THE WAR OF WORDS.

Formal Opening of the Great Debate Upon the Republican Tariff Bill.

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

McKinley Inaugurates the Oratorical Contest With an Argument Which Wins the

APPROVAL OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

The Important Points of the New Measure Described at Length by the Buckeye Congressman.

MR. MILLS, OF TEXAS, TO THE PRONT.

He Bitterly Arraigns the Entire Scheme, Charging That it is Nothing More Nor Less Than Highway Robbery.

SARCASM OF THE SOUTHERN STATESMAN

publican arguments at length and was congratulated upon his effort. Mills attacked the measure on behalf of the Democrats, characterising it as highway robbery. Several of the lesser lights spoke during the evening session.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The House of Representatives is again in the throes of a general tariff debate, and will remain in this condition for two weeks. Between this time and Saturday night there will be in the neighborhood of 35 perfunctory speeches delivered and printed in the Congressional Record, that number of members having already signified their desire to address the House and their constituents on the burning political issue of the tariff.

Even the Democrats were surprised at the lack of interest displayed by the public and the House itself in the opening of the era of speech making. When Major Me-Kinley arose behind his barricade of books and manuscript at 1 o'clock there was no indication that a subject of more than ordinary importance was before the House. There were no more people in the galleries than can be seen there at any hour of any taxes and the reduction of the tax on tobacco dull day.

Prominent Visitors Very Scarce No public men of distinction were there and the absence of the prominent women in official and social life who generally grace occasions of this kind, was especially marked. When Major McKinley moved that the House go into committee of the whole to discuss his revenue measure, Mr. Mills, the leader of the minority in the coming fight, crossed over to the Republican

side, and took a seat a few feet distant

from the champion of the Republican cause.

Mr. Mills was the only Democratic member who sat on the Republican side of the House, but there was another alleged Democrat but a few feet away, who listened attentively to the larger portion of Major McKinley's speech. This was Benjamin F. Butler, who strolled into the House a few moments before the tariff bill was taken up, and after shaking hands all round dropped into a chair to listen to the opening of the great intellectual debate. Carlisle at Beck's Funeral.

Mr. Carlisle was conspicuously absent having gone to Kentucky with the Beck funeral party, but Messrs. McMillan, Flow er and other Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee followed very closely the eloquent words of their Chairman. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, presided over the committee of the whole, and was kept busy in listening to the appeals of various members, anxious to have their names put in a desirable place on the list of tariff orators. The Democrats are not at all pleased with

the action of the Republicans of affording such a limited time for debate, and point to the fact that when the Mills bill was before the House its opponents were given all the time they wanted in which to make known their opposition, A large number of Republicans believe as the Democrats do in this matter, and went about the House urging their friends to stand by them in a request for more time

Applying the Gug Rule Strictly. They will be unsuccessful in this effort, as Messrs. Reed and McKiniey have decided that debate must close on the day fixed, and that it is useless to lumber up the Record with more speeches than have already been by the American farmer rather than by the provide! for. It was conceded by Demo-Canadian farmer, and that \$25,000,000 discrats and Republicans alike that Major McKinley was never in better form than he was to-day. His speech was very carefully prepared, but he did not stick close to the text, depending upon its appearance in the Congressional Record to afford a complete and correct document for the use of his party in the campaign.

The speaker brought out his points with remarkable clearness and was very vigorous In his delivery throughout the entire speech. It was a rather peculiar fact, however, that he addressed himself almost entirely to his Republican colleagues, who followed every point with generous applause. The points in his speech that seemed to please the Republicaus most were his reference to the beauties of the agricultural schedule and his claim that the people of the country are more pleased with high ad valorems and low prices than in high prices and the low ad valorems, that seem to have such an attraction for the Democrats.

Pleased With Foreign Opposition. Mr. McKinley's vigorous announcement that his bill is a domestic and not a foreign one, and that he is pleased to see it meet with foreign opposition, was also particularly pleasing to his Republican colleagues,

neartily at its close. Mr. Mills, who opened the debate for the Democrats, received a no less enthusiastic relcome from the members of his party. He also was rather more than usually effective to-day, and illustrated the points of his speech with great clearness. Mr. Mills is not the most polished orator or most vigorous talker on the Democratic side, but it must be admitted that he bas broadened as a debater during the past three years, and his effort to-day was a very creditable one. He received as generous applause as did Major McKinley, and when he concluded his colleagues congratulated him, and assured him that they were perfectly satisfied with the statement of the issue between the parties as presented by him.

The debate will now flow on uninterruptedly until Saturday night, with the exception of one evening devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, and on Monday the cross-fire will begin under the fiveminute rule.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL. MAJOR M'KINLEY'S ELOQUENT PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

The Opposition of the Foreign Element Welcomed by the Republicans-Strong Points of the New Measure-Generous

Applause from Party Friends. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Just before the tariff debate opened, on motion of Mr. Mills. the committee granted to Mr. McKinley the privilege of speaking without limit, and on motion of Mr. McKinley a like courtesy was granted to Mr. Mills. Mr. McKinley then took the floor in support of the bill. In the last political campaign, he said, the tariff had been the absorbing question before the people. It seemed to him that McKinley opened the debate upon the no extended discussion of this great princitariff bill yesterday. He presented the Re- ple was expected or required or necessary under existing conditions; for, if any one thing was settled by the political contest of 1888, it was that the protective policy as promulgated by the Republican party in its platform, as maintained by the Republican party through a long series of years, should be secured in any legislation which was to be had by a Congress chosen in this great contest and in this

He interpreted the victory to mean; he interpreted the majority in this House to mean; he interpreted the incumbency of the Presidency of the United States by the present Chief Executive to mean that a revision of the tariff was demanded by the along the line and in full recognition of the principle and purposes of protection. [Ap-

The Voice of the People.

The people had spoken and they asked this Congress to register their will and em-body their verdict into public law. The bill presented by the Committee on Ways and Means to the House was a thorough answer to that demand. It was in full recog-nition of the principle and policy of the pro-

The bill had not abolished the internal revenue tax, as the Republican party had pledged itself to do in the event that that abolition was necessary to preserve the pro-tective system, because the committee had found the apolition of the one was not necessary to the preservation of the other. The bill recommended the abolition of all special and snuff, and it removed the restrictions

With these exceptions the internal reve nue law stood as at present. If these recommendations were agreed to internal taxa-tion would be reduced a little over \$10,000,-000. The committee also recommended a provision requiring all imported articles to bear a stamp or mark indicating the country in which such articles are manufactured.

was that it had become too common among some of the countries of the world to copy some of our best known brands and sell them in competition with own home made product. The next provision recommended was one extending and liberalizing the draw-back sections of the laws. Under the existing statute any citizen of United States could import an article, pay duty on it, make it into a complete

A Good Reason for Everything.

The reason that actuated the committee

product, export it and the Government re- plause.] funded 90 per cent of the duty paid. The ommittee recommended that hereafter the Government should retain only 1 per cent ustead of 10 per cent. This gave to the people of the United States practically free retail manufactory

for the export trade. The committee said to the capitalists of the country: "If you think you can go into the foreign market with free raw material we will give you within 1 per cent of free material, and you try and see what you can do." [Laughter.] This pro-vision completely disposed of what had sometimes seemed an almost unanswerable argument urged by gentlemen on the other side that if the manufacturers only had free raw material they could compete in the markets of the world. Interrupted by a Question.

Springer, of Illinois, inquired whether, this provision applied to wool.

Mr. McKinley replied that it applied to everything. It was asserted by the minority that the bill would not reduce the revenues of the Government, but that, on the contrary, it would increase the revenues. This stat ment was misleading. It could only be valuable on the assumption that the imp tations of the present year under this bill would be equal to the importation of like articleson nder the existing law. stant duties were increased to a fair protective point, that instant the importation diminished and the revenues correspondingly diminished. No one could disput that proposition. If the bill should become a law the revenues of the Government would be diminished from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000. After discussing the bill more in detail.

Mr. McKinley said that under the duties fixed by the bill that annual imports of \$25,000,000 of agricultural products e supplied the people of the United States tributed among the farmers would relieve some of the depression prevailing and give them confidence and courage and increased ability to raise the mortgages upon their farms. [Applause].

The Commerce With Canada During the 12 years of reciprocity with Canada, the United States had bought much more than it had sold. What Canada wanted, what other countries wanted, free and open market in the United States. What the United States wanted, if it ever had reciprocity, was reciprocity with equality, reciprocity that was fair, reci-procity that was just, reciprocity that would give her her share in the trade or the bargain she made with the other countries of

the world. Whenever the United States had had trade, reciprocity or low duties, it had al-ways been the loser. But he would not discuss reciprocity. This was a domestic bill, it was not a foreign bill. [Applause.] Mr. McKinley explained and desended the wool schedule and the paragraph in the metal schedule concerning tin plate and then passed to the consideration of the free list. He said that the committee had taken from the tree list and placed on the autiable list 18 articles, ten of which were articles of agriculture. If the same quantity should be imported this year as was imported last year, this would increase the revenue \$2,-400,000. It had taken from the dutiable list

and brought forth round after round of applause. His party were very well satisfied last year paid into the treasury \$61,500,000—with his speech, and congratulated him \$55,000,000 of which was from sugar alone.

Growth of the Corpet Industry. Referring to the growth of the carpet in-dustry in the United States he said that the price of carpets had gone down, while the ad valorem equivalent had gone up. It was the high ad valorem that the gentleman on the other side saw, while they shut their eyes to the diminished price. The lavorite assault of the Democratic free trader and revenue tariff reformers was to parade this high percentage and ad valorem equivalent, to show the enormous burden of taxation imposed upon the people. When steel rails were \$100 a ton there was an equivalent ad valorem duty upon them of 28 per cent; but the very instant the price of steel rails had been reduced to \$50 a ton, because of this duty of 28 per cent which had induced our manufacturers to engage in that busi-ness, the ad valorrm equivalent went up to 56 per cent. The Democrats looked at the per cent, the Republicans looked at the

The Republicans would rather have steel rails at \$50 per ton and an ad valorem of 56 per cent, than steel rails at \$100 a ton and an ad valorem of 28 per cent. The Demo-crats pursued the shadow; the Republicans enjoyed the substance. [Applause.] The Democrats would rather have low ad valorem equivalents and high prices than high ad valorem equivalents and low prices. What was the complaint against the bill? Was it that it would stop exportation and interiere with our foreign markets: The foreign markets were as accessible under the bill as under existing law. The were as accessible under the bill as they would be

Americans Better Consun The committee would encourage foreign trade and sustain it, but what peculiar sanctity hung about the foreign market that

did not attach to the domestic market? Was the foreign consumer a better consumer than the American consumer? Was not the American consumer a better consumer and therefore a better customer for the American producer. Under the system of revenue tariff we bought more abroad than we sold and paid the balance in gold—an unhealthy state of affairs. The organized opposition to the bill came from the consignees here and the consignors and mer-chants abroad. Why? Because it would check their business. The press of other countries? Why? Because it worked against them. This bill was an American bill made

for American interests.

Much had been said about our foreign trade and commerce, and our vast domestic commerce had been ignored. What boots it that the product of the great West found their markets in New York or Chicago rather than in Europe? Why should we pass over the best market of the world—our

own market? Notwithstanding all of these croakings, however, we were now exporting more prod-ucts than at any time in our history. Our exports had increased 35 per cent more than the exports from free trade Great Britain. While Great Britain had between 1870 and 1880 lost 13 per cent of her commerce, the United States had gained 22 per cent, and with the same aid to shipping that Great Britain gave, the ships of the United States would plow every sea, under the American flag, in successful competition with the

ships of the world. [Applause.] A New Merchant Marine. On our Atlantic coast this year would be produced 100,000 tons of shipping, built by American workmen, of American material. We had enjoyed 29 years of continuous pro-tention—the longest period since the founda-tion of the Government and found ourselves in greater prosperity. In wealth and national honor we were at the front. In 1860, after 14 years of revenue tariff, the country was in a state of depression. We had neither money nor credit. We had both now. We had a surplus revenue Under the Morrill tariff, confidence was estored and courage reanimated. With a

great war on hand with money flowing into Treasury to save the Government, industries were springing up on every hand nder the beneficent influence of protection. The accumulations of the working classes had increased; their deposits in saving banks exceeded those of the working classes of any other country. These deposits told their own story. The public debt of the United States per capita was less than that of any nation of the world. We lead all nations in agriculture and mining. Could any nation furnish such evidences of prosperity? Yet men were found to talk about the restraints we put upon trade. The greatest good to the greatest number; the largest opportunity for human endeavor, were the maxims pron which our protective system rested. [Ap-At the conclusion of Mr. McKinley's

speech he was warmly congratulated perso ally by almost every Republican member present, while the cry of "Vote," "Vote," was heard all over the Western side of the THE DEMOCRATIC DEFENSE.

MILLS, OF TEXAS, REPLIES TO THE BUCK-EVE STATESMAN.

The Republican Bill Denounced as Highway Robbery, Pure and Simple-Protecting the Farmer Upon Products Which He Exports-Absurdity of a Wheat Tariff. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- After Major

McKinley had completed his address Mr. Mills took the floor in reply. He declared that this was the first bill that had come be fore the American people with its mask torn off, like a highwayman, demanding their purses. [Applause.] To check importation was to check exportation. Split hair as you may, no man could show that we might sell without buying. When we retused to take the products of other nations. that refusal was an interdiction against our exports, and as we removed the barriers to

free exchange we increased our trade. Protection, boiled down, meant more work and less result, and carried out to its conclusion, it meant all work and no result. Pig iron was the base of all our iron and rising, after a period of depression, and the imports of pig iron were increasing. From 2,500,000 tons in 1870 the imports of pig from rose to 7,000,000 tons in 1873. If the Republiean doctrine was true, then every ton im ported displaced a ton of American iron.

Figures and Arguments. But the figures showed that the domestic product rose from 52,000,000 tons in 1870 to 119,000,000 tons in 1872. That showed conclusively that the Democratic position was right—that increased imports increased the demand for American labor. Following out the figures, it was seen that from 1880 to 1885, when the imports of pig iron dropped off, the domestic production fell off more rapidly. These figures presented an argu-ment absolutely overwhelming—horse, foot and dragoon—all this talk of importations interfering with domestic employment. Mr. Mills criticised the provisions of the bill re lating to hides, tinplate and sugar, and then

At length these gentlemen were brought to their knees at the confessional, and were bound to admit that there was winespread de-pression throughout the agricultural regions. What did the bill do to aid agriculture? It put What did the bill do to aid agriculture? It put surar on the free list, though all the Republi-cans did not come up like little gentlemen and take sugar in theirs. Gentlemen on the other side expressed sympathy for the farmer and their soal to relieve the distress which they at length acknowledged surrounded the agri-culturists. Two years ago the Democrats stood here and declared that the country was on the edge of a dark shadow. The Republi-cans had ridiculed this, and had said that the cans had ridiculed this, and had safe farm mortgages were only a further evide of prosperity and wealth. [Laughter] Sugar Should Have a Fair Show,

Why did not the committee treat sugar as it reated woolen goods and cotton goods and (Continued on Seventh Page.)

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890---TWELVE THE LAST FAREWELL. FINANCIERS IN JAIL

ATOR BECK The Cashier, Assistant Cashier and Lexington in Mourning-The Body Lying ! Teller of the Bank of America

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED FRAUD Mourners.

Their Arrest Follows and Two of Them Spend a Few Hours in Prison.

A STATEMENT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS Which Those Interested Would Like to Have

The cashier, assistant cashier and teller of the wrecked Bank of America, were arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, charged with conspiracy. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the President of the institution, but was not served. The accused furnished bail for a hearing to-day.

Elucidated a Little.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 7 .- As remarksble in its way as any event ever recorded in the mutations of finance, was the meeting this afternoon of the stockholders of the broken Bank of America, and the attending developments. Of the 90 or more men and the three women who attended this gathering not one, aside from the directors and a lawyer who represented a director and stockholder, appeared to possess any knowledge of the institution of which he was one of the stockholders.

William M. Smith, the assignee appointed by the directors of the bank on the day of the suspension last week, presented a report of the condition of the concern, but his statement was necessarily general in its nature, and the details most desired by creditors must be, and, according to his own exvestigation.

AN UNSATISFACTORY STATEMENT. The statement presented by Assignee Smith showed a nominal surplus of \$237,-697 54, but the satisfaction of the stockholders at this information was tempered by the assignee's assurance that it would be impossible to foretell to what extent the various processes of inventory and appraise-ment, under direction of the Court, would affect this showing, and by the absence of any information as to the meaning and bear-

ing of the leading asset, \$634,689 92, in "bills receivable."

The stockholders' meeting had promised sensational developments, but few were prepared for the startling prelude—the arrest of the officers of the bank, President, cashier, assistant cashier and teller—on cox, of Washington. William Rogers charges of conspiracy and embezzlement, preferred by Rodger Maynes, one of the directors. The arrests were not made until nearly 4 o'clock, and such was the difficulty experienced in securing ball that two

than the other stockholders. FOUR WARRANTS ISSUED. He had decided to act on his own individual hook, without waiting for the de-cision of the other owners. He called upon Magistrate McCarty, on Chestnut street, shortly before 3 o'clock, and the result was the issuing of warrants for the arrest of President Louis E. Pfeisser, Cashier James Pfeiffer, and Teller William H. Herge-sheimer. The warrants were issued on two separate affidavits, charging the offic with conspiracy to injure and defraud, and that the bank was insolvent. The first affi davit was directed at President Pleisfer and Cashier Dungan, and alleged simply that the two officers had accepted Maynes, on April 29, a deposit of \$3,300. solvent, in violation of act of Assembly. The second affidavit was a detailed charge of conspiracy against Cashier Herges-heimer and Assistant Cashier Pfeiffer, reciting that on April 29, when Mr. Maynes the sum of \$5,500, a check drawn by him for \$2,026 was refused payment by the officers, on the ground that he did not have in the bank sufficient funds to pay the

THREE OFFICERS APPESTED. The accused officials, with the exception President Pieiffer, were arrested just as they were preparing to attend the stock-holders' meeting, and taken before Magistrate McCarty. President Louis E. Pleisser was not found by the constable, and as his presence at the stockholders' meeting was imperative, and for their interest, it was agreed to postpone his arrest. It took the magistrate but a short time to hear the evidence of the prosecution, and

impose bail. Three thousand dollars each for a furthe hearing" was his decision. Only in the case of Teller Hergesheimer was ball promptly furnished. The magistrate committed Messrs. Pfeiffer and Dungan to Mov amensing prison. In the evening the neces sary bail was entered before him at his red dence and the officers were released from custody. This action did away with the ne cessity of placing President Pleisfer under arrest, and he returned to his home without oterference. The hearing of all four of th officials will be held be ore Magistrate Mo-Carty to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The items in the statement filed include he following: Total liabilities, \$526,048 23, of which \$321,942 34 are individual desits, \$36,748 33 sums due the bank, and \$159,543 17 savings fund deposits. The nominal assets are \$753,745 67, the nominal surplus, \$237,697 44.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES. Iwo Men Killed, a Bridge Destroyed and th Train Wrecked.

WELLINGTON, KAN., May 7 .- Just as reight train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was crossing a small bridge a few miles east of this place this is 66 years old and the chances for his revening, the engine boiler exploded. John Mack, of Chanute, the engineer, was crushed and scalded to death. The fireman, nam unknown, was scalded and mangled in terrible manner. His recovery is doubtful The force of the explosion destroyed the bridge, and 16 cars of cattle were preci-pitated in the creek, 15 feet below. The siderable.

RISHOP BORGESS' FUNERAL.

aid Away to Rest at Kalamazoo With I KALAMAZOO, May 7 .- The most impreive obsequies were observed from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day, the occasion being the burial \$12,000. of Bishop Caspar H. Borgess, who was in terred in St. Augustine Churchyard in the presence of an immense throng. The cereonies were celebrated with all the pomp eculiar to the Catholic Church. A large number of very reverend and reverend clergy were present. Bishop Borgess

the deceased, was the founder of Borgesi Iospital in this city. Mariners Quit Work SEATTLE, May 7 .- The strike of all the steamboat men on Puget Sound occurred today. The men left the boats as soon as they arrived at the wharf. The men demand \$5 per month increase in wages.

THOUSANDS VIEW THE REMAINS OF SEN-

State - Arrangements for the Faneral -List of Pall-Bearers, Escort and

LEXINGTON, KY., May 7 .- The Con ressional train bearing the remains of Senator James B. Beck, with pallbearers and John Bull Loudly Protests Against a Postal escort, reached this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon and was met by a large concourse of citizens. The casket was placed in a hearse and, escorted by the Congressional party, proceeded to the Southern Presbyterian Church, where it was deposited at the front of the pulpit, on a dias, a rich profusion of rare flowers in various designs being tastefully placed about it. The face of the dead was exposed, and thousands of people passed by the casket to take a last look at the well-known features. The face is slightly turned to the left shoulder. The casket will remain in the church until noon to-morrow, when short services will be held, the pastor of the Southern Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. W. F. V. Bartlett, officiating, and then the dead Senator will be laid beside his wife and children in the health of the beside his wife and children in the health of the h the beauti ul and historic Lexington Ceme-tery. The services at the church will consist of music, a prayer and reading the Scriptures, and at the grave the Episcopal

burial service will be recited.

All the public buildings and many business houses in this city are draped in mourn-ing. By the Mayor's proclamation, busi-ness will be suspended from 11 o'clock

Following is a list of those in attendance as pallbearers and escort: United States Senate, Senators William M. Evarts, of New York; H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; John E. Kenna, of West Virginia; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. House of Representatives, Congressmen M. H. Dunnell, of Minnesota; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Wm. S. Holman, of Indiaua; R. P. Bland, of Missourt, J. H. Blount, of Georgia; W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, and W. C. P. Breckenridge, J. B. McCreary, John G. Carlisle, Asher G. Caruth, W. J. Stone, J. H. Wilon, A. P. Montgomery and T. H. Paynter,

of Kentucky.
Others in attendance: Sergeant-at-Arms Charles B. Read, of the Senate; Mr. Draper, Messenger of the Senate; Mr. J. Fletcher Johnston, of Washington; General Joseph C. Breckenridge, of the United States Army; Mr. W. R. Smith, of the Botanical Garden; Mr. W. H. Smith, Libra-rian of the House of Representa-tives; Mesdames W. C. P. Breckenrigde, States Navy, and Miss Swan and Miss Wil-cox, of Washington. Willism Rogers Clay, private secretary to the late Senator

Beck, of Washington.
The Kentucky escort: Governor S. B. Buckner, Lieutenant Governor J. W. Bryan, Speaker H. D. Myers, Senators Hendrick, Dickerson, Anderson Mulligan amensing prison before night brought the desired rescue. Ex-Councilman Rodger Maynes, of the Twenty-fourth ward, a director and stockholder of the Bank of America, went down town a little earlier than the other stockholder.

GLASS MEN UNANIMOUS n n Determination to Resist Domanda for

an Increase of Wages. CHICAGO, May 7 .- The five leading manufacturers of window glass held a decidedly important meeting to-day at the Audi- cipient of a letter might preser to have kept torium Hotel in Chicago. All the factories in Pittsburg, Findlay, Detroit, St. Louis Ottawa, New Albany, Muncie, Fostoria and other places were represented, also the factories in New York State. T. F. Hart, of Muncie, Ind., was Chairman, and William Loeffler, of Pitteburg, Secretary. The important action taken consisted in signing an agreement to go out of blast June 1 instead of July 1. The production of the various factories represented amounts to about 400,000 boxes per month, and the shut-down will throw out employment 5,000 men a month earlier than usual. The chief factor in bringing about the early shut down is said to be the enormous falling off in the demand for sheet glass caused by the carpenters' strike. the harmonious action on the wages question. A strong committee, consisting of Messrs. Chambers, Catlin, De Pauw, Loeffler, Hart, Frazee and Mam-bourg was appointed, to whom is entrusted the settlement of the wages question this summer and a decided deter mination was manifested to resist any increase in wages or the adoption of new working over six months ago the manufacturers were divided into factions on the wages question. this unanimous action is regarded as signifi

SICK AND IN POVERTY

One of Grant's Physicians Helpless in

New York Hospital. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 7 .- Dr. John H. Douglas, one of General Grant's physicians in his last illness, is a poverty patient in the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Douglas gave up his private practice as a cancer specialist to remain constantly with General Grant at Mount McGregor. His health became impaired, and when he returned to New York he could practice but little. He went South for his health, but was not bene fited. He received \$7,000 for his services in attendance upon General Grant and also \$5,000 which General Grant requested should be given him as a token of affection. Dr. Douglas' wife took charge of a boarding house in Bethlehem, Pa., the seat of Lehigh University. She filled her house with boarders, and was very popular with the students. She was not accustomed to such work, however, and her health, too has given way.

Meantime Dr. Douglas came to this city

to try a water cure. A week ago last Sai urday he was stricken with paralysis and was sent to the Presbyterian hospital. covery are not strong. It is possible that he may linger helpless for a long time.

AN ARTISTIC FINANCIER.

Buckeye Paroled Prisoner Secures Ove \$12,000 in Hard Cash. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

COLUMBUS, May 7 .- Fred W. Newburgh, the paroled prisoner, who served time for raising vouchers to the amount of \$18,000 while in the employ of the State, and was last week discharged by a local firm, after the discovery that he had been taking small amounts of money, is now in Chicago. It was discovered to-day that his peculations as eashier of the firm will amount to about

He was secretary of the Columbus Base ball Club last year, and they place their loss at \$2,000. The firm will not prosecute, but

the State will probably follow him. REPACIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, May 7 .- Judge O'Neal former Department Commander of the G A. R. addressed the Thirteenth District Service Pension Convention to-night, and, among other things, said the ex-soldiers must stand together and vote for those who stood by them, regardless of party. Reso-lutions, indorsing this sentiment, were

A SPANISH ANOMALY

Who is a Financier, and Yet Opposed to the Established Monarchy.

GERMANS BUSY IN EAST AFRICA

Innovation.

CHAMBERLAIN FAVORS LAND PURCHASE Bismarck and the Emperor Complimented in the Prassian Diet.

Senor Pedrigal, of Spain, thinks that the foundations of the throne are shaking. Germany is making inroads in East Africa which causes nervousness in British minds. Bismarck is hailed in the Prussian Diet as being one of the founders of Germany's glory.

LONDON, May 7 .- Senor Pedrigal, who presents the curious anomaly, especially for such a country as Spain, of being a financier and an enemy of the established monarchy under which he lives, does not think that the disturbances in Barcelona and other places will have a disastrous effect upon the fate of the universal suffrage bill now before the Spanish Cortes. He thinks that the bill will probably be-

come a law before the recess of the Cortes in July. The affiliation of the Civil Guard with the strikers in Barcelona, he thinks, is a sign of the times, but one which would be more significant if it had taken place in a more conservative community.

ABRIDGING MONARCHICAL POWER. Barcelona is the only really enlightened and progressive city in Spain, but its in-creasing wealth has made it the envy of other municipalities, and the Conservative leaders will not fail to take advantage of provincial jealousies. Still, if the mon-archy can be sustained at all, its power will be greatly abridged, and it does not seem as if retrogression would be again possible.

The Germans are to take the initiative in building forts in East Africa, and the British are aghast at their promotness and foresight. It is obvious that
wherever the boundary is doubtful, the
first comer will have greatly the advantage
and the most practicable road to the great
lakes will be in German hands. The scheme as outlined is more elaborate than has been hitherto imagined. Friendly natives and liberated slaves will be encouraged to settle around the forts and they will be taught the use of firearms, assisted to cultivate the ground and otherwise converted into useful allies.

BARRIERS TO SLAVERY.

The forts will thus be made practically, and settlements will be within supporting distance of each other and will be gradually made insurmountable barriers to the old slave trade, not perhaps so much on philanthropic as on business grounds.

It is interesting to record that the British postal authorities, having decided to put the hour and minute of a letter's receptions

upon the envelope, as well as the day, as is done in the United States, many vigorous and solemn protests have been made against the innovation by watchful guardians of public liberties. These fossilized Britains detect in the project an unscrupulous inter-ference with private rights and an unwarranted proclamation of a fact which the re-

A HOME RULE SURSTITUTE

Chamberlain Insists Upon the Wisdom of Land Purchase Bill.

LONDON, May 7 .- Mr. Chamberlain, in address to the Oxford University Unionist League this evening, urged the Gladstonians as a reasonable alternative for the admitted risks at tending home rule, to assist the Unionists to provide for land purchase bill and leave to the future home rule which could then be discussed upon its merits un-biased by land difficulties. Otherwise it would be impossible to pass the land bill this session except by abandoning valuable clauses or by such use of clotur never before been attempted. Wh Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone and arrive at an agreement on the land question, which otherwise would remain to plague the Liberals in their turn.

He regretted the omission to entrust couny councils with the working of the bill, but would do nothing to embarrass the Gov ernment. He had no wish to rejoin a party hat was drifting toward the principles the Chicago Convention.

THEY WANT TO KNOW.

The German Government Questioned as to Its Dealings With Political Prisoners. BERLIN, May 7.-The Reichstag unaninously re-elected Herr von Levetzow Presdent of that body. The Freisinnige party has given notice that it will question the Government in the Reichstag as to the method employed in executing sentences or political prisoners; also regarding the estab ishment of a court to deal with customs Herr von Levetzow in his opening speech

lauded Bismarck's imperishable services. FIGHTING WITH ARABS

Mnjor Wissmann Meets With a Warm

Reception in Africa. COLOGNE, May 7 .- The Gazette's report of the occupation o Kilwa by the Germans, says that Major Wissmann made an attack from the south, and that two blacks wer killed, but the Germans entered the place On the march to Kilwa the expedition had a number of engagements with Arabs, and re-peatedly defeated them. Major Wissman is making preparations to

ommence pursuit to-morrow of the Arabi

EGYPT IS SATISFIED

With the French Conditions for the Conve sion of Her Loun. PARIS, May 7.-Tigrane Pasha, Egyptian Under Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Palmer, the Khedive's Secretary, have notified the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that Egypt assents to the French con-The result gives general satisfaction and it is hoped the Powers will concur.

DAHOMIANS DEMORALIZED

By the Persistent and Unfriendly Bombard ing of the French. PARIS, May 7 .- Official dispatches from Kotonou say that the bombarding of Whyda has demoralized the Dahomians, and that they are inclined to accept the terms of the Forty-six naval fusileers and 135 marine

infantry have embarked at Brest for Dakar

THE CORNER IN COPPER ends a Public Prosecutor to Make So Very Pointed Remnrks. PARIS, May 7 .- In the Societe des Met

aux trial to-day the Public Prosecutor

sought to show that M. L. Secretan had

tried to forestall the copper significant order to control prices, and that he rained control of nine-tenths of the ction. This, the prosecutor said, decis that speculation caused the demanded the conviction of though he said they could make though he said they could make though the said they could make the said they coul

TAFFY FOR BISMAR A MODEL OF PATRIOTISM, LOYALTY AND

The Pruselan Diet Pays a Warm Tribute to the Late Chancellor-The Emperor

Comes in for His Share-Substitute for the Socialist Law Needed. BERLIN, May 7 .- In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day General Von Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, declared that he was at once with the chamber in its traditional love for Prussia and the royal

During the debate on the budget, which then began, Baron Von Piuehl expressed the thanks of the House for Cancellor Von Caprivi's sentiments, and, as reporter of the budget committee, thanked Prince Bismarck for the support he had constantly given to agriculture while in office. He paid a warm tribute to the late Chancellor and declared that to his policy Germany owed her favorable financial position. Next to the Emperor, Germany owed her position in the world to Prince Bismarck. The grati-tude of the House to the Prince would therefore never die out. He proposed that a statue of Prince Bismarck be erected in the Chamber as a model of patriotism, loy-alty and industry. He concluded his remarks with an assurance of devotion to the

Emperor, who, he said, steered the ship of State, if with a young yet with a secure Count Hohenthal concurred in the remarks made by Baron Von Pfuehl. In the course of the debate, the Count indicated Chairman James B. Scott got right down to the necessity of providing a substitute for the Socialist law, which expires in October. Herr Pfeil, a member of the Extreme Right, referred to the anti-Jewish discussion brought up by Dr. Stoecker, in the Lower House, and demanded that the Government

A RUSSIAN MESSIAH

on Trial for Swindling the Peasonts Out of

Their Property. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.1 ST. PETERSBURG, May 7 .- Alexander Milowany, a peasant of the Province of the peasants to sell all their property under the delusion that the world is coming to an end, and he is the expected Messiah and prophet of this society of "Tremblers." prophet cannot read, but repeats the

whole Bible from memory, having had it read to him.

The disciples have given him large sums

They Will Visit Pittsburg Sure. BERLIN, May 7 .- The Association of day's conference with the Councilmanic con-German Iron Masters has accepted an invitation from the American Institute of Mining Engineers to visit the industrial dis-tricts of America. The visiting party will number over 100 persons.

Berlin Carpenters Strike.

penters have struck. They are supported by their union. The masons have also struck. Twenty-six masters have yielded to the carpenters' demand of nine hours.

Afraid of the Strikers.

PRAGUE, May 7.-Large machinery works here have been compelled to stop owing to the fear inspired by the strikers.

STOCKHOLDERS IN COURT The Contract Between the Reading and Pennsylvania Companies Illegal. PHILADELPHIA, May 7 .- A bill filed today in behalf of Reading stockholders against the Pennsylvania Bailroad and Reading Railroad voting trustees, asks that the Pennsylvania road be restrained from demanding delivery of coal for transportation; a decree that the agree-ments of the 8th and 27th of June, 1887, are illegal and contrary to law; a decree that the agreement shall be canceled and surrendered; a decree that the voting trustee has no power to execute the said agreements even if they were valid, and especially if they exceeded their powers in executing them because they were illegal; a decree

trustees to said agreement be canceled, are A BIG PUBLISHING CONCERN.

ordering that the signatures of the voting

Interesting Annual Reports of the American Tract Society. New York, May 7 .- The American Tract Society held its annual meeting here to-day. General O. O. Howard presided. The treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year had been \$322,268, and that the balance on hand was \$6,894. The society has issued 7,435 distinct publications. It has six periodicals with an aggregate circulation of 2,413,600.

Hon. William Strong, Judge Hon. William Strong, Judge of the Su-preme Court at Washington, was elected President; Major General Howard, Vice President; Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., and

son, a member of the Board of Managers, t succeed Judge Van Vorst, deceased. COOPERS GIVE IN.

honorary Vice Presidents: John F. Ander

They Declare the Strike Off and go Back to Work at the Old Scale. CHICAGO, May 7 .- The strike inaugurated two weeks ago by the coopers at the packing houses came to an end to-night, when at a mass meeting the men, by unanimous vote, decided to go back to work at the old scale wages and hours. The decision was reached atter a lengthy discussion and was a result of the failure of the men employed by Arnour, Swift and Morris to go out. Nearly all of the men who spoke at the natances had been assured that they could

eturn to work at their old places GETTING CLOSER TO SPAIN.

Proposition to Abeliah the Trensury of Cuba. HAVANA, May 7 .- It is rumored that the Superintendent of Finance proposes to the Government to abolish the Cuban Treasury

and to entrust its financial duties to the Spanish Bank. There is also talk of leasing the custon houses of the island to the Bank of Spain, which, it is said, will establish a branch in

Hayaua. Loyal Legion Election.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 7 .- The annual peeting of the Kansas Denartment of the Loyal Legion occurred here to-day. General A. McD. Cook, of the regular army, Post

mander of the Department,

THE MONEY IN HAND,

Andrew Carnegie Gives His Check for a Million Dol-

THREE CENTS

lars for the Library. TO VIEW SITES TO-DAY.

Books to be Distributed From the

Bedford Basin Building.

MR. BIGELOW OPPOSES THE SITE. Artists Say the Picture Gallery Will

be a Boon for Americans.

THE OFFICERS WHO WILL MANAGE IT The Carnegie Free Library can now be said to be on its feet. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday Mr. Carnegie turned over \$1,000,000 to the board for its

use. The sites will be viewed to-day by the The initial business meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburg Free Library was held yesterday in the director's room of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. No business. The announcement was officially made that the resignations of Messrs. J. B. Jackson, Reuben Miller and Dr. W. J. Holland were at the disposal of the Board. They were thereupon accepted. Chairman introduce a measure to remedy the inconvenience arising from the excessive number of Jewish pupils in the superior schools.

Scott also announced that Mr. Charles J. Clarke had made a formal tender to the board of a plot of land in Oakland for a board of a plot of land in Oakland for a library site. The matter of sites is in the

hands of the Executive Committee of the

THE COOL MILLION GIVEN. Mr. Scott then stated he took pleasure in officially notifying the board that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had just transferred to the Urnan, is on trial at Kiev, charged treasurer of the board the sum of \$1,000,000 with personating the Savior and inducing for the use of the trustees. This statement was received with marked satisfaction. As to the expenditure of a further amount. which is a matter of reasonable certainty, it may be said that Mr. Carnegie's generosity will expand as the needs become obvious in the future of the scheme. The amount transferred yesterday represents the minimum

of money, which he keeps locked up in a strong box, telling the people that the key is in the hands of God, but he, as prophet, is in charge, with the disbursing of the money for the use of himself and his family.

Stipulated in Mr. Carnegie's original letter to Councils.

It was stated that Mr. Carnegie prepared a further communication to Councils which will be presented at next Monday's meeting. will be presented at next Monday's meeting, in which he will indicate the amended lines of the understanding arrived at in Tues-

THE DELAY A WISE ONE.

When seen subsequently to the meeting, Chairman Scott stated the discussion of a site was interesting. The ground covered that the dela Carnegie as a nescessity for full and free discussion of the respective availability of sites had been a wise one. Mr. Carnegie had stated that further discussion by the public could not probably advance any new ideas, and that there should be no further delay that could be avoided. This means that energetic action is to be taken in the selection of sites and the obtaining of plans for the buildings, and their selection. Mr. Scott also stated that from now on, the commission would examine into the advantages and disadvantages of a number of sites, commencing with an inspection to-day, of the Bedford avenue site. Mr. Scott contradicted the rumor that the latter site had been selected, and said he thought that if it were chosen, it might probably be simply the location of the largest "branch" building, with the addition, perhaps, of an assembly hall suitable for lectures and of moder

THE DISTRIBUTING LIBRARY.

Mr. Carnegie expressed the view that the Bedford avenue site should contain the cen-tral distributing library for the present until the population should shift more decidedly eastward, when it would be quite possible and feasible to make a change, thus re-ducing the Bedford avenue library to the position of a branch library, without being impaired in efficiency. This proposition was freely discussed, as was the question of a music hall at the Bedford avenue site. Mr. Carnegie suggested a hall about 110x 170 leet, giving a floor space which would accommodate 3,000 people, and presumably contain every accessory for the highest musical purposes such a hall might represent. As the city must prepare the way for the selection of the Bedford avenue site, Mr. Scott preferred to simply consider the mat-ter as a possibility. He declined to be quoted further upon the discussion of the commission, and said that Mr. Carnegie's plans for the main and branch libraries would be duly forthcoming. Mr. Scott said, however, that for the main buildings and the additions that Mr. Carnagie might donate, would require such an area of ground that there was no choice but to go where the circumstances were favorable,

The commission will meet at the Bedford Basin at 1 o'clock sharp to-day AN ARCADED ENTRANCE. It is said that a prominent gentleman has advocated making the main buildings an arcaded entrance to Schenley Park, with an arched driveway and an architectual facade that would outstrip in granduer any park entrance in the world. It seemed to be conceded that the various branch libraries should go where a consensus of the views of the tributary population deemed most ex-pedient, and the people of Lawrenceville received commendation for the way in which they had grasped the situation and endeavored to concentrate upon a site suitable to all views. This may be taken as a hint to the Southside and West End citizens

to institute public meetings for the determination of the same que The Museum of Art and the Art Gallery will be a portion of the cluster of buildings denominated the "main building." One trustee advocated a hage music hall to hold 3,000 people and to be centrally lo-cated; not at the Bedford avenue site, but at some more accessible point. A number of castles in the air were built while Mr. Carnegie listened with a smiling face and interpolated a word here and there by means of showing how closely he followed and deeply he enjoyed the general discussion. Some of his expressions can only be indicative of the inmotion upon his part to provide so compre-bention upon his part to provide so compre-lective a plan as to leave elsborations or amendments practically impossible. He was heard, for instance, to say that these plans of his were not for the Pittaburg of the present, but the Pittaburg of the future. The working out of this gulding principle means much more to the next generation than to those who are to assist as citizens or trustees the philanthropic intentions of Mr. Carnegie, not that the present adult

Continued on Sixth Page.