PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MAY 20.

Another Supreme Court Decision on the Same Line as the Famous

ORIGINAL PACKAGE RULING.

The Dressed Meat Inspection Acts Declared Unconstitutional.

MORMON WEALTH CONFISCATED.

Property of the Corporation to be Seized by the Government.

PLANS FOR A PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY

Several decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday. One declares State ment inspection laws, intended to prevent importations, unconstitutional. Such acts are held to intrude upon the domain of inter-State commerce. Another ruling upholds the right of the Government to confiscate the Mormon Church property in Utah.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The Supreme Court is evidently determined to maintain the sanctity of inter-State commerce. A decision rendered to-day completely knocks out all the so-called State inspection laws

Chief Justice Fuller said that he and Justices Field and Lamar were constrained relating to dressed meat, which was passed

to dissent from this decision. The power of
Congress to legislate over the Territories at the demand of the butchers and farmers of the respective Commonwealths, and the ruling is considered fully as important as that relating to original packages. The cause was entitled the "State of Minnesota against Henry D. Barber."

Barber was convicted of selling fresh beef slaughtered in Illinois, which had not been inspected before staughter, as required by the law of Minnesota. He alleged that the law was an unconstitutional interference with inter-State commerce. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, says:

RESULT OF SUCH LAWS.

The enactment of a similar statute by each one of the States composing the Union would result in the destruction of commerce among the several States, so far as such commerce i involved in the transportation from one part of | Money Should be Appropriated to Secure a the country to another of meat designed for human food and entirely free from disease. This act provides that all cattle, sheep and swine shall be inspected within 24 hours before the animals are slaughtered, and that (if such be the fact) the inspectors shall certify that | Secretary of State submitting the plan for a

ty of fine and imprisonment. As the inspecdiately preceding the slaughtering, the act, by its necessary operation, excludes from the Minnesota market practically all fresh beef, veal, mutton, tamb or pork in whatever form, and, although entirely sound, healthy and fit for human food, taken from animals slaughtered in other States; and directly tends to restrict the slaughtering of animals whose meat is to be seld in Minnosota for human food to those engaged in such business in that State.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. When to this is added the fact that the statute by its necessary operation prohibits the sale in the State of fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork from animals that may have been inspected carefully and thoroughly in the | tercontinental line. I do not hesitate to rec State where they were slaughtered and before they were slaughtered, no doubt can remain as to its effect upon commerce among the several States, It will not do to say-certainly no

regard to their health rely upon inspects other States of animals there slaughtered for purposes of human food. If the object of the statute had been to deny altogether to the citizens of other States the privilege of selling within the limits of Minnesota for human food, fresh beef, veal, muttor lamb or pork, from animals slaughtered outside of that State-even those wholly free from disease when slaughtered-and to compel the people of Minnesota desiring to buy such ats, either to purchase that taken from animals slaughtered in the State, or to purchase them, when desired for their own demestic

use, at points beyond the State, that object is

that the people of Minnesota may not with due

attained by the act in question DUTY OF THE COURT.

Our duty to maintain the Constitution will not permit us to shut our eyes to these obvious and necessary results of the Minnesota statute. If this legislation doesn't make such discrimination against the products and business of other States in favor of the products, and business of Munesota, as interferes with and burdens commecre among the several States, it would be difficult to enact legislation that would have such a result.

Another decision rendered by the Supreme Court to-day is of vital interest to Utah in general and the Mormon Church in particuar. The case grows out of the passage of the Edmunds arti-polygamy law by the Fortyminth Congress. This law, among other things, dissolved the Mormon Church corporation, annulled its charter, directed the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs and escheated to the United States all the real estate owned by the church in excess of \$50,000, which was not on the date of the passage of the act held for purposes of worship or burial. When the United States under the terms of this began proceedings to confiscate about \$750,000 worth property belonging to the church, the Mormons immediately entered suit to have the Edmunds law declared unconstitutional.

ARGUMENTS OF THE MORMONS. It was argued before the Supreme Court in their behalf that Congress, by the dissolution of the church corporation, had assumed judicial powers, and that the act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah incorporating the church constituted a contract which could not be impaired by Congress under its authority to repeal Territorial ennetments. It was also held that the doctrine of eschent was alien to the spirit of free institutions, and that it had never been applied in this country to a church or charitable corporation.

On the part of the United States it was contended that Congress had authority to repeal all Territorial enactments; that the not incorporating the church was invalid as an attempt to establish a religion contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and that, moreover, the charter should be annulled for abuse of the granted rights, and, as when the church corporation was dissolved, there was no one to whom to turn over the property, it was properly eschented to the United States. In its opinion the

THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE. A distinguishing feature of Mormonism i well known to be polygamy, and an absolute ecclesiastical control of its church members, Notwithstanding all the efforts made to suppress this barbarous practice of polygamy the sect perseveres, in defiance of law, in propa-gating and promoting this nefarious doctrine. The existence of such a propaganda is a blot on our civilization. The organization of a com-munity for the spread of polygamy is a return

to barbarism. The question therefore is whether the promotion of such an unlawful system, so repugnant to our laws, is to be allowed to continue, and whether the enormous funds which have been accumulated shall be wielded for the propagation of the obnoxious practice—for the promotion of an organized rebellion against the laws of the United States. The history of the Government's dealings with the Mormons is one of patience on the part of the American Government and of resistance to law and pitless atroefties on the part of the Mormons. The contention that polygamy is a part of the Mormons mon's religious belief is a sophistical plea. notion of such an unlawful system, so repug-

A PARALLEL CASE. No doubt the thugs of India imagined that their belief in assassination was a religious belief, but that did not make it so. Society has a perfect right to prohibit offenses against the enlightened sentiment of mankind. Since the church persists in claiming the right to use the funds with which it has been endowed for the purpose of promoting these unlawful practices, the question arises, has the Government the right to seize the funds which the Mormon leaders are misusing and devote them to worthy and charitable purposes as nearly akin as possible to those to which the funds were dedicated?

Alter an elaborate historical review of the common law, the Court comes to the conclusion that Congress had the right to seize the property, and says:

Congress had before it a contunacions organization, wielding by its resources an immonse power in the Territory of Utah, and em-

ploying those resources in constantly attempting to oppose, subvert and thwart the legislation of Congress and the will of the Govern-ment of the United States. Under such cir-cumstances we have no doubt of the right of Congress to do as it did. NOT EXACTLY UNANIMOUS.

that expressed or implied in the Constitu-tion. There is no such power granted as that involved in the act under considera-Congress unquestionably has power to

suppress polygamy, and it is immaterial whether the crime was committed in the name of religion. But Congress has not the power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they have been guilty of crime. The Kemmler case, involving the constitutionality of execution by electricity, is to

be argued before the Supreme court to-

A PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY. HARRISON RECOMMENDS THAT CON-

Preliminary Survey-The Plan Declared Entirely Practicable - Much Has Alrendy Been Accomplished.

GRESS TAKE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day a letter from the the slaughtered animals were found to be healthy and fit for human food.

The sale of meat not taken from an inspected and certified animal is forbidden under penalment at the principal cities of the American bemisphere in accordance with the recommendation of the Pan-American conference.

The sale of meat not taken from an inspected and certified animal is forbidden under penalment at the principal cities of the American to the New York branch was started, and from that day until to-day it The share of the United States in the cost of the survey will be \$65,000. In his letter of and bucket shop patrons. It was the boast transmittal the President save: Public attention has chiefly been attracted to

the subject of improved water communication between the ports of the United States and those of Central and South America, The reation of new and improved steamship line undonbriedly furnishes the readlest means of developing an increased trade with the Latin American nations. But it should not be for-gotten that it is possible to travel by land from Washington to the southernmost capital of South America, and that the opening of rail-road communication with these friendly States will give to them and to us facilities for inter-course and the exchange of trade that are of special value.

course and the exchange of trade that are of special value.

The work contemplated is vast, but entirely practicable. It will be interesting to all, and perhaps surprising to most of us, to notice how much has already been done in the way of railroad construction in Mexico and South America, that can be utilized as part of an intercentinental line. I donot be strate to recommend mend that Congress make the very moderate appropriation for surveys suggested by the conference, and authorize the appointment of sioners and the detail of engineer offi cers to direct and conduct the necessary pre-

CANDIDATES TO SPARE.

Any Number of Them Are After Colone Canady's Pince.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, ! WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The campaign for the succession to Colonel Canady as be a very hot one. So long as the resignation of Canady was not a certainty, there did not appear on the surface any candidate except General Bailey, of Uniontown, Pa., but to-day rivals of the General bobbed up on every side, and the prospects are good for an aspirant from nearly every Republican State. General Bailey is here and ex-presses his confidence in the substantial character of his backing, and certainly he was in the field long enough without rival to secure valuable pledges ahead of all Senator Allison is said to be very earnest in his support of Colonel Swords, of Iowa, but as the great Iowa Senator and Senator Quay double team on nearly every matter of this kind, it is probable they will not antagonize one another

Mr. Charles B. Reade, the present Deputy Sergeant at Arms, came out as a candidate this morning, and is working the many friendships he has made in his present posi-tion for all they are worth. Leeds, of Phil-adelphia, is not looked on as being in the fight. Ex-Congressman Valentine, of Nebraska, is in the contest to stay, and the number of other prominent names are sug-

gested as almost ready for announcement. ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The Senate Will Take Up the Consideration

of the Subject To-day, WASHINGTON, May 19 .- On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, it was ordered that the Senate bill subjecting liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States shall be taken up to-morrow after the routine business.

Will Vote on the Tariff Bill.

PETECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, May 19,-Mr. Carlisle was on the floor of the House to-day and received the congratulations of both Demo crats and Republicans. He will remain in the House until after the vote is taken on the Tariff bill and will move over to the Senate on Thursday or Friday.

Death in the Elevator Shaft. SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. I HARRISBURG. May 19 .- This evening, Charles Meredith, aged 14 years, who has charge of the elevator at the Leiand House, was caught between the platform and one of the upper floors, and injured so badly that he died within an hour.

A Passenger Jumped Overboard. 'BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY 1

QUEENSTOWN, May 19 .- The American line steamship Pennsylvania arrived here to-day from Philadelphia. She reports that a passenger named Francis Maxwell jumped but Frich's confession in writing that he overboard on the 10th. He was rescued had stolen was read and he was deposed from drowning but died of exhaustion.

CAUGHT BOTH WAYS.

SUDDEN FAILURE OF A WELL-KNOWN PHILADELPHIA BROKER.

When Reading Went Down He Was Long and When it Went Up He Was Short-Quite a Sensation Caused by the Suspension-His Pedigree. SPECIAL TELEPRAN TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The announcement of the failure of Harry Markoe, prominent member of the Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchange, produced a decided sensation to-day in financial circles. The suspension was announced at the Exchange at 2:30 P. M. Mr. Markoes' social prominence, his personal popularity and his position in the Exchange all combined to make the failure a notable one. Mr. Markoe is a member of the old Mark oe family, one of the most prominent in Philadelphia. He is a son-in-law of Stephen A. Caldwell, the President of the Fidelity Trust Company, and is a member of the Philadelphia Club. He has an office in the Drexel building, first floor, and operated for Rudolph Ellis, James P. Scott, Thomas McKean and other wealthy gentlemen. Besides doing a commission business he operated largely on his own account. Mr. Markoe said last night at his home in Pennliyn, in reply to a question as to the amount of his liabilities, that he could give no definite statement at present. When informed that the liabilities had been placed at \$50,000 he said he thought they would fall below that amount. Mr. Markoe was next asked what was the immediate cause of the failure. He When informed that the

said;

The story is not a long one. My fallure is closely related with a history of Reading securities for a period of several years. For two years or more I was long of the market in these securities, both in stocks and bonds. The gradual decline in prices of these securities was a severe strain on my capital. Gradually they kept eating it away, and now a temporary shortage in these securities at a time of their sudden and unexpected advance of the mar-ket, which I did not foresce, and which, I

tet, which I did not foresee, and which I think no one could foresee, precipitated the failure. My misfortune was a double one, I was long when the market was advancing.

In the Exchange to-day there were sold under the rules for Mr. Markoe's account, 100 Northern Pacific company to the country of Paragraphysis 15. mon, 400 shares of Pennsylvania stock, 16 shares Pennsylvania allotments and 700 shares of St. Paul. Mr. Markoe was long of these stocks. There were bought in under the rule for his account 8,800 shares of Reading and 300 shares of Northern Pacific preferred. He was short of the market to this extent. Reading has had an advance of \$3 per share in the last month, and Northern preferred advanced \$11. This will give some idea of the pres-sure under which Mr. Markoe labored.

THE BIGGEST ONE FAILS.

There Seems to be no End to the Slaughter of the Bucket Shops.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCILL NEW YORK, May 19,-Probably the biggest backet shop, not only in Wall street but in the country, went under today when the public grain and stock exchange, with offices the Welles building, 18 Broadway closed its doors. This bucket shop is known as "The Big Four," and was organin 120 cities of the United States and Canada. As a matter of fact little business was done at the main office. At this office the quotations were gathered from stocks, grain, petroleum and cotton and disseminated among the branches,

It has been said that the Big Four has paid as high as \$250,000 a year in tolls to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The capital stock of the concern was \$100. The officers are Charles H. Platt, president; Alfred F. Hovey, tary and treasurer; Charles B. Fogg Assistant Treasurer, and W. W. Under-wood, traveling agent. Mr. Platt, in speaking of the suspension, said that it was due to a claim made upon the parent house by J. E. Dee, manager of the Oswego branch, for \$30,000. Mr. Platt was diffident about speaking of the luture. He was inclined to think that the concern would pay 100 cents on the dollar, but of this there was no certainty.

COSTS TO TAR AND FEATHER.

An Iowan Recovers Damages to the Amount of \$700 for the Infliction.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] DES MOINES, May 19 .- It costs just \$700 to tar and feather a man in this State. C. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate promises to A. Chambers, a wealthy farmer near Thurman, was assessed that amount by a jury to-day. In November last he sent his wife to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment for some nervous affection. While she was absent some suspicion was aroused that all was not right between her and a school teacher named Wolfenberger, who had come from Monroe county. After the wife started for home a long letter from Wolfenberger was picked up and proved her guilt. On the evening of December 16 after school hours, the angry husband and his brother and the brother of his wife met at the school house, and after reading the letter to Wolfenberger and after his confession that he wrote it, they applied a coat of tar and feathers. Wolfenberger brought an action for dam-

ages in the sum of \$2,500 for assault and his disgrace and humiliation. The jury was out eight hours, and came to the conclusion that \$700 would pay Wolfenberger for his sufferings.

STANLEY PROPOSES A COLONY

And Will Try to Induce Southern Neg to Go to Africa.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 19 .- Stanley and the Government are at odds, and a split in the enbinet is possible on the question of concessions to Germany in Africa. A new Central African Company is being formed under the auspices of Sir Charles Tennant, and Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, and the Barings. The new company is actively preparing to act, should the Government Germany is rushing to the Congo. Two fast steamers with the necessary supplies and crews are fitting out at Antwerp. Stanley is preparing to transport negroes from the Southern States of America to the forest country of the Upper Congo colony,

containing 35,000 square miles of territory, with a healthy climate, navigable rivers and wooded hills, which Stanley reports as re-sembling Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisana, without the swamps, and calculated to provide 2,000,000 negroes with a quarter a square mile each. Anything can be grown there, oranges, sugar caue, cotton,

A MINISTER NO LONGER.

Rev. Martin L. Frich Formally Deposed by the Reformed Church. READING, May 19 .- The Lebanon Classic of the Reformed Church at Womelsdorf, today gave an ecclesiastical trial to Rev. Martin L. Frieb, charged with talschool and

SCOTT HAS SAID IT

Mr. Pattison Must be the Democratic Nominee for Governor.

WALLACE IS AGAINST CLEVELAND

And That Fact Alone Will Defeat Him in the Convention.

DELAMATER AND THE CORPORATIONS. A Call for a Primary Riection Has Been Issued

Blair County. Ex-Congressman William L. Scott be lieves that Pattison should and will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Wallace partisans are opposed to Cleveland and therefore doomed to defeat. Scott says Pattison will carry many Republican coun-

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. PHILADELPHIA, May 19 .- Ex-Congressman William L. Scott, of Erie, arrived in this city to-day, and in discussing the Gubernatorial situation on the Democratic side,

ties in his section of the State,

said: In my estimation Pattison is the most available candidate. The Democracy of the State favor his nomination, and the farmers, irre-spective of party affiliations, want him on the ticket. I am confident that he can carry many counties in the section of the State from which come and which usually go Republican. This would most assuredly be so as against Delamater or any other candidate that may be nominated by Mr. Quay. Regarding Mr. Pattison's chances, I think there is little doubt of his being the choice of the Scranton convention. He is particularly strong in the vention. He is particularly strong in the western and northwestern counties. There has been a good deal of quiet work done in the ex-Governor's behalf throughout the State, which will be made apparent when the State convention meets. I have nothing personal or political against Mr. Wallace, but I feel he would not be available as our candidate at this time, as our duty should be to name the man whom we could most likely elect.

available as our candidate at this time, as our duty should be to name the man wholn we could most likely elect.

Mr. Wallace has made a qualified denial of his hostility to Mr. Cleveland. He simply states that he is not in the combination against the ex-President, but he is careful not to deny that he is opposed to him, and that he intends to use whatever political influence he may have to defeat Mr. Cleveland in case he should be a candidate. The New York Sun is strongly backing Mr. Wallace, and it almost goes without saying that no one who is not hostile to Mr. Cleveland could receive the Sun's support. This is a campaign to elect a Governor of Pennsylvania, and the enemies of Mr. Cleveland should not use it to strengthen themselves in the fight which they intend making against him in 1892. While the nomination of Pattison would have no bearing on the delegation to the next National Convention yet Wallace's nomination would be regarded as a triumph of Mr. Cleveland's enemies, and would be heralded as such throughout the country. Mr. Quay, it is stated, believes that with Mr. Pattison on the Democratic ticket he would be able to raise more money from the corporations with which to elect Mr. Delamater—in other words that Mr. Wallace would be as acceptable to the corporations as Mr. Delamater—in other words that Mr. Wallace would be as acceptable to the corporations as Mr. Delamater—in other words that Mr. Wallace would be as acceptable to the corporations as Mr. Delamater—in other words that Mr. Wallace would be as acceptable to the corporations will take an active part in the cauvass.

FOSTER FOR CONGRESS.

The Ex-Governor's Latest Scheme to Get Into Politics Once More.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 of the Eighth Ohio district are determito elect ex-Governor Foster to Congress from that district if tall hustling, hard work and plenty of money will do it. The district is composed of the counties of Seneca, Hancock, Wyandotte, Marion and Union, and on the last Congressional vote had 1,300 Democratic majority. It has been decided here at the Republican headquarters that should the State ticket fail all the close Ohio Congressional districts must be carried by the Republicans or the next Lower House of Congress will be Demo-The Cleveland district is now repre-

sented by the Hon. W. C. Burton, and which is also close. In the Eighth an effort will be made to the Hon. George E. Seney, Democrat, although he is now serving his ourth term. Seney has as much money as ex-Governor Foster, and a great deal more State Senator Adams, of Seneca; Hon. Boston G. Young, of Marion; Representative Gear, of Wyandotte, and Dave Joy and Al Zugschwert, of Hancock, are candidates. Adams and Young are men considerable statesmanlike ability, the only man who can successfully fight the ex-Governor with his own peculiar weapons is George E. Seney. It is said that the latter gentleman does not desire another nomination in this new district, but his friends are workhim. The Twentieth district i about 800 Democratic, and a bitter fight will be made there. The Republican National Committee has agreed to help the State Committee financially this fall.

PATTISON'S FRIENDS

Have Issued a Call for a Primary Election in Blair County.

ISPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., May 19 .- The Wallace bosses, Greevy and Dively, will find that they counted without their hosts when they thought that the Democrats of Blair county would tamely submit to be represented by the Wallace delegates elected by a rump convention, when the county is two to one for Pattison. The Patison men have the best elements of the party with them. To-morrow morning the following call, signed by the County Committee, John Dunphy and Secretary H. A. McFadden, will be published:

The Democrats of Blair county are hereby notified that the primaries will be held on Saturday, June 7, to select delegates to the County Convention to be held in Condron's Opera House, Hollidaysburg, on Monday, June 9, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention of the County Convention of the Convention of ion, which will meet in Scranton on July 2 and o cleet Congressional conferees. The voter to elect Congressional conferees. The will instruct their delegates as to their of Robert Pattison or William A. Wallac candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, people are tired of bossism in Blair county, are determined that their will and wishes be heeded. They are thoroughly aroused.

MARTIN'S LITTLE BOOM.

He is Working Hard for the Nomination a Lieutenant Governor.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WILLIAMSPORT, May 19 .- Martin, Lancaster's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is to make a canvass of the central and western part of the State this week. This forenoon he started in at Lewisburg, where he was tendered quite an ovation by the Republicans and Grand Army men of Union county. At Milton this evening he net both the rank and file of Northumber-

land county.

He was tendered an informal reception at the Park Hotel in this city this evening where he was greeted by hundreds of Lying country Republicaus called on him Mr. Martin is the favorite among the delegates in this part of the State for Lienten

A GREAT SLAUGHTER.

Fifteen Hundred Soldiers Sold to Have Been Killed in Battle. PARIS, May 19.-Advices from Senegal tate that the conflict between the French army and Dahomians on April 21 resulted in the death of 1,500 of the latter. The to strike, if the French loss was 15 killed and 72 wounded. nize the union.

RECOGNIZED IN DEATH. SUICIDE OF A LAD WHO BAN AWAY FROM HERE YEARS AGO.

The Remains Exhumed and Identified by His Brother-He Had Changed His Name in Order to Avoid Pursuit-Many Friends in His New Home.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, May 19 .- One week ago to day a young man suicided at the Market Exchange in this city by taking morphine. His name was given as G. W. Dent, who had been teaching school in the vicinity. The hody was taken to New Albany, about 12 miles north. A special from that place

12 miles north. A special from that place says:

Our people were much surprised on Saturday last by a young man from Columbus who said he was a brother of the dead man. On going to the vault he fully identified the dead man as his brother, and said he was Michael Hart, of Pittsburg instead of George W. Dent, as we had known him for years. He said he had left home when he was 12 years of age and changed his name to Dent so his father would not find him. He, it seems, had had some trivial difference with his father and ran off, as boys do sometimes. He found his way to Mr. James Cockerell, of near Center Village. He found fast friends in Mr. Cockerell and wife, who were deeply grieved to hear of his suicide. He attended school at Keynoldsburg and taught in different places.

He finally worked in the Columbus Buggy Company works, but this gave him colle, so he quir, soon after which he was found dead in his room on Fourth street. In looking over his papers a letter addressed to James Hart was found. He received this letter Friday morning, and by noon he was on his way here, getting ont here Saturday noon. On Sunday the funeral was held. Rev. Mr. Armstrong preached the sermon, after which the Masonic service was conducted by Mr. William T. Taylor, of Blendon. Lodges of Westerville, Reynoldsburg and Sunbury were well represented.

SUSPICIOUS ASSETS.

Result of the Investigation of the American

Life Insurance Company. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HARRISBURG, May 19 .- The report of George Tomkins, who examined into the business of the American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was submitted to the Insurance Department to-day. It shows that according to the books and records of the company on May 1, 1890, the assets of the company aggregated \$2,173,-852 02, of which \$918,943 81 consisted of loans and collateral. The liabilities reached \$1,665,475 80, leaving a surplus for policyholders of \$508,376 22. The present value of outstanding policies is \$1,343,300, while the unpaid death claims amounts to \$37,481.

the unpaid death claims amounts to \$37,484. Mr. Tomkins says:

Although the foregoing statements show an apparent surplus of \$837,622 over capital stock (amounting to \$500,000), the company had no such surplus, many of the items in "assets" being much greater than the actual value of the property owned by the company or the debts due it. It is now impossible to say how much of loans should be excluded as having no value. Whatever the actual value of many of the securities held by the company may be, and whatever may be realized from claims against its debtors, a very large part of the apparent assets is undoubtedly of little or no value.

Among the collateral loans held by the

Among the collateral loans held by the company against individuals are the following: Senator McFarland, President, \$478,-164 79; J. S. Dungen, \$100,000; W. J. Carte, \$74,000; L. E. Peiffer, \$60,000. All these transactions are regarded as suspicious. Insurance Commissioner Forster says it looks bad for the policy holders, as some of the securities seem worthless, and only about 50 per cent will be found to be good.

THE TREASURER MISSING.

COLUMBUS, May 19 .- The Republicans A Hole in the Hourd of the Ancient Order of

ISPECIAL TRUEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 19. - Patrick Hynes, of Greenport, N. Y., Treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has disappeared after confessing to an embezzlement of money belonging to the order. The annual convention of Hibernians met in Hartford last week. The proceedings are secret, and the story of the Treasurer's guilt has therefore not leaked out till now. When the convention was called to order on Thursday the Treasurer was missing. His absence was accoun when the President caused to be read a letter he had that morning received from him, in which he acknowledged appropriating to his own use the amount of money intrusted to him as given above, and further stated that when the letter was read he would be beyond the reach of those he had wronged.

Now comes the suspicion of a cooking of accounts, the overhauling of which may disclose still greater abstractions. It is not known whether the Treasurer's bondsmen will make good the amount confessed to have been stolen, the bond being said to be missing, and it is also not yet known whether the convention determined to prosecute the defaulting offi-The general belief is that Hynes has fled the country.

A BIG HAILSTONE FALL.

A Severe Storm in Ohio Causes Considera ble Destruction.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CLEVELAND, May 19 .- A severe hail, wind and rain storm passed over Chippewa township, this county, Sunday afternoon, doing a tremendous amount of damage. The storm swept a section 3 miles in width and 18 in length. The most serious damage was done in and near the villages of Congress and Rowsburg. In Congress every pane of glass facing north and west, unprotected by blinds, was broken by the hailstones, which ranged in size from a pea to a hen's egg, and fell to the depth of eight inches on the level. Entire orchards and strips of oak timber were blown down or twisted to the ground. Many houses, barns and outbuildings were unroofed or blown down. The hailstones were so large and fell with such force as to be driven through roofs covered with oak shingles.

At Rowsburg hail fell to the depth of 8 to 12 inches on the level and drifted to the of 32 inches. Hundreds of sheep were killed by the hail.

WORK OF THE FLAMES

Destructive Fire in the Largest Conl Mines of Ohio.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR A Massillon, May 19 .- Fire has control of the Minglewood mine at North Lawrence, seven miles west of this city. When the men entered the mines last Friday morning two of the rooms were found to be on fire. The flames have steadily advanced ever since, and now hold possession. The mine being perfectly dry renders the situa-The tion alarming, and the direct possible, and

money loss is simply appalling.

The mine is the largest in the valley, and employs 300 men, and all work has been suspended. All of the entries and rooms are filled with smoke, thus preventing all efforts at suppressing the fire for fear of suffocation. A force of 50 men was put on duty to-day to prevent its progress if possi ble, but they can do but little, being unable to combat the smoke for more than a few more than three-quarters of a mile under

Chicago Hotel Waiters Strike. CHICAGO, May 19 .- About 60 waiters employed in the Tremont House and Com-

nercial Hotel went on strike to-day. Fiftynine waiters were discharged at the Palmer House for refusing to leave the Culinary Alliance. The President of the Waiters' Union has gone to New York to induce waiters at the Gilsey and Hoffman Houses to strike, if the proprietors refuse to recogBY NO MEANS SETTLED

The Revision Question Still Debated in the Presbyterian Assembly.

FAIR PLAY FOR BOTH SIDES ASKED

And an Enlarged Committee is to Consider the Subject Further.

CHARGES OF DECEIT PUT FORWARD.

An Eminent Divine Saving That Misleading Quotations Have Been Read.

The matter of taking up the question of revision at the present Presbyterian General Assembly still hangs fire. Yesterday a motion was carried to recommit to an enlarged committee the report on the subject. A want of the church is more minis-

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 SARATOGA, May 19 .- After the usual routine exercises in the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning a motion was made to recommit the report of the Commitmitte on Methods of Altering the Constitution to the committee, the latter to be enlarged by seven new members who should be so selected as to give both sides a fair representation. This started a spirited debate, which grew more spirited as the divines warmed up to the work before them.

The matter was dropped at the first session long enough to give Rev. E. D. Morris, D. D., of Cincinnati, time to report the progress of the work of the Board of Misions for Freedmen.

GRAND PROGRESS REPORTED.

He said that 25 years ago there were no schools, churches, edu-cated colored preachers or teachers, while to-day finds the Presbyterians with 245 churches, 78 schools, 117 colored preachers and 133 colored teachers, and not less than 500,000 freedmen are now reached by their good influence. He dwelt at some length on the progress of mission work among the colored people throughout the country. The motion to recommit the report of the Committee on Methods of Revision was then taken up, and Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, said he did not speak to the motion, but to the report. The re-

sembly is the supreme court on questions of interpreting the constitution. DECEPTION CHARGED. The adopting act of 1788 has not been read as a whole in this assembly. He con-

port was not shaped to favor one or the other

view of the revision question. What the

speakers say is only their opinion; the as-

You have been misled as to its character What has been read to you is the provision in the adopting act by which the Con Faith may be amended. The Confession of Faith itself was adopted, not in 1788, but in 1729, and the Synod, Paving adopted a form of 1729, and the Synod, Paving adopted a farm of government and altered the Confession of Faith, provided in the form of government a method for its amendment, and also in the adopting act one for the amendment of the confession. The adopting act of 1788 had to do mainly with matters of polity and worship, which were substantially those of the Church of Scotland. That Synod 1758 itself exercised the newer of alteration of 1758 itself exercised the newer of alteration.

of 1788 itself exercised the power of alteration and amendment. Surely they did not mean to deprive the Church of that power. They would not have been the large hear ed men they were not have been the large heat ed men they were had they attempted that. If they had we would have been justified in getting relief by what our friends call revolutionary methods, were there no other way. Notice in the adopting act the word "unless" and what follows: "Unless two-thirds of the Presbyteries," etc. In fact, what is called the adopting act is simply a provision for orderly amendment in the future. Ministers at ordination have always been required to "adopt" the doctrinal standards, but only to approve the form of government,

A SHARP DISTINCTION DRAWN. So the Synod, in making the adopting act recognized this sharp distinction between doctrine and discipline, requiring only a bare ma-jority to propose alterations in the latter, but two-thirds for alterations in the doctrinal standards. We want freedom in details of aqministration. The General Assembly has always recognized this difference. Two or three times the Assembly has appointed committees, of its own motion, to consider the expediency of alterations in the Confession of Faith, merely requiring two-thirds ratification by Presbyteries before declaring the alterations obligators.

The Assembly has a right to correspond with the Presbyteries on any subject it deems of sufficient importance. All that we are trying to do is to unify methods, putting them in one place and forever beyond controversy. I am neither old nor new school, but belong to the united church, into which I came as a young united church, into which I came as a young man. Let us have an authoritative rule as to amendments that will forever relegate private opinion to the catacombs of past. There is no danger of minority rule any more than in our civil Government. We have a minority President of the United States, but we do not despair of the Republic or propose to set aside the present civil Constitution. This report proposes to put the assembly in the saddle as to a revision of the doctrinal as well as the governmental standards.

mental standards. THE REPORT RECOMMENDED. THE REPORT RECOMMENDED.

Dr. Taylor, of Indiana, said: "I favor the reference of the report to the enlarged committee, but that committee will be our pupil. We ought to have the opportunity to instruct it as to the wort of report it shall send back. Besides, the West, which has some good-sized men, has not been heard yet, so I think that we ought to have two hours more for discussion, and we appeal to the chivalry of the East to give us of the West a hearing.

The motion to recommit the report to the enlarged committee was then adopted.

enlarged committee was then adopted.

The seventy-first annual report of the Board of Education was read by R. M. Patterson, D. D., of Philadelphia. It was as ollows: Nine hundred and thirteen students, 332 of Nine hundred and thirteen students, 352 of them new cases, were recommended to the Board by Presbytories. Forty-seven of thes were declined for various causes, preference being generally given to those in college of theological seminaries. The contributions haven to increased as fast as the number of all plicants, 3,551 churches having given nothin

NOT ENOUGH MINISTERS. The fault for this failure is largely with Pres byteries. We have to pay the students, even though the money be borrowed, and we should have closed the year with a deficiency of \$8,700 but for the generous gift of \$3,000 at the last moment, making the present deficiency \$5,700. There were last year 1,148 churches vacant, nearly one-third of them large enough to have the entire services of a minister. The average increase in the number of churches is 150; last year, 188. We have perhaps 300 available men among our ministers without charges. We have an annual average of 145 graduates with about 30 not average of 145 graduates, with about 30 not fully educated. We draw from other denominations 82 a year; 93 die annually on the aver age; thus it will be seen we are sure to have : growing lack of properly qualified pastors. Dr. D. W. Poor, of Philadelphia, spoke earnestly of the evil of the condition under which one-third of the ministers are stated supplies. This, together with the apathy of

men from seeking the ministry. NOT A BAD SHOWING. Elder Trumbull, of California, said much larger percentage of ministers are successful than of those entering mercantile business. He thought a large number of churches could raise from \$1,000 to \$5,000 as a permanent fund, the interest to be applied to the education of young men.

The report was adopted, and was followed by one from S. J. Nichols, D. D., Chairman of a special committee on the increase o ministers. Resolutions were passed recog nizing the lack of ministers and the increaof pastoriess churches, and urging the Pres-byteries to be more diligent in either caring for or dissolving them, and suggesting that they might be grouped together and sup-plied with service by ruling elders, etc. Dr. Booth, of New York, said he thought

the 40,000 elders of the Church we'd source of supply for this need. He sa.
"The ruling elders have, by our constitution, the right to preach, and ought to claim it and assist."

FOR CHURCH PROTECTION. Dr. Poor, of Philadelphia, told of a suc

cessful experiment in this line. The subject was further discussed by Elder Peacock, of Philadelphia, who thought Presbyteries should appoint as moderators of the sessions of weak churches, elders from strong churches. A resolution proposing an overture to

Presbyteries, urging greater care in receiving ministers from other denominations, was introduced by Dr. Nichols, and, after considerable earnest discussion, had been passed when the hour for adjournment ar-Just after adjournment a telegram was received announcing the sudden death at Utica, N. Y., while on his way to the As-

sembly, of one of the Commissioners, Rev. James Lamb, late pastor at Cadillac, Mich. A member of the same synod was appointed prepare an appropriate resolut A popular meeting was held in the even-ing in the interest of work among the freedmen. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., presid-

ed, and addresses were made by R. H. Allen, D. D., Secretary of the Board; Rev. W. A. Allen, Rev. F. C. Potter, Rev. York Jones, Rev. J. H. Bergen, a blind preacher, and Rev. W. H. Franklin. The last five named are colored

TWO BISHOPS ELECTED.

Business Transacted by the Southern Methodist Conference.

Sr. Louis, May 19 .- At the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to-day Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, of Sheffield, Ala., was elected Bishop on the first, and Rev.
Oscar P. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Tenn.,
was elected Bishop on the fourth ballot.
Dr. Haygood has been a conspicuous ad-Dr. Haygood has been a conspicuous advocate of the education and evangelization of the colored people of the South, being the author of the book called "Our Brother in Black." He received to-day the largest majority ever given in the election of a Methodist Bishop. He is the second man in the history of American Methodism who have been elected to the Bishopie trips. has been elected to the Bishopric twice, having declined the first offer of the office, Joshua Soule being the first. Dr. Fitzger ald has for 12 years past been editor of the

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY SCORED.

Nashville Christian Advocate, the organ of his church. He has been 40 years a leader among the Methodists.

The Presbyterian Church South Pass Strong Resolution. ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 19 .- At to-day's session of the General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church South the following resolution was offered and referred: Resolution was offered and referred:

Resolved, That this General Assembly most emphatically condemns the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and warns the members of our churches throughout the land against all complicity with it in any shape or form, and especially in the purchase of its tickets for themselves or others, believing it to contain all the worst features of gambling, which is sin, rendered all the more dangerous by its unbiushing publicity and the fact that it is at present entrenchable in all the forms of law. We call upon all our ministers, elders, mem-Ve call upon all our ministers, elders, me bers and our entire constituency to do all they can legitimately to protect our own people from and to circumscribe and limit the ravages

of and to destroy this spreading leprosy. The Assembly adjourned after selecting Birmingham, Ala., as the place for next

MIIST SIT DOWN TO DRINK The Anti-Bar Law Goes Into Effect in Baston From To-Day. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

on in Boston barrooms to-night, and there is of the others, where he lay as one dead. rebellion in every saloon-keeper's heart. at intervals by George Steele, David Roach To-morrow the anti-bar law will go into effect for the first time since it was enacted but 20 minutes when a feeble cry for help fifteen years ago. Very few bars are being removed but their days of usefulness are ever until another Legis- Rohrback and Superintendent Gray started lature can remove the obnoxious law from | in to rescue the men. the statute book, for that is to be the Gubernatorial and legislative fight next fall. Every barroom in the city will have a screen during the remainder of the year. It completely encases the bar so that the enclosure behind the same is not unlike

All are warned to be careful, particularly cautioned not to give drinks to the person who is standing. All must be seated. The liquor can be drawn behind the bar as usual, and the glasses when filled may be deposited upon the table, waiters will be obliged go behind the bar and get the liqu or else pass through arched openings, which in many instances, are cut for that special purpose. Several dealers have arranged to arrested and their cases will be laid be fore the Supreme Benches as quickly as the legal machinery of the law can carry there.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR MISSING. Detectives in San Francisco Are on the Lockout for David Christie Murray. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 .- A local detective agency is trying to find clews to the strange disappearance of David Christie Murray, the English novelist, who has gained considerable reputation during the last 10 years by his cleverness in writing. Mr. Murray, who spent his time Savage club in London and the Belgian Ardennes, became overworked last year and arranged for a lecturing tour in Australia. In June he was given a farewell dinner in London by his literary friends. He expected to stay six months in Australia and return by way of America. These lectures were not well attended in Australia, and after November last nothing was heard from him. His publishers and friends made inquiries, but the only clew was that a passenger

BOTH CAPTURED IN CUBA.

named Murray left Sydney for San Fransisco in December. His friends then sent word

to a detective agency here, but he has not been found yet. It is supposed the novelist

wandered from Melbourne, while suffering from mental aberration, and took a ship for

Robert Wallace and His Accomplice Are Very Soon in the Toils.

ISPECIAL TELEGUAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 19 .- District Attorney Fellows received to-day from the State De partment at Washington a telegram informing him that Robert T. Wallace and Bookmaker J. B. Lowitz. who, it is alleged, stole \$50,000 in each and securities from John H, Wallace, editor of Wallace's Monthly, and fled to had been arrested there, and would be held to await extradition. Editor Wallace has lodged a formal complaint sgainst nore than one-half of the churches, deter the fugitives with the grand jury, and it is believed they will be indicted to-day for forgery and grand larceny to the first degree,

both extraditable offenses under the Spanish American treaty. Extradition papers will be forwarded at once to Washington after the indictments are filed, and President Harrison's request or their extradition will be forwarded with the papers to Havana.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

has been released on bail at Cedar Keys.

THE French war crews off Africa, are suffer ng severely of lever. MRS. JEFF DAVIS writes she cannot atten the Lee statue unveiling. MITCHILL, Mayor Cottrell's confederate THREE CENTS

POPLE IN A PANIC. d Exodus From a Portion of

City of Shamokin.

CHURLA AND SCHOOL DESERTED. The Mines Under the Place on Fire and

Filled With Gas. FATE OF A BOLD EXPLORING PARTY.

The Advance Guard Resented With Great Difficulty and Danger.

A portion of Shamokin has been evacuated by the panic-stricken residents. The mines underneath are burning and an explosion is feared. A party which undertook an exploration was overcome by gas. One of the members was recovered with great difficulty and may die.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SHAMORIN, May 19.—The Nellson breaker, which was destroyed by fire on Friday night, stood immediately over a shaft nearly 1,400 feet deep, from which gangways led across to the different coal veins under the west end of the city. It was discovered on Sunday afternoon that the fire dropping from the burning breaker had ignited the mine below. It has long had a reputation of being a very dangerous mine

on account of the gas. The company, to prevent the spread of the dames, stopped the fans and blocked up the air passages. They also quickly notified three families living in the neighborhood of one of the openings to move away, as the underground workings were rapidly filling with gas, which would explode when the column came in contact with the fire, and its full force would come up through the opening near their houses.

A PANIC IN THE CITY.

The hurried moving of the families caused a panic in that part of the city, and in less than an hour people were fleeing from their houses in all directions. Over 500 families moved out of the neigh-borhood. Henry Fidler rushed into his house, grasped his wife and baby in his arms and never stopped until he had deposited them in the home of a rel-ative six blocks distant. The ministers in several of the churches were notified by the panie stricken miners not to hold services and the congregations turned out of them and began hurrying their families to places

of safety.

This morning a committee of merchants waited on the principal of the schools and ordered him not to hold a session. The school directors were called together, and it was decided that the usual sessions should be held. As hours passed and no explosion occurred a party made up of fire and mine bosses volunteered to go into the traveling way and explore the condition of affairs.

These men succeeded in passing the first trap door when they were overcome by white damp and fell senseless. Another set of volunteers was called for, and James Noll, Charles Zerby, Uriah Phillips, Thomas Peart and Thomas Brennan started

the first to enter the mine. He was given up for dead, but after the lapse of two hours the plucky little miner, James Noll, having recovered from his former trip, vo.unteered to go in after Quion. He found his man BOSTON, May 19 .- A revolution is going | 300 yards beyond the point reached by any Thomas Quinn led off and was followed

in. They took with them a long rope, and after terrible sufferings, succeeded in bring-

ing all the men out but Quinn, who was

Rohrback and Superintendent Gray started

A VERITABLE DEATH-TRAP. Noll tied the rope about Quinn's body and signalled those outside to pull. In this way, by holding the limp form up, he succeeded in bringing him out of the mine, where both the rescuer and rescued fell over as if dead. The thick cable had drawn so tight about Quinn's body that it parted very easily when attacked with a ack knife, while blood gushed from his eyes, ears, nose and mouth. For some time it was thought that Quinn was dead, but when the rope was cut a sign of life ap-peared, and unless internally injured be

will recover. The men were all taken home in an ambulance.

By the Refusal of a License for His Fine New Restaurant. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, May 19.-Samuel Hazen Crook, known familiarly as Governor Crook, one of a family of restaurateurs, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Mr. Crook had taken possession of the restaurant on December 13 last, intending to open it to-day with a great spread. In fact he had sent out invitations to a number of city politicians to attend the fea-tivities. Mr. Crook's friends had noticed, however, that for several weeks he had worried over the refusal of the Excise Board to grant him a license for his hotel. This morning Mr. Crook left the restau-rant, saying that he had to prepare for the opening to-day. Mounting to the second floor Mr. Crook proceeded to take out his shaving materials. Seating himself

in front of the dressing case he took out his razor and said to Mrs. Crook: "I'll excuse you for a minute."

Mrs. Crook left the room and a second afterward she heard a pistol shot. The let had entered his right temple and had passed out at the left temple and imbeded itself in the wall. Mr. Crook died about two hours afterward. Mr. Crook was very ambitious to succeed in business in his declining He had made a good deal of money, was willing to spend it liberally. He laid out \$30,000, it is said, in decorating and furnishing the restaurant, and looked for-

ward to a long period of prosperity. The refusal of the license broke his heart WHEELING WANTS THE ROAD

The Wheeling and Lake Eric Railroad to Run Into That City.

INPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WHEELING, May 19 .- At a meeting of the Cnamber of Commerce held this evening, at which representatives of the Wheeling and Lake Eric Railroad were present, the Chamber formally and cordially indorsed the proposition of the company to come into the city. This is, of course, prorided depot grounds, yard room, etc., is provided for them.

The Chamber argued that a subs aggregating \$100,000 be made, for which the company will give its common stock for a like amount, such subscriptions to not be payable until the cars of the company are actually running into the city over the Union railroad bridge.

A Total Wreck. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.-The steamer

Karluk arrived to-day from Kodiak, Alaska, bringing information that the back Corea had gone ashore at Cook's Inlet, and, with her cargo, was a total loss. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at \$15,000. The cargo was valued at \$45,000. Both the vessel and cargo were insured.