FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Over One Hundred Helpless Insane Persons Meet Death in the Flames.

A THOUSAND MORE ESCAPE,

Amid Scenes of Wild Tumult and Confusion. Many of Them Wandering to the Woods.

HEROIC ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

Many of the Nuns in Charge Sacrificed Their Own Lives in Saving Those of the Patients.

ONE OF THE HORRORS OF THE CENTURY.

An Immense Asylum Practically Completely Destroyed With a Financial Loss of Nearly n Million Dollars.

BO ADEQUATE FORCE TO COPE WITH THE FIRE

An insane asylum with 1,500 inmates located near Montreal, Canada, burned to the ground vesterday. At least 100 of the unfortunates are believed to have perished in the flames. A number of the attendants, who were nuns, met death in attempting to rescue the helpless ones. Scenes of the wildest terror and confusion prevailed. The financial loss is about \$800,000.

SEPRETAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MONTREAL May 6 .- Montreal was the scene to-day of one of the most frightful calamities ever recorded in her history of over 200 years. The famous Provincial Ingane Asylum, which is known all over Canada and the United States and which contains inmates from every portion of the continent, is to-night a mass of ruins. The magnificent structure has been burned to the ground and of the 1,500 inmates over 100 are supposed to have perished in the

The buildings constituting the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum are situated at Longui Point, a small place about four miles from Montreal, fronting the river St. Lawrence. The asylum, which was established by the Quebec government in 1873, consisted of a main building and four smaller buildings connected by wings, with a total frontage of 639 feet.

Very Substantial Structures. buildings were of brick and cut stone. The principal building was six stories high and the other buildings five stories in height. The institution was under the care of the Providence Order of Nuns. About noon to-day a report reached Montreal that fire had broken out at the asylum, and THE DISPATCH correspondent was soon on the scene.

About 11:30 this morning smoke was discovered entering the chaplain's room in the center building. The chaplain immediately rushed out into the chapel and made a desperate effort to save whatever he could, but he had to beat a hasty retreat after being badly burnt.

In the meantime the fire, which is supposed to have started in a cupboard in the top of the center building, spread with amazing rapidity, and the buildings were in an incredibly short space of time enveloped in flames. There were over 1,500 inmates in the burning buildings at the time. The scene was well nigh inde-

Scenes of Wild Confusion.

There were 163 sisters in the asylum and their first care were for the unfortunate inmates who were unable to care for themselves. Many of the inmates rushed from their rooms and jumped from the different stories of the building to the ground beneath, which were soon swarming with demented people rushing wildly hither and thither. In the back ground stood the vast buildings almost entirely enveloped in flames which shot high into the skies. Only the two end wings were untouched.

but it was only a question of time when these too should go. Of the center buildings nothing was visible but flames and smoke, and at intervals portions of the walls could be seen tumbling into the fiery mass below.

! Above the flames could be heard the shricks and moans of many of the demented inmates being slowly roasted to death in the upper stories of the buildings. At intervals men and women would appear at the windows, linger for a moment amidst the smoke and flame and then frantically jump to the ground below or fascinated by the flames be engulfed in seething mass of

Rain Could Not Stay the Fire.

Hundreds who had escaped wandered nimlessly around the grounds, some in nothing but their underclothes and their bare feet and a few who had torn their garments off them in their excitement, with nothing on. To add to the horrors of the scene the rain was ponring down in torrents and the frightened inmates, dazed with horror, were huddled around in groups shuddering and moaning. It was a frightful sight and one which once seen was not likely to be soon forgotten.

The Sisters and men connected with the asylum worked like heroes to rescue the inmates from their terrible position. Many a fragile Sister, losing all thought of herself, but filled with a noble heroism, rushed to the cells of the inmates and literally dragged the inmates, who, in many cases frantic by the flames, refused to move out of their danger. To prevent the inmates from escaping the large gates leading to the grounds were only opened to allow the Sisters to pass out with groups of inmates, who were removed to the St. Isidore Convent, a large institutotion nearby.

Did Not Realize Their Danger. Meanwhile the fire continued to burn

with unabated fury, and it soon became dangerous to approach within 25 yards of the burning buildings. The demented inmates, however, appeared to be entirely oblivious to all danger. Half a dozen of the more violent, frenzied by the excitement, rushed from their keepers, and, jumping under the tumbling walls, started to yell at the top of their voices, tearing their hair and contorting their faces in a most awful manner, and laughing like witches at the ruin that was being done. They had to

be removed by force. While the flames were at their highest many of the inmates still remained inside, although the nuns and doctors had done everything in their power to get them out. The flames seemed to have a terrible fascination for the poor creatures, who in many instances welcomed the horrible death that awaited them. All hope of saving those in the upper portion of the building was soon abandoned. Most of the men were got out, but many women, especially those in vio-lent wards, had to be left to their fate. Many acts of heroism were performed by the nuns and dectors in trying to save the inmates. Dr. Bourque, one of the medical

had to be carried out half dead with smoke. The Combat Was Too Unequal. As soon as one body of rescuers was exhausted there were others to take their places, until at least two-thirds of the inmates had been rescued. The fate of the institution was a certainty from the beginning of the fire. The village brigade was unable to cope with such a confiagration, and the Montreal brigade, which was called to the

attendants, continued his efforts until he

death, arrived too late to be of service. At 2 o'clock the flames, after consuming the main building, attacked the two outside wings, and it became evident that nothing but the outhouses could be saved. Shortly afterward the front wall of the main building fell in, and was followed a few minutes afterward by the back wall. Then, with a roar, the roof of the eastern wing fell in,

carrying the walls with it. In a little less than an hour the whole eries of buildings were in flames, the remaining walls fell in with a rumbling sound like that of artillery and a dense cloud of smoke and sparks ascended to heaven, forming a scene of wild grandeur.

The Destruction Practically Complete. When evening fell all that remained of the splendid set of buildings, which cost over \$700,000, were a few outhouses. The rest was a mass of smouldering ruins and debris. The loss of life is variously estimated, but it is almost impossible to give any accurate idea, and perhaps the exact number of those who perished will never be known, as the records are believed to have perished in the flames.

Chief Benoit, with a special detachment of firemen, with two engines and several reels, were at the scene of the fire all afternoon and did all in their power to lessen the catastrophe. The firemen say they never witnessed such a scene. Chief Benoit, accompanied by several of his men, rushed into the woman's ward, where a frightful scene was witnessed. In the violent ward were seen 25 women huddled together with their arms entwined waiting for the flames to reach them.

The fireman tried to break their ranks,

The Breman tried to break their ranks, but they resisted, and the firemen had barely time to escape with their lives.

In another portion of the building several firemen had a hairbreadth escape. They pushed open the door of one of the women's cells to rescue some inmates when the door closed behind them with a click and they found themselves securely imprisoned by spring lock. They were in a room filled with frenzied women, with flames and smoke on every side. Bushing to the window they broke it to pieces and shouted for help.

Several of the Nuns Perished.

Ladders were raised and the firemen descended after several desperate attempts to save the inmates. Among those who perished were several Sisters, who offered their lives as an heroic sacrifice. In the infirmary, which was situated on the fifth there was a sick nun, Sister Marie. Knowing her helpless condition three of the other nuns, Sisters Demerise, Gilbert and Lumiere rushed to her assistance and bore her in a blanket to the staircase. But they were too late. They were caught in the flames and all perished.

The Providence nuns, who owned the building and under whose management the institution has been since its establishment,

one of the largest and richest of the Canadian communities. Its founder was Madame Gamelin, widow of a wealthy Montreal merchant. The superior in charge of the asylum was the famous sister Therese, who, when the fire broke out, was ill in the infirmary with inflammation of the lungs.
With the exception of the medical department the sisters had complete control of all the departments of the asylum. A large farm was attached to the establishment, which included large outhouses. There were no plantations, and the absence of large trees in the neighborhood of the asylum gave the latter a naked look. The asylum comprised two establishments, entirely separated by the main building, occupied by administrative offices, the parlors, the chapel, the chaplain's apartments

and some private rooms. A Very Extensive Establishment.

The majority of the private patients were lodged in the wings. The staff was com-posed as follows: Sisters, 72. lay sisters, 92; total, 164. Three of these were in the office, two in the parlor and the others in the wards, kitchen and working departments, watching over the patients. Lay keepers (temale), 14; keepers, 28; night guardians (male), 4; night guardians (te nale), 2. Besides two female keepers four sisters and lay sisters on the average kept watch each night. In addition to these there were employed on the farm and in superintending the patients' labor 242 men. The Lady Superior had the control as well as the general direction of the estab-lishment. In the women's hospital the two lay sisters or one lay sister and one keeper chosen by the sisters. In the men's hospital the superintendence was also given to a nun who was assisted by two keepers. There were two physicians attached to the establishment, one for the women and one for the men. In the basement were a number of refectories, dormitories, dining rooms and 32 bedrooms. On the ground floor were situated a number of parlors, bedrooms, a linen room, a Lady Superior's room, a doc-

tor's room and a dispensary.
On the first story, in addition to the bedrooms, were the chaplain's room, infirmary for the Sisters, dining room for the sick, strangers' room and music room. The second story was occupied by keepers' rooms, bedrooms, chapel, laundry, sacristies, pri-vate and dining rooms. The third story contained a large number of cells, a lay sisters' room, keepers' rooms and tories. The attic also contained a large number of cells, two reservoirs, sisters dormitories and keepers' rooms.

A Rather Singular Coincidence The buildings were insured by the Government for the sum of \$300,000. There has for years been a great deal of complaint re-garding the primitive way in which the patients were treated at the asylum. The uns received \$100 a head from the Government for each patient sent to the institution, and it was charged that patients were not treated on scientific principles. The Protestants became dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, and sometime ago refused to send their patients any longer to the institution. Since

buildings have been placed at the disposal of the nuns. The total loss is estimated at between \$700,000 and \$800,000. The loss of life is placed at least 100 souls, but it will

the impossible to tell the exact number until the record is made up.

A late Associated Press dispatch says:
The death roll is now estimated at 50, though many more are missing, but are expected to turn up. It is feared that seven tertiary nums have been burned to death, and three more are missing. and three more are missing.

THE SWINDLING FEVER

ATTACKS ANOTHER PHILADELPHIAN, A POOR MAN'S BANKER.

Real Estate Agent Lancaster Carefully Invests \$75,000 of His Clients' Money in His Own Pockets, and Skips With Ida Jones for Parts Unknown. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR &

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Real Estate Agent A. Ellwood Lancaster, who conducted a flourishing business at 920 Walnut street, is a fugitive from justice. He is charged with the embezzlement of funds entrusted to him to invest. The amount is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. A sheriff's capias for his arrest is in the hands of private detectives, who think they will soon get their man. His victims are mainly of the poorer class. The heaviest loser is William E. Flemings, an employe of Charles S. Caffrey & Co.'s carriage warehouse, 1712 Chestnut street. His

riage warehouse, 1712 Chestnut street. His loss is more than \$10,000, the hard-earned savings of a lifetime.

Lancaster, who is 30 years of age, left a wife and four children in almost destitute circumstances. His infatuation for a young woman, Ida Jones, who lived on Cleveland avenue, near Nineteenth and York streets, caused his downfall. Young Lancaster embarked in the real estate and insurance, brokesses, businesses, businesses, and streets. real estate and insurance brokerage business about five years ago. Previous to that he occupied a subordinate position in the wareroom of the carriage factory of Charles E. McCaffrey & Co. Mr. Flemings, the foreman at McCaffrey's factory, loaned him money to pay for the first month's rent of a room as a real estate office. Now the man who befriended Lancaster is the worst swindled victim. Flemings has been fleeced out of a sum of money that exceeds fleeced out of a sum of money that exceeds

Another heavy loser is John D. Harris. He is President of the Huber Manufacturing Company. Lancaster acted as his real estate agent, and it is stated that Mr. Harris is out several thousand dollars. Lancaster managed to swindle his former employers, Mr. Caffrey, of Charles S. Caffrey & Co. Mrs. Isnac J. Hunt Lean St 2000. Samuel Simons St 2000. Hunt loses \$2,000; Samuel Simpson \$1,000, and Henry P. Cozey \$1,000. William Diebel, who has lost \$1,000, has obtained a capias for the arrest of the fugitive, and it is now in the hands of private detectives. Lancaster was an extensive advertiser up to a few weeks ago.

He did a business that would bring a return if honestly conducted of between \$3,000

and \$4,000 a year. Mrs. Lancaster has the sympathy of all her neighbors. She left this afternoon with the little ones for the home of her parents at Milton, Del.

MURDER ON CAR TOPS

Tramps Shooting Freight Train Conductors on Missouri Railroads.

Sr. Louis, May 6.-Tramps have inaugurated a reign of terror on the Iron Mountain Nelson, in charge of a freight train southbound, attempted to eject three tramps from his train and was shot in the hand. James Collins is under arrest, charged with having

done the shooting.

Conductor Bohmi, who was sent out to take charge of Nelson's train, had a more serious experience last night. He found a tramp on top of a box car, and when he ordered him off, the tramp drew a revolver and shot Bohmi in the breast, the bullet lodging near the heart. Bohmi was brought to St. Louis and is now in the Missouri Pacific Hospital in a dying condition, Coroner Frank to-day took his ante morten A dispatch from DeSoto. Mo., says that a

tramp giving the name of Charles Denison, from Reynolds county, Mo., has been cap-tured there, and admits having done the

FREE RATIONS DEMANDED.

Laborers Will Leave the Levees Unless Fed by the Government.

JACKSON, MISS., May 6 .- Governor Stone to-day received a message from J. M. Weston, Commissary U. S. A., New Orleans, stating that he was in receipt of a telegram from Youakona signed by responsible parties, calling for rations for 2,000 people for 30 days and that if they are not furnished the laborers will leave at a sacrifice to everything Governor Stone wired in reply that his information is that all laborers can get supplies, but refuse to buy on ac count of relying upon the Government to support them. There is considerable pressure from certain quarters to induce the Governor to accept Ther the Government rations. Mayor Beck, of Vicksburg, called on him this afternoon for that purpose. Louisiana and Arkansas are accepting them, and unless Mississippi dos so, many of the negroes will leave and those points where they can be fed free.

TRACIC ASSOCIATIONS.

secretary Tracy Sells the House in Which He Lost His Family.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Two notable residences of this city have just been sold. and will no longer bear the names of owners who were high in public life. The of Secretary Tracy, of tragic associations, was sold to-day for a little less than \$31,000, though the Secretary paid \$50,000 for the property, and expended \$25,000 more in improvements. Only the bare and broken walls are now standing. It was purchased by Captain Augustus C. Tyler, who will tear down the walls and erect a beautiful The other residence is that of the late

Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, and stands on N street and Connecticut avenue, close to the British legation. It was purchased by Mr. John E. Beall, of this city, for \$81,500.

CANADA'S SEPARATE SCHOOLS Will be Abelished if Duiton McCarthy's Mo-

tion at Ottawa is Approved. OTTAWA, ONT., May 6 .- The Northwest oill was under consideration in the House of Commons to-day. Dalton McCarthy. eader of the Protestant Equal Righters party, gave notice that he would move at he proper stage that the Territorial Legislature be given exclusive control in educational matters. This means the abolition of separate schools. He also proposes to sub-mit an amendment in favor of the abolition

of dual language.
In the Senate to-day Mr. Abbott announced that the Government were sending an expedition to the Mackenzie river disriet to report its resources and require-

to-day. The authorities of the Protestant Hospital have offered to take care of the helpless inmates of the asylum.

Many of the inmates were lodged in the neighboring convents of St. Isidore, St. Joseph De Benoit, St. Laurent and Pointe Aux Trembles. The Montreal exhibition hospidians have plead of the strong-SILENT ABOUT HIS OWN PARTY.

> One More Aspirant for the Seat Made Vacant by Randall.

IT IS A BITTER FACTIONAL FIGHT. Republicans Daily Becoming More Hopeful of Success

in the District.

Senator Quay thinks that Pattison will be nominated by the Democracy for Governor. He also believes that he would be the party's strongest candidate. Representative Fow has announced himself as an independent candidate for Randall's seat in Congress. The Republican prospect thus grows brighter.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- "My impression is that ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor," said Senator Quay just before leaving for Washington this afternoon. "He is without doubt the strongest candidate whom they could select, and, in my judgment, the best choice for them to make."

While Senator Quay was willing to talk regarding the Democratic situation, and was anxious to learn the latest movements in the Third Congressional district, when asked regarding the political situation on the Republican side, he replied: "The people are electing the delegates, and will no doubt manifest their preferences when the convention meets. I am not interfering in that matter, and intend to stand by that policy."

ANY NUMBER OF CALLERS.

Among Senator Quay's callers were ex-Auditor General and Candidate for Congress Jerome B. Niles, of Tioga county; State Treasurer Boyer and Cashier William H. Livsey, Representative Brooks and Select Councilman Anderson, David Martin and David H. Lane, Mercantile Appraiser Harry Hunter, Jacob Wildemore, C. Wesley Thomas, William H. Keyser, Pension Agent Shelmire and Dr. Harmer.

General Hastings and President of the State Senate Boles Penrose, Representative Connell and others called late in the afternoon, but Senator Quay had left for Washington. General Hastings and Collector Martin met in the corridor of the Continen tal Hotel and adjourned to the writing room, where they remained in close conversation for some time.

The Democratic primary elections will be held in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards to-morrow night for the purpose of electing delegates to the ward dele gate conventions, which will in turn select delegates to nominate a candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term of Samuel J. Randall.

THE DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE. To-day, from early morning until past midnight the friends of the different candidates were busy hustling through the wards, setting up" precincts, printing tickets and getting things into shape for the contest. The Gentner forces, as if with a knowledge of inside matters connected with action of the City Committee on Monday night, were evidently best prepared, while the McAleer as though taken by surprise, were forced to greater activity. The friends of Matthew Dittmann are contenting themselves with his holding his own ward, the Seventeenth, which they regard as the key to the situa-tion. They concede Senator McAleer the delegates from the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh wards, making 16 in all, or two short of the requisite number to win.

Representative Gentner is conceded the delegates from the Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, making 12 in all. Gentner wanting six votes and McAleer two

votes, the Dittman forces are claiming that they will be able to hold the convention with their six votes and force his nomination. There will be two, and possibly three, Democratic candidates it the polls on the 20th inst. Friends of McAleer and Gentner have announced their intention of appealing to the people of the district in the event of their being unfairly treated by the nominating convention, and to-day Representative John H. Fow, of the Seventeenth ward, declared his purpose of running in the district as an independent Democratic candidate. SOMETHING OF A KICKER.

"The Third and Fourth wards have given Senator McAleer the privilege of naming the delegates from those wards," said Mr. "The Twelfth ward has done the same thing for Gentner, and the Seven-teenth, by a vote of 19 to 8, has accorded the same privilege to Mr. Dittmann. With such action I will have nothing to do, as I consider it un-Democratic and in violation of party principles. The people have the right to name the delegates.
"I will have bills and posters printed a nouncing my candidacy as the people's

choice," continued Mr. Fow, "and I will go into every division of each of the wards omprising the district. I was born in t district and all my interests are centered in t. I live in it and pay taxes on ever 30 properties within its limits. I feel justified in doing as I intend in view of the suggested nominations. Had the party leaders seen fit to select a man of sufficient caliber to represent the district as a partially fit successor to Mr. Randall, I would most earnestly support his candidacy. In view of current events I feel that the people of the district should be given an opportunity to vote for some man other than those who are struggling for the nomination, and I have decided to be a candidate at the polls.

THE REPUBLICAN HOPE. The Republican leaders have decided that Robert Adams, Jr., Minister to Brazil, would make their strongest candidate. The Republican ward committees in the district have recommended his nomination, and nothing remains to be done in the way of making him the candidate but the formal action of the nominating convention. Minister Adams has been advised of what has been done in his behalf. He has given his assent and assured the leaders of his district that he will battle to win. He has been invited to address a meeting of the Fourth ward Republicans on Friday night, at which he is looked for to make an open declaration of his position. The leaders of the Republican party who have charge of the city organization claim that Mr. Adams will win the election They claim that there are more than a suffi-They claim that there are more than a sum-cient number of Democrats in the district without tax receipts to give them control of the district in the event of their deciding to challenge all such who attempt to vote. There was some talk to-day to the effect that the Republicans may change the date of their nominating convention, because of such a short space of time between the hold-ing of it and the election, but the district leaders declare that the ward organizations leaders declare that the ward organizations in the district are in good shape, and that a few days time will be of much service to them as a few weeks would be. Mr. Adams

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890. held a brief conference this afternoon with Chairman Porter and Collector Martin.

> ARMSTRONG REPUBLICANS' CHOICE. Candidates for Congress and Assembly and Delegates to the Convention.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. KITTANNING, May 6.-The Republican Return Judges' Convention to-day declared D. B. Heiner its choice for Congress, Dr. J. W. McKee and S. B. Cochran for Assembly, John F. Whitworth and J. R. Hender-son Delegates to the State Convention; Hays Foster, Treasurer; R. S. Slaymaker, Register and Recorder, and Darwin Phelps and P. C. Fiscus for Commissioners.

HE HAS VANISHED AGAIN.

No Trace of Boodle Alderman Sayles Who Was to Have Surrendered.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 6 .- Henry L. Sayles, of the boodle Board of Aldermen of 1884, who returned from Canada on Monday to surrender himself, but disappeared again before the bail bond had been signed, did not turn up to-day. His brother, Sol Sayles, the Jefferson market brother, Sol Sayles, the Jenerson market butcher who was his bondsman to the tune of \$25,000 in 1886, when brother Henry jumped over the Canadian border, spent the greater part of the day in the District Attorney's office waiting for brother Henry, and ready to go his bail again. He could not account for brother again. He could not account for brother Henry's non-appearance. He saw him, he said, in his shop on Monday morning and they started for the District Attorney's office

From another source it was learned that brother Henry went to Philadelphia when he hurried out of the District Attorney's office. Lawyer William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, moved to-day in the General Sessions before Judge Cowing that the indictment for bribery against ex-Alderman James Pearson be dismissed. Pearson turned State's evidence against Jacob Sharp. Judge Cowing granted the motion

SOUTH PENN PLANS,

The Temporary Officers Selected to Fill the Places Permanently.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. READING, May 6 .- In order to fulfill the requirements of the law another meeting for the election of officers of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is proected to run from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, has just been held, and the present officers, whose names were first made public two weeks ago, were all re-elected. These gen-tlemen now compose the permanent officers of the company.

Baltimore and Ohio and Western Mary.

land officials, it is stated, have already held conferences with the new management of the South Pennsylvania. The latter road will probably be connected with the Baltimore and Ohio at some point of the Pittsburg di-vision of the latter between Cumberland and Rockport, the junction of the Johnstown and Cambria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio. By this route the distance west from Philadelphia would be 30 miles shorter than by the Pennusylvania.

A BUCKET SHOP FAILS.

S. S. Pley I & Co., a Blg Chicago Firm, Obliged to Succumb. CHICAGO, May 6 .- The bucket-shop sys-

tem of S. S. Floyd & Co., with headquarters in this city, has ceased to vex the soul of President Buker, of the Roard of Trade. The rise in wheat and stocks were the powerful combination to contend against. The system embraced agencies through the entire South and West, covering every important center. Exactly how the business stands Mr. Floyd is at present very busy trying to find out. He says the losses to his customers, he hopes, will be small, but his own have enormous. The senior member of the firm of S. S. Floyd is a native of Georgia, and has been in the bucket shop busine since 1876.

A Louisville dispatch announces the suspension of Charles Jeffers, the Louisville correspondent of Floyd & Co., as a result of

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FAVORED.

The New York Bill to Abolish it is Indefin itely Postponed.

ALBANY, May 6 .- The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon by a vote of 7 to 2 (Messrs. Robertson and Saxton) postponed indefinitely the Curtis bill to abolish capital punishment, thus killing the bill. This action was taken after a hearing, in which he Rev. D. H. Ecob spoke in favor of the bill, on the ground that it was in line of advance of Christian thought and civiliza-

Judge Arnoux also favored the bill, tracing the reduction in the number of cantal primes in England, and in this country during the century, and holding that the time and come to remove the remaining capital crimes from the statute by abolishing capital punishment. J. Irving Browne spoke for the bill on legal grounds and the Rev. Dr. grounds.

A GREAT FACTORY BURNING.

The Sluger Sewing Machine Company's Bly

Works in Flames. ELIZABETH, N. J., May 6 .- The Singer Manufacturing Company's establishment here is on fire. The flames have reached the third story, and it is thought the entire main building, covering an acre of ground, will be destroyed. The entire fire department seems powerless to save it. A special from Elizabeth says: The loss

will probably reach \$2,000,000. About 3,500 employes will be left without work. The walls are now falling, and great exciten prevails.

RAY IN A QUANDARY. He Does Not Know What to Do About the

McKeesport Muddle. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The refusal of Mr. Reese to accept the gift of the McKeesport postoffice, in response to the compliment paid to him by Representative Ray, has

again left the Congressman in a quan-dary ss what step to take next. Mr. Ray has not had the heart to go to the Postoffice Department this week, and will probably make no further motion in the matter until he knows exactly the ground he is walk-World's Fair Officers Chosen. CHICAGO, May 6 .- At a meeting of the World's Fair directors this evening T. A. Seeberger, Collector of the port of Chicago under President Cleveland, was elected Treasurer, and W. K. Akerman, Auditor. The choice of a Secretary and Director Gen-eral was again referred.

A New York Oll Company Formed. ALBANY, May 6 .- The Albany Oil Com pany, capital \$200,000, offices here was incorporated here to-day. The purpose is the leasing, purchasing and operation of oil territory in West Virginia, Ohio and Penn-sylvania. Dudley Farlin heads the list of A SOCIETY BOYCOTT

To Be Placed Upon the Stores of the Metropolis Where the

GIRLS ARE NOT FAIRLY TREATED.

Clergymen of Different Creeds Unite in Promoting the

FORMATION OF A CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. The Hebre w Rabbi and the Presbyterian Pastor Alike

Enthusiastic.

A consumers' league has been formed in New York society circles. The object is to patronize only those stores where the girls are properly treated. Many prominent clergymen of all sects have indorsed the plan.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- A meeting to consider the lot of shop girls, with a view to its amelioration, was held under the direction of the Working Women's Society at Chickering Hall to-night. It was a sequel of a series of meetings which have been held in the drawing rooms of Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and other ladies. At these meetings steps have been taken toward the organization of a consumers

league, whose members are to pledge them-

selves not to patronize shops in which the

employes are not treated with fairness. Prominent clergymen, without regard to denominational differences, approved the gathering by their presence, and the speakers were a Hebrew rabbi, two Catholic priests, an Episcopal clergyman, and a Baptist, a Methodist and a Presbyterian minister. Among the clergymen who signed a call for the meeting were: The Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rev. Father Deshon, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. E. McChesney, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington and the Rev.

THE ONES MOST INTERESTED. In spite of the clerical call and the sympathy of the cousumers' league, there were more shop girls than consumers or clergy-men in last night's large audience. Everett P. Wheeler, who presided, led upon the stage a little procession headed by Father Ducey and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who walked arm in arm. Mr. Wheeler, on taking the chair, said he thought it was only necessary to bring the facts to the notice of the public in order to create the public sentiment which would bring about the wished-for consummation. The facts were then made known from a report of the working women's society. Those as to long hours of labor showed East Side shop girls to be worse off than the rest. The big shops open at 7:30 A.M., and usually close at 6 P. M., except on Saturday, when they are sometimes open until near midnight. On other days the girls are detained, often an hour or more, to put things in

For a month during the holidays the shops all over the city keep open until midnight, and the girls who fail to report promptly at 8 the next morning are fined. In one shop the fines collected in a single year amounted to \$3,000. One girl was fined \$15 in four

SOME OF THE ABUSES. mercury marked 90° in summer, and girls often fainted from the bad air and heat. Dr. Huntington said four things should be aimed at: a working day of eight hours; second, extra pay for extra work; third, proportionate fines—that is, fines proportioned to the sal-ary received as compared with the time lost;

fourth, proper sanitation.

For a shop girl eight hours would mean beginning work at 8 A. M. and stopping at 5 P. M., with an hour's intermission for luncheon. He called upon those who aspired to be leaders in society to lead in the movement to benefit the shop girl. "Let these women," he said, "make out a

white list of shops whose owners deserve patronage because they treat their employes fairly, and send a copy to every woman in so-called society, and in one year's time the sufferings of the shop women and shop girls will be diminished one-half." The Rev. Dr. Faunce, of the Fifth Avebetter sanitary conditions in shops, said when customers discovered unwholesome

conditions existed they should fuse to trade at those shops the evils were remedied. The Rev. Dr. Sola Mendes, who spoke for better wages, said it was a good augury that move-ment had united the sympathy of the diverse creeds represented on the platform. A UNITED BAND,

He assured his Christian companions that their Hebrew brother was with them in their endeavors to compel justice for those to whom justice seemed to be de-nied. He could not, however, help Christians in their foreign missions. "When you send missionaries to us, your elder brother, we smile, good naturedly perhaps, but when you ask us to help speed justice and to obtain honest pay for honest work we are with you with alacrity.

In conclusion he exhorted the ladies pres-ent not to yield to the allurements of the bargain counter where bargains were ad-vertised to be sold below cost, the deficit coming out of the wages of the working women. After the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of the Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, had spoken in behalf of better morals in shops, Father Elliott said it seemed to him that "unearned increment" must be the money a shop keeper obtained from the fines of his employes. He thought if a man could be punished for overworking a horse he ought to be punished for overworking a woman. Father Ducey also spoke and then resolutions were passed summarizing the sentiments of the ifferent speakers.

A STRIKERS' SYNDICATE

Will Take the Master Bullders' Busine From Them if They Are Stubborn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- Letters were ent to-day to the master builders who are holding out against the demands of their men for an increase in wages, notifying them that if they did not by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning concede the demands of the strikers a certain plan, which had been formulated, would be put into operation. This plan is said by an official of the Carpenters' Brotherhood to be a sort of co-operative arrangement, by which the building trades, including everyone from stone-masons to frescoers, will form one grand organization employing the 30,000 mer engaged in those trades in this city. This organization would make contracts, erect buildings, pay the workmen and divide the ong the men themselves

Fifty-Two Anarchists Arrested. BARCELONA, May 6 .- Fifty-two Anarchists have been arrested here. Doounents seized at their residences reveal plans for destroying railways with dynamite and for setting fire to factories.

Bakers Get the Fever, Too.

WASHINGTON, May -The journeymen bakers of this city to-day demanded a re-

duction in hours from 12 to 10 per day, with an half hour for lunch. Their demand was

A VICTORY FOR UNION MEN. The Chicago Carpenters' Strike Satisfactorily Settled by Arbitrtion.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- The carpenters' strike was finally settled to-day, when representa-tives of the Carpenters' Council and the new Boss Carpenters and Builders' Association met and signed the agreement, which was reached by the Arbitration Committee to-day. By the terms of the agreement the men are given an eight-hour day; over time is rated as time and a half; Sunday time is the same as double time; each contractor is allowed to retain his present apprentices and take one new apprentice each year, and the association agrees to employ none but union men and foremen, and to sublet no contracts from the old Carpenters' and Builders' Association. The minimum pay for carpenters is fixed at 35 cents an hour until August I, and after that date is fixed at 37½ cents

The Arbitration Committee will be continued as a permanent committee to settle any dispute which may arise hereafter between employers and employes. The men will probably return to work on Thursday. In an address to the public by the joint Arbitration Committee, the statement is made that a fair estimate of the loss to the city by the strike will not fall short of \$1. 000,000 per week, besides causing much suf-fering to thousands of men, women and

STRIKES IN ST. LOUIS.

abor Troubles Sprending In That City and Violent Consequences Are: Fenred. Sr. Louis, May 6 .- The ranks of the striking harness makers were swelled today by the accession of 150 men from the smaller establishments. Two shops have conceded the advance, and the men have returned to work. The strike among the quarrymen is spreading, and now embraces

nearly every quarry in the city.

John B. O'Meara, a large contractor, today put to work a number of Austrians.

This has caused considerable bad feeling,
and trouble is looked for.

CARLISLE VICTORIOUS. The Vacant Committee Places to be Filled by

His Friends. PECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Speaker Reed has settled the spirited contest that has existed for some time for assignment to vacant committee places, and will announce his appointments to-morrow. There are nine places to be filled caused by the death of Representatives Randall and Wilbur and the ousting of five Democrats. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, will get the vacancy on the Committee on Rules, for which there has been such a struggle by the leaders the Democratic factions in the House, and Mr. Mutchler of Pennsylvania, will be assigned to the Committee on Appropria-tions. The other places are unimportant. The appointment of Mr. Blount on the

Committee on Rules is significant in view of the fact that Crisp, of Georgia; Holman, of Indiana, and Springer, of Illinois, were all active candidates. Mr. Crisp was the candidate of the opponents of the so-called Carlisle-Mills free trade combination in the House. Mr. Blount's appointment may be claimed as a victory for Mr. Carlisle, as he is understood to have been the ex-Speaker's favorite candidate.

HE WILL PLEAD GUILTY. Cash girls were often fined a quarter of their meager earnings of \$2 a week. Many Shellenberger Ready to Throw Himself on the Mercy of the Court. ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- J. Monroe

shellenberger, who surrendered to Sheriff Comly on Monday night, was locked in the Doylestown jail at 3 o'clock this morning. The arrival of Shellenberger in Doylestown created a profound sensation in the town. There is every reason to believe that Shelenberger will make a confession acknowledging everything that has been said against him. Then, when the cases against him are called, he will plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court He is said to have expressed his de-

communication with him to-day. It is expected that two more warrants will be issued against him this morning. making nine in all. Justice Zorn said to-night that he would fix the bail at the next hearing. He could not, however, see how he could under any circumstances fix it less than \$3,000 in each case, making \$27,000 in all. It is believed that Shellenberger will e able to obtain this.

A BIG TOWER FOR CHICAGO

One 1,500 Feet High to be Erected by a Private Company.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Mr. Charles Kinkel, whose proposed tower for the Exposition in 1892 was illustrated some months ago in THE DISPATCH, and who has sent competitive design for a tower 1,250 feet high to be erected by a private company in London, has just turnished plans and estimates to a private company organized in Chicago, which proposes to erect a tower before the opening of the Exposition which will be 1,500 feet high. The base, 400 feet in diameter, will be an ornate building designed for a hotel, the largest in the world, containing 4,000 rooms, with 8 elevators lifting rooms, with 8 elevators lifting 100 feet, 4 lifting 200 feet, 4 300 feet, and 2 running to the top of the tower. Mr. Fitzribbons, the banker, is said to be the leading spirit of the project.

A BRITISH STEAMER LOST. Thirty Persons on Board and All Believed to

cost of the entire structure will be about

\$2,000,000, and Mr. Kinkel engages that it

will be entirely finished by the opening o

the Exposition, October 12, 1892.

Have Perished. PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- The British steamer Wingates, Captain Thompson, with a crew of 30 men, sailed from this port March 23, bound to Copenhagen, and has never since been heard from. Her owners and agents have given up all hopes for her safety, and elieve that she has cone down with all on board. It is thought by many practical seamen that the vessel ran into an iceberg, as her course to Copenhagen would bring her well up north, in the pathway of these obstructions. In no other way can her loss be accounted for. The missing vessel's cargo consisted of 101,527 bushels of corn valued at \$37,565.

kept at this port.

She was of 2,077 tons register, and was built in Jarrow in 1877. The names of the crew

cannot be learned, as no record of them is

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 McKeesport, May 6 .- The McKeesport School Board held a special meeting tonight to elect a Superintendent of Schools for three years, and elected Prof. P. A. Shanar, who has filled the position for nearly two years in the most satisfactory man-

Exact Statements Ordered. TRENTON, May 6 .- Every State bank in New Jersey was to-day ordered to submit to the State Bank Examining Board, within THREE C.

Emperor William's Remarkable Address in Opening the Reichstag.

TROUBLES OF THE TOILERS

Will Receive the Earnest Attention of the Government.

NO STRIFE WITH SOCIALISTS.

The Young Ruler Quite Well Informed Concerning America.

GREETED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM

The German Reichstag was formally opened yesterday by Emperor William in person. His speech was devoted almost entirely to the labor question. The subject of resticting Socialism was not even mentioned. The address was well received.

IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

BERLIN, May 6 .- It was expected that the language used by the Emperor in opening this year's Reichstag would depart from the commonplace phraseology with which modern royalty veils its thoughts. We are not disappointed. In firm, well separated words he read to the assemblage of statesmen, warriors and diplomats such a speech, as the Germans, at least, had not been brought up to expect from such a quarter.

Prussian kings have usually been little

more than soldiers. One or two have been dreamy scholars or amateurs in art. Never until to-day has a Hohenzollern publicly pledged himself to the service of everyday workers, the plain people of the country, recognizing them as the real basis of national happiness, as opposed to the pretensions of any caste or class. NO EFFORT AT ORATORY. Not a syllable of his words was indistinesly uttered, nor was any effort made in thedi-

rection of oratory. Once only did his voice

rise with increased vehemence, at these

words: "In just care for the workingman's

needs lies the most effective increase to our strength, and every attempt to violently disturb law and order shall meet with our most determined opposition." The full text of his speech, which was being eagerly bought in broadside form from the newsboys as I came away from the palace, may be roughly analyzed as giving about 18 inches of type in a German newspaper, 10 of which inches alone relate to the workman, two to foreign relations, two to the colonial enterprise in Africa.

much in his estimation as the daily work of the nation's backbone. THE EMPEROR SINCERE.

ally one might conclude that all branches

of his Government together do not count so

There is no reason to doubt his sincerity in this movement for it is in the line of a personal effort on his part made more than three years ago, when he little dreamed of being Emperor in this century, at least. In a letter written at that time to a personal friend I have seen the expression of his great desire to help this movement in some way, although at the time his work did not amount to much more than the zeal of a private individual.

When the opening exercises were over the Emperor, in spite of the great pressure of business just now upon him, found time for a talk with me that lasted a full half-hour, and was obviously intended to mark his appreciation for American public opinion The frank, yet firm, way with which his eyes, even as a youngster, met such as he addressed was a characteristic and most excellent circumstantial evidence of his truthfulness. His sentences are short and clear. He rarely uses a superfluous word, sticks close to his point, talks more with a viewdrawing knowledge than of giving his own ideas, although all my questions to him were

answered in full. ACQUAINTED WITH AMERICA. Of our Minister Phelos he spoke, as I was prepared to hear, as one whose acquaintance he prized. Our tariff debates, our new naval expenditures, our Presidental hopes and fears-these he understood better than nine out of ten English members of Parliament. The language he used I cannot repeat, for obvious reasons, but his utterances regarding social legislation were of such a character that he will no doubt forgive me

cally that nothing was further from his intention than to raise false hopes among the working people. He had no idea that a paternal Government could cure all the social ills, nor was he sure they could remove even the most conspicuous ones. Nothing to his mind foreboded greater mischief than to propagate the idea that any Government could supersede individual enterprise or forethought. For his part he was prepared only to at-

for making use of them now.

He made me understand most emphati-

tempt a solution by dealing with the work-men from the standpoint of justice, trying to introduce the element of fairplay between earners and wage-givers, encouraging arbi-tration and applying the law only in favor of persons conspicuously needing its protec-tion, such as young children and women. A VERY APT PUPIL. In other words the Emperor's language sounded as though his teacher in political economy had been, not Bismarck alone, but Prof. Sumner or David A. Wells. The

notion that William is conquetting with Socialism is closely allied to the suspicion that he is much influenced by the scholarry, but rather idealistic Privy Councillor Hinzpeter, whom he dearly loves as his former tutor, as well as one whose life is devoted to philanthropic work. No one, however, who has talked with the Emperor can believe that such a suspicion is well grounded. In fact, he is under no man's influence. The ceremonies at the palace differed little from those of past years, except that Caprivi, and not Bisyears, except that Caprivi, and not Bis-marck, stood at the Emperor's elbow, a dif-ference that would be scarcely noticed at other times, so like are the two men to

The venerable Moltke, as the oldest mem-er of Parliament, stood through the whole performance, and proposed three cheers for the Kaiser when the imperial party entered the hall. While the crowd was gathering Moltke walked as if in a dream through the

Continued on Sixth Page.