denounced. The Liberal Unionsts, with one honorable exception, James Caldwell, the member for Glasgow, voted solidly in favor of a bill based upon principles which they have repeatedly and em-phatically denounced. It seems, therefore, there is nothing which they will not swalow in order to prevent a Government defeat and an appeal to the constituencies.

POWANTIC DIVORCE CASE

The Husband Sent to England by His Family Several Years Ago.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.1 CLEVELAND, May 3. - A sensational divorce case in aristocratic circles was begun here to-day. Four years ago Estella Clark, a daughter of a coal merchant in good circumstances here, was married in secret to Wilson B. Chamberlain, a brother of Jennie Chamberlain who recently married into the English aristocracy. A few days later the Chamberlains discovered the alliance and sent young Cham-berlain to England where he has been ever since. To-day his wife sued him for di-vorce and alimony on the ground of deser-

PITTSBURG. SUNDAY. MAY 4, 1890. SENATOR BECK DEAD.

The Noted Kentucky Statesman Suddenly Drops to the Floor.

NEVER TO RISE IN LIFE AGAIN.

Washington Railway Station the Scene of His Demise.

PARALYSIS OF THE HEART THE CAUSE. The Event Created a Sensation and the Senate at Once Adjourned.

Senator J. B. Beck dropped dead in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station at Washington last evening. He had just got off the train from New York. The sudden event caused a great sensation among his colleagues. All express the greatest regret.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Senator Beck, of Kentucky, dropped dead in the Baltimor and Potomac station at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He had just arrived on the limited express from New York, and was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Major Goodloe, of the United States Marine Corps. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate to the station proper. He seemed to walk with an effort and to breathe hard, but these symptoms were usual accompagiments of exertion with him for months past.

Passing into the station, the Senator and his daughter stopped and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home. A few words were exchanged with regard to the care of the baggage, when the Senator suddenly turned pale, and with the remark, "I feel dizzy," fell into the arms of his companions.

HE NEVER SPOKE AGAIN. They could not support his weight, and he dropped to the floor, where he swooned away. His daughter was naturally alarmed and screamed for help. Willing hands were numerous, as the station was crowded at the time, and the limp and helpless body was bore into the office of the station master. about 20 feet away. Great excitement ensued, and although it was apparent that the Sena-tor was dead, half a dozen messengers were immediately dispatched for physiciaus and all remedies at hand were applied, but with

Dr. Chamberlain was first to arrive, and he was soon joined by Dr. Wells and others, but there was nothing for them to do except examine the body to determine the cause of leath. A superficial examination only was possible at the time, but this was sufficient to satisfy the physicians that death resulted from paralysis of the heart. The news was telegraphed to the Capitol and subsequently spread like wildfire to all sections of the city. Representatives Breckeridge Carcity. Representatives Breckenridge, Car-uth, Stone and others of the Kentucky Congressional delegation repaired to the station at once, and arranged for the removal of the remains to a more suitable place.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

In the Senate, at 4:15, Mr. Harris interrupted the proceedings and asked that a bul-letin, which had just been received, should be read to the Senate. The presiding officer read, in a voice betraying deep emotion, the following: "Senator Beck just dropped dead in the Baltimore and Potomac sta-

"In view of that sad fact," said Mr. Har-ris "I move that the Sensia de now ad The motion was carried and Senators and officials gathered around Mr. Harris, expressing to each other their sincere it the sudden death of a man so much loved

Senator Sherman had left the Senate chamber shortly before news of Senator Beck's death reached there, and was much noved when a reporter informed him of the sad fact this evening. He had served for a long time with Senator Beck on the Finance Committee and formed, he said, a high opinion of the abilities of deceased.

SHERMAN'S EULOGY. "He was," said Sherman, "a man of strong opinions, vigorous intellect and posi-tive convictions, especially on the subject of free trade. He was honest and conscientous. He was a good Senator, industrious and a hard laborer, well equipped with a great variety of arguments. While we disagreed in nearly all our opinions on politi cal questions, I had sincere respect for his onesty and manly and bold expressions of opinion. He was a very useful man and his death will be greatly regretted by all and deplored as a serious misfortune by his friends and acquaintances.'

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, said he considered Senator Beck one of the ablest men who ever occupied a seat on the floor of the Scnate. He was well equipped at all points for a legislator, and had rendered great service to his State and to the whole country as well. His death would prove a serious loss, not only to his party, Squator Cockrell said, but to all the people of the United States.

A PERSONAL FRIEND. was more intimately associated than any other on the Republican side of the

"I first made the acquaintance of Senato Beck when he entered the House in 1867, where I served with him for four years. He soon made his mark in the House as a leading debater and active worker. During four years we formed a friendship which was never disturbed. He had a ward neart, generous nature and was strongly attached to friends. These qualities drew closely to him those who knew him well. He was constant, faithful and intelligent in is work on the committees in the Senate. Able and incisive in debate, of strong co victions and sturdy integrity, he exerted great influence. His loss will be deeply felt by his associates. In his death the country ses one of its most valuable and able pub

Senator Invalls said. "Senator Beck's sudden death was a very great shock to us all, because latest reports were encouraging and he expected soon to be able to resume his public work. His personal characteristics were very engaging and attractive, and he was universa ular with all his associates in the Senate His death is an irreparable loss to his party and will be sincerely lamented by all who

HIS LAST LEGISLATIVE WORK. Senator Beck had not been regular in hi attendance upon the sessions for two years, and was in his seat but a few times this Congress. The last legislation of general impor tance with which he was connected was the undervaluations bill, which passed the Sen-ate in March, 1888. He worked on that measure with constant devotion, says a Sena tor who was associated with him, until the bill was disposed of. One morning shortly afterward he came into the room of the Appropriations Committee, saving he had been sick the night before, and was not feeling well. That was the first time he had ever been known to be sick, and from that time for ard he was never a well man again. Dur ing the debate that occurred on the tariff bill that was reported to the Senate as a substitute for the Mills bill, he was not able o take a part, and his absence was a great loss to the Democratic ranks. He was not able to be present at the opening of the spe-cial session of the Senate in March, 1889, and was sworn in by President pro tem. Ingalls some days afterward.

He visited the Capitol occasionally since ise a little State of their own.

the opening of the Fifty-first Congress, but took no part in the proceedings, except to vote. His last appearance in the Senate Chamber was on the day the case of the new Montana Senators—Saunders and Power

-was settled. BELOVED BY ALL.

Senator Beck was greatly beloved by the employes of the Senate for his uniform kindness and courtesy and his active interest in their welfare. Instances of this were recalled to-day. One of them was the case of John Dudley, a colored man, an old soldier and a member of the G. A. B., who had been discharged from his place. He went to Mr. Beck and presented his case.

On the floor of the Senate the warmhearted Kentuckian made a plea for the colored man with whom he had not, it is said, previously been acquainted, so effective

said, previously been acquainted, so effective that Dudley is still upon roll of the Capitol force. An old employe of the Capitol re-called the fact that the death of Senator Beck removed, within a few weeks of each other, "the three working members of the Forty-third Congress," as they were known—Representatives Kelley and Randall and Senator Beck.

SURPRISE IN KENTUCKY.

THE NEWS SCARCELY CREDITED AT BECK'S OLD HOME. Many Warm Friends at Lexington Who Wil

Miss Him Sorely-The Dend Man's Friendship With Breckenridge-Grief for the Loss of His Wife. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

LEXINGTON, KY., May 3.-The news of

Senator Beck's death was received here at

5:30 o'clock. It came with such suddenness that many people discredited the announcement. Although he was quite an invalid when here last November, nobody believed that would be his last visit to his old home. When the people finally realized Senator Beck was surely dead much sorrow was expressed. While not so popular with the asses as many of Kentucky's great politicians, Beck was a man who made many staunch friends, who deeply mourn his loss. Mr. Beck's wife was Miss Jane Thornton, of Virginia, and two children bless their union. George is now on his large ranch in Montana, more than 100 miles from any telegraph office, and Elizabeth is the wife telegraph office, and Elizabeth is the wife of Major Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster of marines. While Mr. Beck's public duties were of a laborious character, his home life was singularly beautiful. He was devoted to his wife and children, and when the former died a few years ago the Senator's grief was of an unusual character. Since then his daughter has been almost constantly with him, and her devotion to her father since his health broke down a few months after her mother's death was a few months after her mother's death was a

subject of comment. The deceased was the law partner of the late John C. Breckenridge, and so devoted was he to that distinguished Confederate leader that it is stated he wished to accompany him to the South. When Brecken ridge left this city to accept his commission in the Confederate army, Breckenridge per-suaded him to stay here and watch his interest in the West. Beck did this and so well was his work done that Breckenridge's sons, John C. and Cabel, owe their present great wealth to their father's friend, Beck.

A LAST INTERVIEW.

In the Morning Beck Told a Reporter He Felt Very Well.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 3 .- No one ever looked healthier than Senator Beck when he stepped off the elevator at the St. James Hotel this morning. His face was as ruddy as a rose and his spirits were equally bright. He stood at the office desk and talked pleasently with the clerk and with Ture Drs. PATCH correspondent regarding his health. "How are you feeling this morning,

Senator?" was asked.
"Feeling first rate—never felt better in
my life," responded the distinguished
Senator of Kentucky. He then rejoined his daughter and they walked out of the hotel, when they started for Washington. The Senator has been ailing with a para-lytic trouble and was here for treatment under Dr. Loomis, the specialist. He felt so much improved to-day that to fill an engagement he said he would run over to Washington, there to transact business of public interest.

A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

he Denies the Marriage to Save Her Husband a Charge of Bigumy. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR I

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 3 .- Ernst Utter, a boyish-looking brakeman on the Ontario and Western Railroad, was arraigned before Recorder J. F. Bradner, of this city, to-day, on a charge of bigamy, The complainant, whose maiden name was Edith Decker, testified in court that she was married to the prisoner in Goshen on Sep-tember 23, 1888, by the Rev. Mr. Winans. and that after living together for five months he deserted her. She testified further, on nformation and belief, that on June 30, 1889, he married Jennie Griffis, of this city. The accused man took the witness stand in his own defense, and swore positively that he had never been married to either of the women who claimed him for a husband His counsel next called Jennie Griffis to the Senator Allison, with whom Senator Beck | stand. She is a pretty brunette of perhaps 20 years, of modest manners. Apparently her only anxiety was to save the scamp wh had deceived her at any sacrifice to herself. She testified positively, in blunt contradiction of her mother, that she had never been married to Utter. The District Attorney ross-questioned her sharply, but she stuc to the story with a persistency that could not be shaken. Her sell-sacrifice failed to help the prisoner, for Recorder Bradner committed him to Goshen jail, in default of \$2,000 bail, to await the action of the grand

FATE OF A DESERTER.

Saller Starts for the Shore Only to b Eaten by Sharks. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

BEAUFORT, S. C., May 3 .- To-day, as one of the phosphate freight vessels was going to sea, a sailor named Jordan tried to desert. He jumped overboard while the ship was making its way through Coosane rive and attempted to swim to the shore, which was not more than 100 yards distant. A boat was lowered and sent after him, bu here was no capturing him.

A couple of man-eating sharks got ahead of the boat and the poor man was torn to pieces and eaten before the boat could reach The man was a Norwegian seaman on board the Sea Queen, a sailing vessel which had been in port some days and which was on her way to Liverpool.

A WAR BETWEEN COUNTIES.

messee Citizens Annul au Act of the State Legislature. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, May 3 .- A curious condiion of affairs exists in James county, this State. The present Legislature abolished the county, contrary to the wishes of its citizens, who do not propose to submit. Though all offices were abolished, the officers continue to act, and the acts of the officials of Hamilton county, to which James was attached, are ignored.

James county officials are going about assessing taxes, arresting criminals and making deeds and mortgages. The case has been appealed to the Circuit Court. It the Judge decides against the county, the leading citizens declare they will peacefully secede and organize a little State of their arms. CRIMINAL CHARGE.

The Arrest of a Couple of the Philadelphia Bank Wreckers.

SOME VERY PECULIAR TACTICS.

Deposits Received While Cash for Checks Was Refused.

COMPLAINT OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS. Efforts Made by the Atlantic City Institution

Resume Business.

The President of the Bank of America and the teller of a branch concern were arrested at Philadelphia yesterday. They are charged with receiving deposits after they knew the institution was insolvent. Some of the proceedings in this connection were

decidedly peculiar.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 3 .- There were no failures of banks or branches of banks organized and owned by George F. Work and his associates because there are no more left to fail. The most interesting development in the affairs of the Bank of America was the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Louis E. Pfeiffer, President of the bank, and Joseph Pancoast, teller of the Columbia

avenue branch. The warrant was issued under an act of Assembly passed May 9, 1889, and which provides that any banker, broker or officer of any trust or savings institution, national State or private bank who shall take and receive money from a depositor with the knowledge that he, they or the bank is at the time insolvent, shall be guilty of embezzle-ment, and shall be punished by a fine in double the amount so received and imprisoned from one to three years in the peni-

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The two officials arrested are charged with receiving two deposits from Morris L. Kline, of the firm of Eick & Kline, brew-Kline, of the firm of Eick & Kline, brewers, after they knew the bank was insolvent. Mr. Kline's case is specially interesting as showing the methods of the bank. Mr. Kline, with a knowledge that he had about \$1,500 on deposit in the Columbia avenue branch, gave the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company a check for \$700 last Monday. The agent of the company went to the main office of the bank to get the check cashed, and was notified there that there were no and was notified there that there were no funds in the bank to Kline's credit.

Kline was at once notified by the agent, who demanded why be had drawn the check with no funds in the bank. Kline declared he had sufficient money in the bank, and in company with the agent he went to the Co-lumbia avenue office. When they arrived there Mr. Pancoast informed him that it was all a mistake. He said that the main office had telephoned to him and he had looked at the wrong account, there being another depositor by the name of Kline. He assured Bergner & Engel's agent that the check was all right.

A PECULIAR PROCEEDING.

All the agent had to do was to go to the main office and get the money. They did not have enough money there to pay it just then. Both were satisfied. Mr. Kline was so satisfied that he deposited \$200 more in the bank, and the next morning Bergner & Engel's agent again presented the check to the main office, and again he was met with the answer that there were no funds to pay the check. He insisted that the teller of the Columbia avenue branch had told him that the check was all right. Word was sent to Kline, who had made a still further deposit of \$185 before the agent reached him. The ewing company's agent then went to see Kline was indignant, and declared that he had twice as much money in the bank as the check called for.

Kline and the agent then went down to the Chestnut street office. There they were told: "This check can only be paid at the Columbia avenue branch." The two men then went to the Columbia avenue branch. Teller Pancoast met them and blandly said: "There is money enough, but you must get it at the main bank." Both men were angry. They returned to the main office and de manded to see some one in authority. They were told that the President and Cashie were both out and were referred back to the branch. They were tired out and concluded to wait until the next day. Then they found the bank and all its branches closed.

Pfeiffer and Pancoast will be given a hear-THE SITUATION AT ATLANTIC. A special telegram from Atlantic City says: There were no anxious depositors around the suspended Merchants' Bank to-day. A statement that the bank will resume payment at an early date somewhat reasured the people. A meeting of the directors was called for 11 o'clock this morning. John Schwinghammer, ex-Mayor of Egg Harbor City, was named as chairman, and proceeded to appoint a committee to

make arrangements for an early opening of the bank, based on the result of the investigation into its affairs about to be instituted. The work of examining accounts continued or three hours. A lengthy official statement was made, the gist of which is: Due depositors, \$47,630 86; due other banks, \$1,666 22; bills receivable, 57,468 22; due from other banks, \$15,121 21. Cashier O. R. Dunkle was seen at his home this afternoon. One of the directors, Hon. Abraham Cochran, a wealthy resident of Elmer, and several of the largest depositors, he said, had voluntarily offered to contribute liberally to tide the banks over the difficulty, and altogether he had no doubt of a satisfactory settlement being made all around. Mr. Dunkle stated that just as soon as the parent bank resumed the several branches

would also open their doors.

A large batch of checks drawn on the Merchants' Bank and sent to the First and and National Banks for collection wen to protest to-day, and will be sent back to the last endorsers, most of whom are residents of Pleasantville, Egg Harbor, Mullica well-posted people who regard the reassuring statements as so much wind.

A GREAT STRIKE.

Rich Veins of Carbonate and Galena Dis covered in Montana.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 3 .- Report from Baker confirm the news of great finds of carbonates and galena in the May and Edna mines and also in the mines which have been christened "America" and "Columbus." At the May and Edna the carbonate is in a vein 20 feet thick and not yet fully uncovered, the ore essaying hundreds of dollars to the ton, the richest mineral discovered in that high grade camp. The America and Columbus vein is over six feet thick. The whole surcarbonates and galena liberally interlaced with red lead.

These discoveries have produced a pro-found sensation throughout this region, and workmen on the Great Falls extension of the Great Northern Railway line and miners from other sections are staking out claims on the new treasure belt.

NEVADA, May 3.-Three sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here at 9:48 o'clock this A REFUSAL TO FIGHT.

THERE MAY BE A FREE FIGHT, BUT NO FORMAL DUEL.

Latest Phase of the Trouble Between Edlter Harper and Legislator Davis-The Former Will Not Accept a Challenge for the Field of Honor.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. AUGUSTA, GA., May 3 .- duel between Editor James L. Har
Phil Davis, of Elberton, Ga., and as expected last night. The reformed by Editor Harper had reconsidered his relation accept Colonel Davis' challenge, and to accept Colonel Davis' challenge challenge

untrue. Here is the only correspondence that has passed between the gentlemen: To Mr. James L. Harper: To Mr. James L. Harper:

SIR—Owing to my physical condition since I last saw you, have been unable to communicate with you sooner concerning the difficulty which occurred between us in Elberton on the 9th of April last. My friend, Mr. S. L. Carter, will hand you this note. You will please name your friend and the time and place, somewhere beyond the Savannah river, on the South Carolina side, that a meeting be arranged for the purpose of setting the trouble between us. Respectfully, PHIL W. Davis.

Here is Mr. Harper's reply to the chal-To Mr. Phil W. Davis: To Ar. Phil W. Davis:

SIR—Your communication to hand through
your friend Mr. S. L. Carter. In reply, I have
simply to say that your conduct in the past
debars me from recognizing you in the capacity you request. This will be conveyed to you
by my friend, Mr. John C. Brown.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. HARPER.

This is the way the matter stands at present. Various rumors are afloat as to what will be the next move on Mr. Davis' part, as the fact is recognized that matters cannot stop where they are. That he will fight is the general opinion, but it seems that he will have to do so in a less formal style. Many think the affair will be taken up by some one of Mr. Davis' friends, and Mr. Harper will be challenged by him. What is now mostly anywhended by the record is now mostly apprehended by the people of Elberton is that when the two gentlemen

meet on the street they will settle the affair in a bloody shooting combat. WILD RIDE IN A CEMETERY

With a Maniac Driver Holding to the Reins of the Horses. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

WALTHAM, MASS., May 3 .- A young on of stable keeper Caswell had a ride with a maniac on Thursday which he will not soon forget. The stranger called at the stable and asked for a team, saying that he wanted it to go to General Paine's house in Weston. Young Caswell acted as guide and the ride began. All went well until the stranger, who held the reins, drove into the cemetery, mistaking it for the road leading into Weston. As soon as he saw his mistake he gave a yell of horror and lashed his horse into a gallop. On they dashed leaving the carriage road and taking a course over a long line of graves. Every time the wheels struck a grave the two occupants were pitched forward, and it was only by the greatest luck

that they were not thrown out. The maniac driver kept up his yelling, and the frightened horse continued his mad race. Twice the buggy was overturned, but the man, with superhuman strength, righted it and kept on. Two or three old grave-stones were knocked down, and the doors to tombs were damaged by the hubs of the wheels. Finally the buggy was wrecked just out of the cemetery, and the boy, nearly dead with fright, caught the horse and found his way back at 1 o'clock in the morning.

EXTENDING THE PRINCIPLE.

The Secret Ballot System to be Tried in a State Convention. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. BOSTON, May 3.—There is a plan on foot to have the principle of the secret ballot applied to the next Republican State Convention in Massachusetts. The proposition Committee before long, and it will have the support of prominent members of that organization. The plan has not been per-fected, but the details will not be difficult to arrange. Each delegate will have a chance to vote under the Australian system for all the candidates for State off The ballots will be prepared and printed by the Republican State Committee. One the things to be gained by the system is a full expression of the whole convention in the matter of candidates for all the offices. As it is now almost all the delegates vote for a candidate for Governor and Lieuten

the minor places on the State ticket great numbers of the delegates have left.

the time comes for voting for candidates to

Governor if there is a contest, but when

GETTING COLDER SUDDENLY. Chicago Has a Drop in Temperature of 32 Degrees Within an Hour.

CHICAGO, May 3.-There was a very sudden drop in the temperature here to-day. The day opened bright and balmy; but at about 11 o'clock clouds came scurrying across the sky, driven by a north wind, and inside of 15 minutes the temperature had fallen as many degrees. According to the Signal Service thermometer the drop was om 74 to 42, or a total of 32 degrees inside of an hour.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Dis

criminating Reader.

The issue of THE DISPATCH for to-day cor choice literary matter. The installment of Rider Haggard's story, "Beatrice," intended for to-day's issue, was on the ocean as THE DISPATCH closed its pages, having been delayed at London. Cablegrams give assurance that the remaining chapters will arrive in time for publication in the succeeding Sunday issues without interruption. The first part of to-day's issue is devoted to live news and suitable comment. The second and third parts are made up as follows:

PART IL. Nast in Washington ... dags on the Stage COMEDIAN W. H. CRANE,

CLATRE A. ORE

.. LOUIS N. MEGARGEE, A Chat With Lotts, FRANK G. CARPENTER. Page 11. Ate His Own Words .J. ARMOY KNOX The Want Column. To Let Column. Page 12. The Social World. The Grand Army Gossip About Art

Page 16. On the Serpa Pinto.

Page 13.

Local Trade Matte Markets by Telegraph rage 15.
The Week's Sport.....
The Art of Boxing.... .JOHN L. SULLIVAN. Baseball Talk CHARLES J. FOLEY Solving a Mystery. Gossip of the Milit

Page 16. PART III.

The Ace of Clubs PRINCE JOSEF LUBOMIRSKFANNIE B. WARD A Nest Country Home PAYSIE Nature's Safety Valves The Uncaused Cause......REV. GEORGE HODGES Chimney Corner Puzzles......E. R. CHADBOURN Page 20.
Woman's World.....MEG, MRS, LANGTRY, et al

For this positive statement of position Mr. Shiras was rewarded by the "Defense Committee" meeting and passing unanimously the following resolutions:

ously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee, representing the Jr. O. U. A. M., Sr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A. and I. O. of F. A., for the purpose of demanding from Congress the passage of such laws as would protect the citizens of this country from the horde of pauper immigration which is being annually landed on our shores, indorse the candidacy of Hon. Geo. Shirns, as a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third Congressional district, as his utterances on this question were such as commend themselves to us as being wise, patriotic and of inselves to us as being wise, patriotic and of in-calculable benefit to the citizens of this nation. Resolved, That each delegate to this commit-tee pledge himself to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of Hon, secure the nomination and election of H
Geo. Shiras, and we call upon every citi
who loves his country in this district to ra
around the standard of the man who has a
courage to give utterance to his principles
Mr. Shiras has done. The name of the Mechanics having been used contrary to the laws governing that

organization, word was sent to State Councilor J. P. Winower. He immediately issued the following, which was sent broadeast over the district LANCASTER, PA., May 2. To Whom it May Concern:

To Whom it May Concern:

Attention of the State Councilor having been called to the fact that an organization has been started in Allegheny, Pa., calling themselves the Defense Association of the Jr. Q. U. A. M., being organized for political purposes and alleging to having had my approval of the same, I desire to notify the membership in Pennsylvania and at large that I have not approved of any such movements and had no knowledge of any organization such as the above being formed, and call the attention of the members in Pennsylvania to the following: No member or members of the Jr. Q. U. A. M. in the State of Pennsylvania will be permitted to use the name of this order in connection with any other order, organization, society, club, or any other association organized for political purposes; nor to use the name of the order at any political meeting. I would respectfully call your attention to Law 28 General Law. "Mirrorespectations of Oh. would respectfully call your attention to Law 28, General Laws, "Misrepresentations of Ob-

Fraternally, J. P. WINOWER, State Councilor. ON A WHONG TACK. State Vice Councilor Stephen Collins

sent a copy of the above circular to the President of the "Defense Committee." J. M. Meloney. The latter replied yester-To Whom it May Concern:

To Whom it May Concern:

Being identified with an association calling themselves the Defense Committee of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and having been elected President of said association, which position I hold now, would take this opportunity of explaining to the order at large that the original object of the association is not being carried out, and that the action of said association on May 2, 1890, was not in accordance with the original objects of the said association, having been diverted for partisan purposes.

MAY 3, 1890.

As a member of the original committee I indorse the above.

Yesterday morning i Harry Barbour, who presided at the meeting which indorsed Mr.