AFFOR BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL NEWS, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS, SEE ELEVENTH PAGE, SEC-

## SENT TO AN ASYLUM

On the Certificate of a Physician Who Never Examined Her.

A JERSEY WOMAN'S TALE OF WOE.

Temporary Success of the Conspiracy of a Jealous Husband.

WHEN ACCUSED OF UNPAITHFULNESS

He at Once Retaliated by Having His Wife Locked

Mrs. James Beach, of Hoboken, N. J., charges that her husband had her confined in an asylum without cause. He alieges that she was insanely jealous. A physician signed the lunacy ticket without an exammation. Mrs. Beach seems to be entirely

PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE. JERSEY CITY, May 7 .- Mrs. James Beach. of 310 Washington street, Hoboken, told Prosecutor Winfield, of Jersey City, to-day that her husband, who is employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, had conspired with Dr. Simon, ex-city physician of Hoboken, and Dr. Atwell, also of Hoboken, to send her to an insane asylum. The conspiracy had succeeded, and she had been confined in the State asylum at Morristown a week. Her father learned that she

was there and secured her release. This was several weeks ago. The certificate on which she was confined in the asylum, she said, was signed by Dr. Simon and Dr. Atwell. Dr. Atwell had been her family physician, but Dr. Simon, she said, had never seen her. She had no idea that she was going to an asylum until she got

#### TAKEN IN BY A BUSE.

Her husband had told her he was going to Morristown on business, and invited her to go with him for the pleasure of the trip. When she got to the asylum she was placed under restraint as a private patient. Mrs. Beach's father, who accompanied her to the prosecutor's office, corroborated her story. Both professed ignorance of any motive the husband might have to get her out of the

Detective Stanton is investigating the story for Prosecutor Winfield. Dr. Simon heard of the complaint shortly after it was made, and went to the prosecutor's office. He admitted that he had signed the certificate declaring Mrs. Beach insane, although he had not examined her personally, and he was about to explain his reasons doing it, when the prosecutor cut him off and told him he could explain later.

He said to-day that Mrs. Beach was insanely jealous of her husband, who was a hard working man, and he knew that at times she had spells of insanity, and then she was dangerous. He lived within two blocks of her and he knew them from his neighbors. Dr. Atwell called on him with the woman's husband, he said, and asked him to sign the certificate, to send her to an asylum. The husband told him just how the woman acted. She accused him constantly of infidelity and in order to live in peace with her he had to stay in the house with her all the time and neglect his work.

A PARTIAL INVESTIGATION. "I told them," said the "Doctor, "that I would investigate the case. My investigation consisted of inquiries among the neigh-bors, and I also called the Chief of Police, who told me that Mr. Rahlf, who is a very reputable citizen of Hoboken, and had come to him and complained that Mrs. Beach had husband had evil designs. It was not the first time the woman got into trouble and the Chief told me he was convinced she was insane. Then I called at her house and tried to see She was not in a condition to see any one, she sent word down stairs, and I leit. Dr. Atwell called on me again with the certificate of insanity signed by himself and sworn to, and I signed it. That is the whole story. To prove that she was manne I have a letter here from Dr. H. Harris, of the asylum, to whom I wrote as soon as I heard there was trouble."

CURED VERY QUICKLY.

The letter was as follows: "In reply to your letter just received, I have to state that the reason we detained Mrs. Beach no longer was that she had apparently recov-ered her mental health and was in a condition to go nome, although her mind had been more or less affected by the attack. You tell me that you have been placed in the position of having seemingly done Mrs. Beach a wrong by having committed her to an asylum. I think you have no reason to feel that way. When Mrs. Beach was committed she was a very insane person, and certainly was a subject for an asylum. There is no doubt that Mrs. Beach appreciates the care that was taken of her. She has told me that she is very much pleased that her friends took the course they did."

Mrs. Beach is 33 years old and is a very pretty woman. She does not look or talk as though she was insane. Mr. Beach is a young man, well educated and intelligent.

## NO ATTEMPT TO GET BAIL.

Defaulter Shellenberger Waives a Hearing and is Committed for Trial.

PRINCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 7 .- J. Monroe Shellenberger, the Doylestown lawyer who has filched over \$20,000, was to-day formally committed for trial at the term of court beginning May 19 on seven charges of embezzlement and forgery. hearing took place at 7:30 c'clock before 'Squire Zorns, in the county jail. District Attorney Stout, Sheriff Comly and one of his deputies were the only persons beside the prisoner and the magistrate at the hearing. Shellenberger was carefully dressed and his appearance gave but little sign of the mental strain he has endured or the privation it has been al-leged he has suffered from the time of his flight to that of his surrender to the authori-

No amount of bail was named, but it is be lieved that if bondsmen had been present \$3,000 would have been required on each charge. Shellenberger has the liberty of the corridor in the jail, and cats at the Sheriff's table. His waiving a hearing and the absence of bail was the result of consultation held between himself and counsel and his father and brother on Tuesday. No attempt will be made to get bail for him.

## FAT MEN THINK SLOWLY.

Curlons Facts Regarding the Rapidity of Travel to Nerves.

New York Sun. 1 It can be mathematically demonstrated that a fat man thinks more slowly than a man in a normal state. There is an apparatus for determining the exact rapidity with which a man's nerves convey intelligence to his brain and back to the muscles. A Turkish bath will increase the rapidity o! a man's thought 13 per cent, but the im-

provement is only temporary. Permanently relieving a man of the sur plus watery element in his tissues makes a imilar improvement permanently. One of the best known athletic trainers in New York told me the other day that in training men for sprint races he always "dried them out" for a day or two before the contest, so that their nerves would be tenser and they would be able to get away quicker.

### THE WAR OF WORDS.

Continued from First Page. iron goods? Why did it not put a protective duty on sugar and compel its production in this country and carry out the protective policy? The committee had found out that the wheat production was in danger and had increased the duty 50 per cent. The United States exported 90,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and last year it imported the startling amount of 1,406 bushels. [Laughter.]

The increased duty was to protect the American farmer against the pauper of India. Corn was to be protected. The United States last year exported 69,000,000 bushels of corn and imported 2,388 bushels. This immense importation must be stopped. The committee proposed to deliver the rye farmer from all peril. It was going to speak words of confort to him and tell him that he would have to compete with pauper labor. How much rye did the United States import? Sixteen bushels. [Laughter.] Some adventurous farmer had bought this rye to improve his crop, and he was to be rebuked for this at the Capitol of his nation. He attributed to the majority of the committee one bold and audacious move, which meant the deliverance of the farmers. They cried out, "Let the portcullis fall" in order to save the cabbage patch. They had placed a duty on cabbage, and that was to be the panacea for all ills. The farmer could stand in his cabbage patch and defy the world. [Laughter.] iron goods? Why did it not put a protective

The Southern Statesman's Sarcasm. This was a cabbage head bill. [Applause,] The Republicans must do something more than this in order to fool the farmers. The than this in order to fool the farmers. The farmers understood that they needed markets for their products. The bill would almost stop the expertation of agricultural products, and then the Republicans would hear a storm worse than a Nebraska cyclone. In order to increase the home market, and give employment to our own people, the farmers must be given access to the foreign markets, where they could sell their surplus products. Agriculture was chained like a galley slave. When the bonds were rended and her products experted to foreign market, the price of her product would be increased at home and abroad, and the iccreased price would extend employported to to reign market, the price of her product would be increased at home and abroad, and the increased price would extend employment to production in all departments of labor. The industries of the country had developed until they produced 15 per cent more than could be consumed in this country. The surplus was constantly increasing, and the question was what Congress was going to do about it. The Democratic way was to let down the barriers and let the surplus go out to the people who wanted it, and take from other people what they did not want and we did. There was but one way for this country to enter into the contest with the world, and that was to "lay aside every weight that doth beset her." The people wanted a foreign market and they were going to have it. In this extraordinary bill, a new policy was inaugurated by which the whole American people were taxed in order that somebody might go into a foreign market and sell cheap goods to foreigners.

All Will Demand a Bounty.

All Will Demand a Bounty.

Discussing the sugar bounty clause, he Discussing the sugar bounty clause, he said that the people who raised corn and wheat would step up to the counter and say, "We will take some sugar in ours." The Democrats were opposed to subsidies. He wanted to see the flag of the Union float in every sea. He wanted to see American vessels in every port, but he wanted to see those vessels go into foreign ports as free abina representing free American instituships, representing free American institu-tions. He did not want to hire anybody to display the flag of the United States anywhere in the world. He wanted to see the flag, when it went into foreign seas, go as an emblem of the proudest and freest people of the world, who by their genius had con-quered the seas and brought their commerce

where they pleased.

The Republicans might pass their bill, but it had a Hell Gate to go through after it left the House and Senate. [Applause.] There was a whirlpool beneath the surface of the waters upon which the little crait floated. The American people were long suffering, but there was a time when distress was so supreme that the man stood with his eyes open, and was bound to step forth for his own deliverance. That time had about come. [Applause.]

No Attempt at Obstruction. He did not expect to hinder the Republicans from passing this bill, but he wanted them to take the bill to the Northwest and show it to the people whom they were taxing unnecessarily. He wanted them to consult those people, and when they had preached their sermons and told the people how good the Republicans had been, and how in the people's name they had cast out devils, the people would say to them, "Get thee behind me, Satan." The Democrats

but when the Republicans appeared before the great American people, after passing this measure, may the Lord have mercy on their souls. [Applause.] The committee then rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. At the evening session the tariff debate was resumed. Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, spoke strongly in favor of the sugar sections. Post, of Illinois, favored the bill and took occasion to speak for the free coinage of silver. Messrs. Stewart, of Georgia, and Ellis, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, and then the

House adjourned.

Very Few of Them Satisfied With the Morrill Pension Bill. "FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The Commandant of Sayler Post No. 249, G. A. R., Nebraska, has written a letter here in which he gives the reasons why the post to which he is attached is not particularly anxious for the passage of the Morrill service pension bill. He points out the fact that of the members of the post only four would be benefited, as only four are over 60 years of age, and each of these served but 120 days in the army. He says that seven of the post served four years or more, and that they will have to wait ten years before receiving any benefits under the Morrill bill. Fitteen men served for over three years, ten from one to two and a half years, and

five served less than a year.

He considers these facts as another reason why the Morrill bill should not be enacted into law, as it will benefit only those who served their country least, and will leave the others out in the cold until they shall have reached the age limit, notwithstanding the fact that some of them served in the army ten times as long as the four who would be benefited. This statement is only a sample one. Similar letters have been re-ceived from all over the West in relation to the matter, and it is one of the reasons why the Senate is not so particularly anxious to act at once upon the Morrill pension bill, which passed the House last week.

## LOOKING AFTER TIN PLATE.

Secretary Cronemyer Watching the Tariff Bill With a Zealous Eye.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. I WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Secretary Cronemyer, of the American Tin Plate Association, is in the city for the purpose of keeping an eye on the treatment of tin plate in the tariff bill in the discussion before the House, and giving any information desired

by members on the subject.

Mr. Cronemyer and those whom he represents are perfectly satisfied with the terms proposed in the bill, and are anxious to pre-

## Soles Seems to Have a Sure Thing.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. J WASHINGTON, May 7 .- It is stated at the Postoffice Department that the nomination of Edwin Soles to be postmaster of Me-Keesport will probably be sent to the Senate morrow, or, if not then, on Friday, It is believed that Mr. Soles will be acceptable all around, and that there will not be any afterclaps in the case of Captain Thompson.

## COLORED WAITERS STRIKE

Nine Hundred of Them Ask for More Wages and Less Work CHICAGO, May 7 .- Nine hundred colored waiters held a meeting to-night and decided to strike in the morning if their employers didn't yield to a demand for shorter hours and better par. All present signed the

strike agree Every large restaurant where colored waiters are employed was represented at the meeting. The waiters and white men have

A MIRACULOUS RECOVERY. ONE VICTIM OF THE GAS JET SAVED BY

A Young Shop Girl Supplied With the Necessary Finld From the Arm of n Mechanic-An Operation the Result of Which Was Long in Doubt.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 7 .- Lizzie Cunningam, a young shopgirl, was found unconscious in bed at her home, 206 Eighth avenue, on the morning of January 6. Beside her lay her friend, Mary Fallon, a seamstress, dead. The unlighted gas jet was wide open and the room was full of gas. Miss Cunningham was taken in a comatose condition to the New York Hos-pital. She failed to raily after receiving the usual treatment, so on January 7 her physician decided to try the transfusion of

In two operations 40 ounces of blood poisoned by the inhaled gas, had been drawn from her. Amos A. Lincoln, a big, healthy telegraph lineman, under treatment for muscular affection of the arms, volunteered to give the blood needed to fill her veins. About 25 ounces were drawn from his right arm into a basin containing phosphate of sods, which was intended to keep the blood from coagulating. A little rubber pipe terminating in a glass tube was attached to the bottom of the vessel, which was elevated several feet above the girl's body. The glass end of the tube was inserted in the radial artery in her wrist and Amos Lincoln's blood was let into her veins. Miss Cunningham remained unconscious until January 9. She then revived enough to speak a little, but soon sunk back into unconsciousness from which she was revived during the next

difficulty.
On the 13th she began to show symptoms of improvement, although her body was totally paralyzed, and her mind was inactive and clouded. The paralysis continued until February I when Miss Cunningham began sitting up in bed and occasionally leaving it. She continued to convalesce slowly, and day before yesterday was sent home with only a slight halt in her gait and a general stiffness of her movements to tell of her nar-row escape from death. Dr. Robert F. Weir, the attending physician, said to-day that, despite the unusual length and strenuousness of her struggle for life, she was just about as sound as ever in mind and body.

### RESULT OF A RACE ON THE RAIL.

One of the Train Employes Killed and Se

eral Others Severely Isjured. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. DANBURY, CONN., May 7 .- Eugen-Bunten, news agent of the Housatonic Railroad, was killed in a collision which occurred while two trains were racing near this city this afternoon. New York and New England and Housatonic tracks run parallel for some distance east of Danbury. The trains left White street at the same time. A race commenced. The trains were abreast, and both running at high rate of speed when Engineer Comstock, of the Housatonic train, discovered a car upon the track ahead and partially upon a siding. While the engine was rounding the curve and be-tore it could be brought under control, it dashed into the station control. ary car. Bunten was thrown toward an open door of the baggage car and would have fallen under the wheels of the New England train had not the force of the col-

ision closed the door. Bunten's head was caught in the door in the door was pried open. His skull was crushed, and he lay dead. George Franklin, who was riding in the baggage car, was thrown out of the opposite door down a high embank-ment. A brakeman was thrown from the train and badly injured. The train was badly wrecked, and the engineer and fireman had a narrow escape. The New York and New England train passed the wreck in safet v. but not a moment to soon.

## A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

The Two Men Went Up While Weight Went Down.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. New York, May 7 .- Andrew J. Murray, his brother Thomas, and Patrick Fitzgerald were at work this afternoon rigging a temporary hoisting tackle in an elevator shaft for use while the engine and boiler were being repaired. The elevator was lowered and the men went into the shaft on top of the elevator. The counterbalance was of course at the top of the shaft. Apparently without preparing for the rapid fall of the 1,600 pound weight Fitzgerald and Andrew Murray took hold of the cable to take up the slack, while Tom Murray knocked out the bolt that fastened the cable to the elevator. Instantly the who were holding the rope.

Fitzgerald must have let go at once, and

Prizgerald must have let go at once, and probably fell only one story, while Andrew Murray held on until his head struck the crossbar at the top of the shaft, when he fell to the bottom, breaking his back. He lived but a few minutes, and died while the ambulance surgeon was examining him. Fitzgerald was sent to the hospital suffering from a sprained elbow and shoulder and from bruises. Tom Murray escaped with a bum; on the head, where he was struck by the foot of one of the men when going up the SOME OF THEM STOPPED.

Italian Laborers Under Contract Who Will be Returned to Europe.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- Another batch of Italian laborers was sent up to Collector Erhardt from the barge office to-day, charged with coming over under contract. Fourteen men on the Entella made affidavit that Francisco Zambolina, a banker at 215 Spring street, had promised them work at day, and had sent \$50 to each man to pay his passage from Italy. They had no money when they landed. Five more, who came over on the same said that Vincenzo D'Avessa had engaged them in their own country, and shipped them over to Banker Tocci.
D'Avessa says he is their relative, and had a right to bring them here. He was not clear whether they were all his brothers or not, and Collector Erhardt was a little skeptical about it. The whole lot will be sent back. The Collector detained eight others who arrived on the Britannia, and the Italian Society immediately took up the case of four of them, and sued out a writ of habens cor pus, which is returnable this morning. The Alesia had 21 passengers of this nationality, who were suspected of having been parceled out among contractors of the city, and the Collector had them detained for investigation.

## CLERGYMEN IN SESSION.

Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. St. Louis, May 7 .- This morning the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, began in the Centenna: y Methodist Episcopal Church This is the first meeting of the General conference in this city since 1850. There are

40 conferences represented in the General
Conference and the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Kansas,
North Carolina, South Carolina,
Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Kentucky. Texas, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Oregon Territory, and Brazil, and Mexico.

The Conference is composed of eight Bishops and 290 delegates. The venerable Senior Bishop, J. C. Keener, presided over

the proceedings.

The pateral letter signed by all the Bisnops, and which is read only once in four years, was presented by Bishop Wilson, of Baltimore. The letter is very lengthy, and relates to the affairs of the church at home M'ALEER IS BEATEN

Tariff Reform Democrats Carry Philadelphia Primaries. A BOLT PRACTICALLY CERTAIN.

The Outlook for Republican Success is Decidedly Bright,

FIRST GUN FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Denounce Reed. The fierce contest for Randall's seat in Congress was carried into the Democratic primaries last night. The anti-McAleer forces scored a victory. A bolt is certain,

however, and Republican success very

Brice's Friends in the Fifth Ohio District Meet and

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, May 7 .- The Democratic primary elections held to-night in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, comprising the Third Congressional district, so long represented by Samuel J. Randall, resulted in an apparent de'eat for the McAleer forces. The McAleer faction carried the Third, Fourth and Eleventh wards, while the anti-McAleer forces succeeded in winning the delegates in the four days only occasionally, and with great | Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, thus insuring their control of the convention, with the Fifth ward in doubt and every prospect of their being two ward conventions held in the Fifth ward to-mor-

row morning. The anti-McAleer forces will control the convention, but they have two candidates from which to choose, the Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards favoring the nomination of Representative Gentner, while the six delegates from the Seventeenth ward who practically hold the key to the situation, favor the nomination of Matthew Dittmann. The factions are so bitterly arrayed against each other that there is sure to be a boit in the convention, no matter who is declared the candidate.

There is little doubt that Gentner and McAleer will both go before the people, each claiming to be the regular nominee, while Fow has already announced that he will be an independent Democratic candidate, nominated by himself. It looks very much like the election of Adams, Repub-

#### OHIO DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO FEDERAL CONTROL OF CONGRES-SIONAL ELECTIONS.

They Regard it as an Usurpation of the Rights of States and Individuals - A Bomb Which Did Not Burst-Nominating a Congressman.

PPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LIMA, O., May 7 .- The Democratic Conressional Convention of the Fifth Ohio district was held here to-day. Hon. Walter B. Ritchie, of this city, one of Mr. Brice's trusted friends, was chosen temporary chairman, and D. S. Fisher, of Hardin county, and Clerk of the Ohio House of Representasuch a manner that it was held there until tives, was elected secretary. The temperary organization was made permanent. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved. That we regret the proposed leg-Resolved. That we regret the proposed legislation in Congress looking to the control of Congressional elections by Federal officers as an usurpation, not only of the reserved rights of the States, but the individual rights of the citizens of the States, and we denounce it as the desperate attempt of political leaders who, having been repudiated by public sentiment, seek to perpetuate themselves in power by a despotic misuse of office and authority.

Resolved, That we are ready and anxious to make the issue between the rights of the people and the pretentions of the usurpers.

Hon. C. N. Lamison, of Allen county, threw a bomb into the convention by offering a resolution that the convention lourn until after final action on the Mchis resolution was tabled on motion of of counties was called for nominations.
Auglaize county presented the name of
Hon. F. C. Layton, which was seconded
by the counties of Hardin, Van Wert, Logan and Putnam. Mr. Layton was then nomi-Senator Brice was expected, but was un-

able to come, owing to the serious illness of his brother, which called him to Denver.

## THE CONTEST IN REAVER.

Senator Quny's Son's Struggle to Attain to Legislative Honors.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BEAVER, May 7 .- Candidates for the omination for Assembly in this county are four in number. They are: Hon, Ira F. Mansfield and Richard R. Quay, of this place; Robert Strarling, of the "Southside," and Dr. Lockhart, of Freedom. Persons who know the drift of Beaver county politics have claimed for some time past that the Quay slate called for the withdrawal of Mansfied and Lockhart within the next ten days in favor of Quay and Strarling. To-day a rumor was current to the effect that Mr. Mansfield had withdrawn in pursuance of a previous agreement. The latter was seen this evening with reference to the report, and gave it an emphatic de-nial. He said that persons had made over-tures to him, asking him to withdraw in the "interest of harmony," and representing that many of his friends thought it best for him to do so. He replied that if the friends would sign a paper urging his

withdrawal he would give the matter serious consideration. When this became known to his friends five or six declared their unwillingness to sign the proposed paper, and four of them entered emphatic protests. Among these are Hon. W. S. Shallenberger and H. C. Fry, of Rochester, The latter expressed himself as not only friendly to his candidate, but as intending to sid in archiving his momentum which he to aid in achieving his nomination, which he Lockbart is yet, to all appearances, in the fight, but there are those who insist that he will yet withdraw. Such a move is regarded by many Repub-licans as bad politics, inasmuch as it would not only injure the Doctor's future candidacy, but tend to irritate those already antagonistic to Senator Quay and Dick.

Washington County Republican Convention SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, PA., May 7 .- The Republicans of Washington county will meet in convention on June 9 to nominate a cancandidate for Congress, State Senate and three for Assembly. Three delegates to the State Convention will also be chosen and county officers nominated.

Frightful Accident to Greek Laborers a Braddock Wire Mills.

A frightful accident occurred at the new department of the Braddock Wire Mills Last evening four Greeks who are erecting a stack were injured by the falling of the Their names were not obtainable, as none of them had any knowledge of the English language. One of them had his back broken, and another had his thigh terribly injured, and was hurt internally.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 7 .- The pro ceedings of the Clayton-Breckeuridge committee, to-day, was entirely void of sensa-tional developments. About 200 negroes testified to unimportant matters.

MAGNATES IN CONFERENCE. AGAIN TALK OF TRANSFERRING THE LOCAL LEAGUE CLUB

Indianapolis Only Too Eager to Once More Enter the Field-President Day Says the Matter Could be Easily Arranged-No Danger of a General Smash.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 7.—Three prominent National League officials were in town tonight. They were President Spalding, of the Chicago Club; Secretary David Hawley, of Cleveland, and J. Palmer O'Neill, of Pittsburg. What brought these magnates here at this time could not be definitely ascertained, but there can be no question that the trio, in addition to Presidents Day and Byrnes, had quite a lengthy conference this afternoon. The question is, what was that business talk? It is claimed that Pittsburg and Cleveland are showing signs of distress. Upon the other hand it is stated that some of the members want the League schedule changed. But Mr. Day is the authority for the statement that, under the present arrangement of affairs, the schedule will not be changed.

A DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. Day.
"It is a fact," said he, "that the clubs in the
National League are not doing as

well financially as might be wished. There is not a club in the organization but what will lose money, unless there is a change in the attendance. I calculate that the New York club will lose \$25,000 on the season."
"But isn't there a possibility that at least one, it not two clubs, will drop out of the League before the season ends?" "I cannot say that there is. Suppose such was the case. The League, in my opinion, would be just as well off with six clubs."

"Is it not a fact that the poor attendance at Pittsburg has had a depressing effect upon the officials of the club?"
"There is no doubt but that Pittsburg has suffered a great deal financially, but the officials expected that," "Suppose Pittsburg should retire, would there be any trouble in filling the va-

"Not at all. Remember that I don't anticipate such an event, but if Pittsburg were to go Indianapolis would take that city's place in an instant." "There is claimed to be a weakening in the Cleveland club?"

"Oh, that is a mistake. I know whereof I speak when I say there is hardly a possi-bility of Cleveland's retiring from the League. The officials there don't expect to make any money, on the other hand they expect to lose a great deal."
"Will there be any trouble in case of

Pittsburg's retirement or transferring its players to Indianapolis?"
"Why should there be? A player who has an engagement in either the National or Players' League is in luck. There are actually making more money than their employers.

If they were to be paid by the amount of gate receipts just now they would be entitled to about one-fifth of their present salary."

### DEATH IN THE WATER.

Some Drowning Persons are Sufficiated, Others Die of Apoplexy. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Death in the water can only happen in wo ways. The drowning person suffocates. He breathes water into his lungs instead of air and also swallows considerable quantity of water. Death through suffocation does not occur at once, but only after a comparatively long struggle with the elements. The unfortunate man has then the appearance of one dying of strangulation. His face is purple in color and swollen, the lips are purple and the eyes bloodshot, his mouth is filled with a foamy substance and the stomsch, the windpipe and the lungs contain much water.

Occasionally a drowned person presents an altogether different appearance. The face is pale, limp and there is little or no foam n the mouth. These symptoms indicate that death did not follow by reason of strangula-tion, but was brought about by a fainting spell or a stroke of apoplexy. In this case breathing stopped at once, the epiglottis closed convulsively, so that little or no water entered the lungs. This appearance is favorable, for in this case the chances for resuscitation are greater than in the former. The question is often asked. How long must a person remain under water before drowning? The time cannot be determined. It has been proven that life need not be exfor several hours, and that some times in such cases resuscitation was achieved continued exertions of several hours' dura-

## tion on the part of the rescuers.

DEATH OF A PEARL. The Story Connected With the Decay of One Precious Gem.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] One peculiarity of pearls is that, unlike other precious gems, they are liable to decay. Occasionally a valuable pearl changes color, seems to be attacked with a deadly disease, and crumbles into dust. Such is reputed to have been the fate of the most magnificent specimen ever known. It was found by an ignorant fisherman, who disposed of it for an insignificant sum. Passing through successive hands, it finally became the property of a Russian merchant and found a possessor who knew its immense value and prized it accordingly. He kept it carefully in a secluded room of his magnificent mansion, apart from all other of his treasures. It was the wonder and admiration of favored friends who were permitted to look at it. The merchant finally became involved in a political conspiracy and fled to Paris, taking his one great treasure with

He kept it hidden for a time, but at last onsented to show it to some distinguished lovers of precious stones. But when he opened the casket he fell back in dismay and staggered as though stricken with death. The gem had begun to change color. A fatal disease had attacked it. It soon was a worthless heap of white powder, and the once wealthy merchant was a pauper. The death of a pearl is caused by decompo-sition of the animal membrane which enters into its substance.

#### SOLDIERS SHOULDN'T MARRY. Uncle Sam's is Too Changeable and His

Allowances Too Small. "No, I don't think a soldier has any right to marry-a private anyhow," said a tenyear man at Fort Hamilton to the Brooklyn

Eagle Rambler the other day. "Our life and our movements are too uncertain, for one thing, and for another, a soldier should have no incumbrances. Look at me, for example. Four years ago I was transferred from a Southern station to Fort Canby, away out in the wilds of California. Last August I was again transferred clear across the continent to this station. "Now, if I had a family to take with me I'd be in pretty deep water, I'm thinking, for I go next week with Battery H back to the Pacific coast. Uncle Sam keeps us, you

know, but he don't overindulge us in spending money, and when you consider that there's no such thing as free transportation for one's family or baggage, you may judge how many months' saving it would take to carry one through. A Royal Contribution. TORONTO, ONT., May 7 .- Advices have been received from the British Minister at

Stockholm that King Oscar II., of Sweden

and Norway, has directed his Archivist to

forward for the new Toronto University

library a collection of Norwegian and Swed-

### ish publications. Jadge Lynch's Rapidity.

From the Boston Herald. 1 Of the 14,770 murders in this country during the past six years, 558 were avenged by hanging and 975 by lynching. This goes to show that Judge Lynch is more expeditious in his methods than the regular courts of law, and that both are considerably behindhand in their work.

# FIRED BY A LUNATIO

An Inmate Caused the Holocaust at the Longue Point Asylum.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST.

The Institution Said to Have Been a Veritable Firetrap.

HEROIC DEATH OF MOTHER LABIA

Government Aid Extended to the Suffering and Hon less Patients.

The Longue Point disaster is said to have been the work of a maniac patient, and the been the work of a maniac patient, and the building is condemned as a firetrap. The Government is aiding the distressed inmates, his nose was red, while his clothes were evidence. and will assist in rebuilding the institution.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MONTREAL, May 7 .- Thousands of peo ple from Montreal and the surrounding country to-day visited the scene of the frightful holacaust at Longue Point. All that remains to-day of the great insane asylum is a mass of blackened ruins, with eight tall chimneys standing like solitary sentinels amid the devastation. Over the great grounds are scattered the effects of the institution. The walls that were left stand-odor of royalty which pervaded the corridor. ing last night fell in to-day, and now only a heap of debris remains, beneath which is buried the remains of at least 60 human beings.

The Sisters who were in charge of the institution say that it is utterly impossible to say how many perished in the flames. Sister Theresa, the Lady Superior, admit that at least 50 have been burned to death, but Dr. Duquet, the Government Inspector, says that 100 will be nearer the figure. They were 1,600 inmates in the insaue asylum, and when the fire started they rushed out indiscriminately. Hundreds eluded the keepers and escaped to the city and surrounding country. A number of these have since been captured, but many are still at large.

SHELTERING THE RESCUED.

The rescued are scattered throughout the various Roman Catholic institutions of the city. The women have been placed in the buildings in with an adventure with a Mississippi the disposal of river moccasin which he will not soon forconvents and the Exhibition this city have been placed at the disposal of the nuns by the Government, for the shelter of the male inmates.

Until a list is made up of the scattered inmates and of the missing, it will be impossible to arrive at any idea of the number lost, but there is little doubt that it will not be far from 100, if not more. Six nuns have been burned to death. They were all young tertiary nuns, that is, lay sisters, who took the oath of chastity and celibacy, but who had no voice in the management of the com-munity. One of these, Sister Marie Grovel, was so ill in the infirmary that she was unable to move. Four other Sisters ran to her rescue, but all five perished in the flames. The other Sister, Mother Labia, who belonged to the Sacred Heart order, was an inmate of the furious ward, and when the fire broke out refused to

be removed.

RETURNED TO DIE. She was rescued with the greatest difficulty, but no sooner had she been taken from the point of danger than she broke away from the attendants and rushing into the burning building, perished in the

In addition to those who were burned to death it is feared that many the weak and infirm inmates w uccumb to the terrible shock, among is Miss Hannah Hickson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. This young lady, who was a private patient, recently came from Brooklyn to visit some friends in this city, when she was taken suddenly ill and lost her reason. It is believed she is a connection of the Rev. J. L. Balford, of Brooklyn, Miss Hickson was in a very weak state ill health and the shock of the fire, it is be lieved, will prove too much for her. To-night it is reported that she is in a dying

ondition.

There is no doubt now that the fire was he work of one of the crazy patients. Dr. Duquit, the Government Inspector, gives a hrilling account of the outbreak of the fire, which leaves no room for doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

SIMPLY A FIRE TRAP. It was near noon and the Sisters in charge of the various wards in the female department were preparing for the usual noonday meal. To the left of the center building was the female department, to the right the male department. On the third flat of the female wing were the private wards for pay patients and in the rear of the latter was a large bath room. It was in this bathroom that the fire originated. There were no fire near the spot and the only explanation is

that the fire was started by one of the inmates. The building was a regular firetrap, and the terrible loss of life is simply due to the disgraceful and culpable neglect of the most elementary principles of safety. There were no division walls in the building, and it was the easiest thing in the world for the fire to communicate from one portion of the building to another. There was no provision made for fire, and the Fire Commis-sioner, who is now holding an investigation expresses the opinion that to pile people in such a building was simply to put them into coffin to be cremated.

THE DOMINION DISGRACED. He says that the fact that any inspect should allow people to be piled up in an in-stitution which had no provision for fire is a disgrace to the whole Dominion. Had provision been made for the flooding of the building as soon as the fire broke out, it is probable that not a single life would have been lost. A thorough investigation will be held into the cause of the fire.

The work of relieving the distressed in mates was pushed vigorously to-day. The big exhibition building in this city, capable of holding hundreds, has been stocked with beds and other necessaries and many of the patients were moved there to-night. The Quebec Government has offered to give the nuns all the assistance necessary, and the work of rebuilding the asylum will be com-menced without delay. It is believed that the institution will be re-established on an improved basis.

## TWO MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE

Works at Elizabeth, N. J. ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7.—Fire broke out last night in the great factory of the Singer Manufacturing Company, the fol-Denman Thompson and His Mania for Horse lowing departments being cleaned out:

Needle room with 18,000,000 needles, stock room with over 5,000 machines, pattern room and patterns; machine room, adjusting, settling up, assembling, milling and inspecting departments. The com-pany's offices in the western front were saved from destruction, but the entire floor was deluged by water. The walls of the structure on the north side are cracked and will have to be rebuilt. patterns that cannot

replaced cannot be estimated. The floors of the building constructed of brick and iron remain intact. The company's officers approximate its loss at \$2,000.000, which is covered by insurance in a fund especially provided and set apart for that purpose.

#### Wheeling-Springfield Game At Wheeling-

At Wheeling ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—
Springdeid ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 6—
SUMMARY—Base hits—Wheeling, 9; Springdeid, 2. Bat
teries—Fitzgeraid and Zigler; Watson and Hailer. the races, there will be another millionaire among actors before the season has ad-vanced much further. He is usually re-

ONE OF THE BERNADOTTES.

Yesterday ferencon a gentleman of leisure,

whose shirt collar had evidently done duty

in several driving storms and whose toes

had emerged from his shoes to take a view

of the eight-hour struggle, sauntered up to

the register counter of the Seventh

Avenue Hotel. He called for a pen

in a tone which absolutely awaked "front" from his comfortable slumber. Ed Laudis

passed a pen to the gentleman without lift-ing his eyes from the pile of \$50 bills he was

counting. Then it occurred to him to take

a glance at the newcomer, because the fel-

low had come in between train times. As the clerk lifted his handsome bazel eyes he

saw an unshaved, unkempt, dirty and ragged son of the highway. Three weeks

descendant of that distinguished race. But

He gazed at the Seventh Bernadotte with a

COLONEL FENN'S STORY.

He Describes a Thrilling Adventure With :

River Moccasin.

Colonel J. A. Fenn, traveling elec-

rician of the Western Union Tele-

graph Company, has arrived in Birming-

ham, Ala., from the flooded dis-tricts along the Mississippi, where he has

been looking after the company's wires. Near Helens, Ark., Colonel Fenn met

Accompanied by a colored lineman, Colo-

nel Fenn was out in the swamps in a small dugout. The water was over everything ex-

cept the tree tops. Hundreds of snakes, driven from their dens by the water, had

taken refuge in the tree tops, and they could be seen hauging from almost every limb. While Fenn's boat was passing under a tree

an immense bull moccasin dropped from

Fenn was using the oars, and the colored lineman was sitting in the stern of the boat. When the snake

fell the negro, with a yell of terror, leaped

The snake seemed much alarmed, and as

soon as it struck the bottom of the boat

began to run from one end to the other at

lively rate. The negro danced around a minute, dodging the snake, and then he, dropped to his seat again and held his legs well up above the boat and out of reach of

the ugly reptile. After two or three unsuc-

cessful attempts to hit the snake with a pad-

dle, Fenn followed the example of the ne-gro and elevated his legs to an angle of

45 degrees. The snake was still running from one end of the boat to the other, evi-

dently looking for some place to hide. Colonel Fenn dropped his oar in the boat

and allowed it to drift with the current.

The freightened negro began to pray in a

loud voice, while the Colonel did the

swearing the situation seemed to demand.

greater force than usual, went over into the water, and the two men were able to resume

natural positions.

In a pile of driftwood further down the

river Colonel Fenn says he saw a ball of snakes. He had often heard that snakes

sometimes coiled themselves together until they formed a ball, but he always doubted

the story until last week. A negro was rowing the Colonel's boat, and with his

paddle pushed against a mass of driftwood. Instantly there was a bissing and squirming, and the negro shouted, "Look at dat

Colonel Fenn says there were at least 200

snakes rolled, twisted and coiled into a round ball, which had lodged in the pile of

drift. There were water-moccasins, cotton-

mouths, rattlesnakes and blacksnakes all coiled together. When disturbed they un-coiled and, with a great hissing and squirm-ing, scattered in all directions, some of them

hiding in the drift and others swimming

Colonel Fenn says he saw more snakes in the flooded district in a week than he

SHE WAS OUT OF TEETH

General Wanamaker.

The following is an example of the beg-

ging letters received by the Postmaster Gen-

DEAR SIR-Your name is one that to me

fragrant with the memories of the past, when I

lived in the family of a devoted minister of the

Bethany S. S. and your many liberalities.

gospel and heard him tell of your famous

Now I am in much want. I am truly "one of

the poor and needy of the earth," having not one dollar of income, and my time for the past six

years and more having been devoted to the care of five orphan children—my nephews and nieces —who cannot now repay me with aught but

Verily the millionaire philanthropist's

A TICKER IN HIS DRESSING ROOM.

According to Blakely Hall, Denman

Thompson has been backing race horses

with success. The latter part of this sen-

tence is the only justification for writ-

ing it. It is no secret that most of Mr. Thompson's turf adventures are

not followed with the word suc-

cess, and that a very high share of his bets

find their way astray. He has a stock

ticker in his dressing-room, and he follows nearly all of the hazardous events around

New York, no matter what their character

may be.

The enormous income which he makes out of "The Old Homestead" enables him

to gratify his fancies in this direction.

Heretofore it has been the general rumor that his racing expenses have almost en-tirely used up his theatrical gains. If the luck has really began to run his way at

mail is a fearful and wonderful thing.

Racing and Speculation.

snake ball!'

away in the water.

had seen in all his life before.

And Accordingly Addressed

From the New York Herald. ]

Mr. Wanamake

to his feet and came near upsetting the boat.

a limb to the bottom of the

pulse and Retires.

AN OLD MAN'S FOLLY. The Distinguished Guest Who Sought the Repose of the Seventh Avenue Hotel-William H. Guion, a Respected Busi-He Receives an Exceedingly Harsh Re-

> Placed Under His Charge by a Canadian Insurance Company.

ness Man of the Metropolis,

APPROPRIATES \$30,000 IN BONDS

NO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION EXPECTED.

An Attempt Will be Made to Recover the Money by

William H. Guion, well known in New York, is charged with taking \$30,000 in bonds belonging to a Canadian company. He acted as one of the New York trustees of the concern, The old man will probably not be prosecuted criminally.

dently relies of Stonewall Jackson's foot cavalry. "Ah," said Colonel Landis, "good morning." "Good morning," said the new patron. And he finished his signa-ture with a flourish. It read, "Nicor Bern-adotte the Seventh." Mr. Landis drew a SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 7 .- The British Ameristrong breath, strong because much of it was supplied by the respiration of the gen-tleman in front of the counter. He had heard of the celebrated Bernadotte family can Assurance Company, of Toronto Canada, desiring to do business in the State, deposited several years ago a requisite number of securities with a safe deposit comof France, which had supplied a King to the throne of Sweden. Here, then, was a pany of this city, and appointed as trustees William A. Booth, President of the Third National Bank, and William H. Guion, formerly juntor partner of the old steamship firm of Williams & Guion. elegazed at the Seventh Bernadotte with a cold, penetrating look, and said simply, "Goodby." The visitor was apparently startled. He turned and glanced at the clerk as if he had understood imperfectly. Again Mr Landis said: "Goodby." Then the Bernadotte said, with a haughty About two months ago Mr. Booth, happening to visit the office of the Safe Deposit Company on some other business, thought he would count the bonds for which he was trustee and see whether they were all there. accent, "I'll see you again," and he strode into the raw outdoors. He heard, as the swinging doors fanned the close atmosphere behind him, Mr. Landis' fond "Goodby." On examining the box containing the bonds it didn't take him long to discover that \$30,000 worth were missing. The lock of the box had not been tampered with, and, as his co-trustee was the only person in the world besides himself who had a key or knew the combination to the lock, he was forced to suspect that Mr. Guion had taken the missing bonds, which were 30 in number, each of a face value of \$1,000.

SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED. His suspicions were confirmed when, on inquiry, he learned that Mr. Guion had repeatedly visited the box during the previous year or two. Mr. Booth reported the loss of the bonds to the Assurance Company and a special agent arrived the next day to inquire into the matter. On learning what had been discovered he, like Mr. Booth, at once assumed that Mr. Guion was guilty of appropriating the missing bonds, and going to his house the agent asked him to account for

their absence. On his practically taking the position that he was no more the bonds keeper than was his co-trustee, the agent got him to go to the Hotel Normandie, and confronted him with Mr. Booth, who was then living there. The latter was not inclined to have the responsibility for the absence of the bonds put upon him, and he plainly told Mr. Guion what he knew of his visits to the Safe De-posit Company, which, combined with the absence of the bonds, put his guilt beyond

Mr. Guion blustered a good deal about his reputation, putting him above sus-picion, and did not cease indignantly declaring his innocence in the matter even when the insurance agent called attention to the fact that Mr. Booth, by reporting the loss of the bonds to the company, had effect ually shown he was not responsible for it.

A PITIABLE CONFESSION. After awhile, on being left alone with Mr. Booth, the unfortunate old man broke down and acknowledged that he had taken the bonds. He said that having become suddenly and seriously embarrassed, so that it was necessary for him to have a large sum of money at once, he had taken the

bonds and hypothecated them for \$21,000 at one of the city banks. He had, of course, hoped to replace the bonds or make good These various facts having been reported to the British-American Assurance Company, it instructed the bank which had loaned the \$21,000 to Mr. Guion to sell the bonds, and, after paying itself out of the proceeds of the sale, to turn over what was left to the original owners. When this was

about \$8,000 was secured for the Ass Company. The latter has since brought suit against Mr. Guion to recover the difference between that amount and the \$30,000 worth of bonds he appropriated. Being a co-trustee Mr. Booth is made one of the defendants, and in the event of Mr. Guion's inability to pay when judgment is obtained, as it can scarcely fail to be, he may have to make good the deficiency. He claims, however, that, as it was the Assurance Company which made Mr. Guion a trustee, he should not be held responsible, having had no voice in-

the appointment. CLAIMS A SPECIAL EXEMPTION. He says, too, that a special clause in the agreement under which he became a trustee exempts one trustee from being responsible for the malfeasance of the other. He accordingly is quite satisfied that he will not be called upon to pay Mr. Guion's obligations. It is a civil suit which has been brought, and as yet there is no talk of a criminal mr. Guion, apparently, took the bonds about two years ago. When coupon day arrived, and he and Mr. Booth visited the box in the Safe Deposit Company together, it is presumed that he got the bond from the bank by substituting others for them, and in that way prevented Mr. Booth from dis-covering his theft. Mr. Guion is said to appear unconscious that he has done anything very much out of the way, and some of his friends account for his act on the theory that age has affected his faculties and rendered him to a degree irresponsi-

ble. He is, however, not much over 60 years old. Mr. Guion is still receiver for the former some time ago, and also does a general commission business. His reputation and compercial standing have heretofore been good. He refused to talk about the bond matter to-day, and his lawver also declined to say anything. His refusal to talk is presun

#### ably under their instructions. SOLACE OF THE WEED.

who cannot now repay me with aught but affection.

But although many are my needs, that which lies heaviest upon me is that an unfeeling dentist is claiming \$40 from me—I who have always, heretofore, kept out of debt—for a set of teeth which are valueless to me. I cannot even wear them, and have been kept by him out of teeth since May last, and with quite a large family to support, too. It is indeed terrible and can only be appreciated, I think, by those who have experienced it.

Mr. Wanamaker, will you not ald me in this strait, for such it surely is, by helping me to pay this, to me, terrible debt or in adding me to get some teeth that are of value?

I pray you do not turn away from me. Could I go to Washington and see you? You would, I am sure, give me what I much prefer—work to this amount. But I cannot leave my charges.

Most respectfully your friend,

Miss.——. Great Men Who Have Indulged Their Fonds sess for Tobacco. Carlyle, in his earlier manhood, smoked

but little; but as he advanced in life he sought more and more the solace that comes from a whiff of fragrant tobacco. After that strange courtship by letter with Jane Welsh, the wedding ceremony at last being consummated in a little country church outside of Edinburgh, Carlyle expressed the wish, in writing, that as he and his bride rolled homeward in a rattling back he should be allowed, as a special favor, to smoke-two cigars! To this unusual proposition Miss Welsh consented. But whether the great philosopher celebrated his wedding morning in the manner he had expressly chosen, history fails to record. Andrew Jackson stood out conspicuously

among the earlier Presidents as a man passionately fond of tobacco. He had the misfortune to lose his wife just before com-ing into the White House; and although his brother-in-law's wife, Mrs. Donalson, presided at the home of the President, it is evident she could make but little headway against the immoderate use of tobacco in the best boudoirs of the White House. History paints the hardy Indian fighter as comfortably enseoneed in the drawing room, around him that motley array of political harpies and adventurers known as the "kitchen cabinet," the while the redoubtable Dr. Andrew smoked and puffed away in silence. Scores of examples might be added as to the garded as one of the heaviest plungers on use of pipe or cigar by the great characters the turk.

Civil Action.