FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

## ROCKS IN THE ROAD

Ahead of the Gentlemen Who Are Trying to Settle the **Vexed Ouestion** 

OF HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Macadam's Spirit Comes Back to Create a Disturbance in the Minds of Members of

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

A Crawford County Delegate Fears an Insurrection Would Follow the Attempt to

ABOLISH THE DIRT THOROUGHPARES.

The Dee of Stone Strongly Advocated by Rep. resentatives of Eastern Counties of the State,

WHO TELL OF GREAT BENEFITS THREEFROM

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Wellsboro yesterday there was a lively discussion of the question of methods of improving country roads. Macadam was favored by the Eastern members and opposed by the men from the western part of the State. Some instructive facts were brought out during the debate.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WELLSBORG, PA., June 11 .- The deceased Mr. Macadam, or rather his spirit, caused a disagreement this afternoon in the State Board of Agriculture. This is the spring meeting of the board, and Governor Beaver came all the way to Tioga county to open the convention as usual. But His Excellency had nothing to do with the trouble about this Mr. Macadam, for he only delivered the opening address and then went back to Harrisburg.

Owing to the importance of the country road question the board had arranged to give up an afternoon to its consideration. At the time the ghost of Mackadam took part in the proceedings, an animated discussion of the subject was going on. A Bomb In the Camp.

Several members from eastern counties in Pennsylvania had given their views, which were decidedly in tavor of the passage of a law requiring the gradual macadsmining of all the principal highways in the State. They showed plainly how dirt roads had failed, and how frivolous is the present system of repairing roads by township authority. For more than two hours now being considered by the State Road Commission ran on. Governor Beaver's pet scheme was having a regular boom, but all at once a bombshell fell into camp. It was the opposition to macadamized roads from those counties in Northern Pennsylvania that have no limestone, nor much stone of any kind.

The recent wagon expedition of THE DISPATCH foreshadowed the course these upper counties would probably pursue in the matter. It will all come out in detail from citizens of these counties themselves when the State Commission begins its State tour in August to hear evidence and ideas about roads, so that its first public utterance to-day is significant.

Mostgomery's Good Example. S. B. Downing; of Chester county, had just finished telling about the wisdom of Montgomery county people in macadamizing some of their roads, leading to the city of Philadelphia, "Of course the tolls are heavy," he said, "but in winter we Chester formers desert the dirt roads and travel to Philadelphia over these Montgomery macadamized highways, cheerfully paying the heavy toll. Fifteen years ago a certain stretch of ten miles of road in Chester county was macadamized at about \$1,000 per mile. That road, to my knowledge, has not cost a cent for repairs in 14 years, and is still as smooth as a board. It is economy to increase our taxation in this matter. It is just like our school superintendents. When same amount, if not kind of knowledge, as we increased their salaries to \$1,000 it looked expensive, but when we found we were getting men worth \$2,000 that meant

that we were saving \$1,000 a year. So with roads, if you macadamize them."

A Kick From a Mercer Man. Robert McKee, of Mercer county, here started the opposition to macadamizing. He said: "Most of the farmers in Mercer to whom I have talked are in favor of the State compelling them to pay their road taxes, instead of working them out, but in my county we have numerous railroads, and no farmer has to travel more than eight miles or highways; but let the State require these roads to be macadamized and there isn't a township that could pay for the improvement. All of Mercer county could not do it either. We have no stone, and the cost of bringing limestone there would

"I do not think the farmers would ever want to see a second public work of this kind undertaken by the State. Improvements of this sort, for some reason, are always costly in Pennsylvania. It built the great Pennsylvania Canal once and ran the State deeply in debt. This may be another such job.

What Farmers Would Paver.

"I believe Mercer farmers would be in favor, first, of the State passing a law doing away with the system of working out road taxes; second, of asking the State to show on what basis it would dispose of the money thus gained, and possibly a contract system in each county could be legalized if this were done. I think the State needs to go further, certainly it should not say whether every county should macadamize the roads or simply grade them. Leave that question for the counties themselves."

G. B. Phelps, of Conneautville, Crawford

his part of the State, when they are properly drained and graded. He declared macadamized roads were a nuisance; that they led to the constant loss of horseshoes, and that, in Crawford county, he and many other farmers actually disliked to drive over the stoned roads of Meadville, because dirt roads outside were better. He said Meadville had worn out an expensive stone crusher.

The Dirt Reads of Crawford. Mr. Phelps supposed in Chester and other Eastern counties, where farmers are wealthy and stone plenty, macadamized roads might become popular, but Crawford county don't want stone reads as long as her dirt roads answer the purpose up there. He was afraid there would be an insurrection in Crawford county if roads had to be macadamized. William B. Powell replied: "You will have an insurrection or Sheriff's sale-one

of the two. J. W. Mather, of Wellsboro, bringing Tioga county in with the Northern kickers, pointed to the streets of Wellsboro as the best road that can be found in Pennsylvania, and there is no expensive macadam about them. He said: "They are simply dirt roads, properly drained and graded." "Yes, but your soil in Tioga county is

better for roads than in most parts of the State," interrupted half a dozen farmers. "Exactly," continued Mr. Mathers.

Wants County Option. "Then why should the State be asked oass a law requiring every principal road in all the State to be macadamized? That would include this county, and you just now confessed we don't need macadam here. Let the State pass a road law requiring improvement, but stipulating that each county shall decide for itself whether it wants its

roads macadamized. "That is impossible," said Secretary Edge. 'Special legislation and local option laws are no longer allowed by the State Constitu-

"Well, it's all at the option of the various counties now what they shall do in the way of improvement. Let it remain so, but leave us the State aid nevertheless,'

Other speakers both defended and objected to the macadam road being adopted as the standard. Somebody pointed to the wellstoned turnpikes of Kentucky as a sample of macadam economy. They were pronounced magnificent and enduring.

"Yes, but you are taxed enormous tolls by the companies controlling them," said Will-

The Tax-Working System. J. A. Herr, of Clinton county, said that if all farmers would only pay their taxes instend of working them out he would in turn employ the same farmers to work on the roads for wages, thus paying them back their money, but he emphatically wished to do the bossing. There would be no swapping of stories under such a system. In addition to this paid-up tax Mr. Herr demanded State appropriations also to pay for machinery, tools, etc.

This general discussion on the road quesion had been opened by J. A. Gundy, of Lewisburg. In the early part of the afternoon papers on the subject were read by S R. Downing, of West Chester, and Fred Jackel, of Hollidaysburg. "State Aid for Public Roads" was the subject of Mr. Down ing's paper. It took the ground that the State can and should appropriate money for public roads on the same basis that it now appropriates \$2,000,000 annually to the pub-

A Yearly Appropriation Favored. Mr. Downing then said: "It will be ur gent that a State appropriation for roads upon the basis of the school appropriation will pass largely to towns. True, as an example, the townships of county receives, upon an average, from the State a sum slightly above \$200, while our county town of West Chester received, per last report \$2,342; but West Chester pays for schools \$20,000 and our townships pay but about \$1,400. Upon this data we may know that West Chester pays to the State far more largely than the single township of Chester county.
"Since the year 1830 West Chester has

been paving streets, and not only this, but the citizens are now subscribing to a fund for macadamizing the approaches to the the town in order to draw trade by reason o

Small Townships Would Lose. "If a like entire appropriation of \$20,000, as now given to Chester county for schools, were given to build approaches to our borough or business centers, there could be constructed, with a little township and individual aid, ten miles of solid road in our county annually, as approaches to our town Granting that the township appropriations upon the school basis may seem small for road purposes, yet these township sums, road purposes, yet these township sums, even though small, will be equally as satisfactory as is our small township's share of the school appropriation. This, for the reason that the road appropriation would be, as in the case of the school appropriation the key of the road system-the tion lending the road movement, giving i

incentive and existence.
"As an outcome of State aid for schools we have the participation of the States in township education. We have not only a sum, though small, given directly to town-ships, but we have the additional value of a county instructor, worker and examiner. We have continually broadening knowledge is wanting for economic road structure and repair. We have

A Greater Interest

"As to schools, because of the continual visitation and exhortation of the school superintendent in all parts of the country. Our schools have been successful, not by the township sums received from the State but by the system that is vitalized by the appropriation. As a contract is void withat a consideration in the snape of money, if it be but a dollar, a road system would seem to be void without some consideration in the shape of an appropriation. The presence of the appropriation in the school system, and the lack of it in our road legislation may clearly indicate the difference in the value of our present school and road management-the success of the one and the Ex-Senator John I. Mitchell addressed

the board to-day also on the conflict between western and eastern farm products of the board, illustrated by means clothing. The session continues to-morrow

## THE LIGHTNING'S CAPERS AT CORRY. One Little Girl Fatally Injured and Several People Prostrated.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CORRY, PA., June 11 .- A terriffic thunderstorm accompanied by a heavy fall of rain visited this locality this afternoon. Mrs. Albert Conrick, while running a sew ing machine near an open door, was so badly shocked by lightning that her body turned purple, and she has just begun to recover. Benjamin Wright's house was struck, and his 6-year-old daughter was so injured that she will die. C. M. Erie freight office, was thrown to the floor, and the instruments in his office burned.

Arnos Heath's house was struck, badly G. B. Phelps, of Conneautville, Crawford damaging it. Many telegraph and tele-

A COMPLAINT ENTERED AGAINST A PROFESSOR IN THE ALLE-

GKENY R. P. SEMINARY. cused of Not Holding to Distinctive Church Principles-Similar Charge Against an Editor-Rev. Dr. McAllister Condemn

Morton for Saloon Keeping.

NEW YORK, June 11 .- In the Reformer Presbyterian Synod to-day Rev. J. C. Smith, of Cincinnati, offered a preamble and resolution, the former reciting that it had appeared from the discussion that there were members of the court, an editor of one of the periodicals of the church, and a professor in one of the theological seminaries who did not hold to the distinctive principles of the church in their practical application; and the latter resolving that no member of the court should be allowed to make a plan against the principles of his own public profession on the floor of the Synod except when the Synod should open the way for such a piea. The editor referred to is Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, of this city, editor of Our Banner, and the theological professor

J. K. McClurkin, of the seminary in Alle gheny, Pa. The preamble and resolutions were tabled. On motion of Rev. D. McAllister, Pittsburg, a resolution was adopted extend-ing a cordial welcome to the General Synod to become one with the Synod, according to the Church on the basis of the covenant itself. It was also decided to appoint a committee to report to the next Synod a chapter to the declaratory testimony regulating the entire matter of proposing

and effecting changes in the fundamental law of the Church. The Synod adopted reports condemning secret societies, including college societies, and laid over the report of the Committee on Divorce for action at the next Synod. The report permits divorce for scriptural grounds and wilful desertion only.

The following appropriations were made: Southern missions, \$6,000; Chinese missions, \$3,000; Indian missions, \$3,500; Indian mission buildings, \$1,000; church erection, \$2,000; Library of General College, \$1,000; domestic missions, \$6,000; foreign missions, \$15,000; for the support of aged ministers, \$1,400.

The Rev. T. H. Acheson, of Hopkinton, Ia., then called the attention of the Synod to the dilaried comments of the present

to the editorial comments of the press on the report of the Committee on Temperance, in which it was asserted that Vice President Morton derived a profit from the sale of liquors in the property which he owns or controls. The reverend gentleman then suggested that the report be amended, unless

it was strictly accurate.

Dr. McAllister, of Pittsburg, said that it was certainly true that the Vice President rented his property in Washington for a purpose which the moral sense of the nation condemned. The Rev. R. J. George, of Beaver Falls, claimed that Mr. Morton deived a direct profit from the sale of wine

on his property. On motion of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, the report of the committee was amended so as to read: "Derives a profit indirectly" from the sale of liquors. This seemed satisfactory and there were no dissenting votes.

LOCKED UP FOR SEVEN WEEKS. Manine Husband's Cruel Treatment of His Young Bride.

PETECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CINCINNATI, June 11. - A fearfully orutal act of a maniac was reported to the police this afternoon by Mrs. Anna Brown. Just eight weeks ago she was married to Fred W. Brown, a prosperous young shoemaker. Soon after the husband gave evidence of insanity, which took the form of the most bitter domestic tyranny. A week after marriage he locked up the wife in a room, to the windows of which the shutters were nailed. Here for seven weeks he kept her until her escape to-day.

This afternoon Brown gave his wife a critical examination and announced she

was in prime condition, and declared that he was going to kill her, and moodily sharp-ened his pocket knife. He seemed undetermined whether to use the knife or his razor. Finally, when he went out into the escaped. The husband has not yet been apwith grief, and though but 20, looks like a

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

Shouse and Other Buildings Demol inhed and Five Children Badly Burt. BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 11 .- Specials rom neighboring towns give particulars of a cyclone which swept DeWitt county between 11 o'clock and noon to-day. schoolhouse near Birkbeck was demolished while school was in session. Five children were injured, of whom it is leared some will die. At Wapella the Illinois Central depot and the Methodist Church were wrecked. A man named House, living near that town, was

Trees and telegraph poles were smashed in all directions. The barn on Mrs. Ab-bott's farm near Wapella was demolished and three horses killed. Considerable damage was done at Waynesville and Clinton. The storm moved from northwest to south-east in a pathway about half a mile wide,

OUTTRACEOUS ORGIES.

Members of the German Nobility Implica la a Disgraceful Scandal. THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

BERLIN, June 11 .- The trial of Countess Von Luctzow, charged with making her fashionable residence in the Thiergarten, the scene of the most outrageous orgies, in which many members of the highest German nobility took part, is proceeding here behind closed doors. The case was first made public through the arrest of the Countess for attempting to strangle a servant girl who threatened to disclose to the police what went on within the house.

Although the public are excluded from the court room it is known that the Prince of Saxe Altenberg, Count Von Kotze, Fran Grohnwaldt, the well-known singer, and many of the leading nobles of the Vaterland ong the witnesses who have been sum-

UNDER A FAILING TENT.

Two Thousand People Caught by a Mam-

moth Canvas. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 11 .- Two thousand people were in a tent just south of Jacksonville listening to a concert this afternoon when a storm suddenly sprang up, and the tent blew over on the crowd. A scene of mad confusion ensued, the poles and heavy canvas crushing many to the ground. Quite a number of persons were injured, the most seriously being Mrs. W. H. Musgrave, wife of the pastor of Grace M. E. Church, hurt about the spine, and Miss Alderson, of Chapin, skull fractured.

BEATEN BY AN OFFICER

Bavarian Merchant Assaulted for Staring nt a Lieutenant. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

BERLIN, June 11 .- At Ingoldstadt, Bayaria, Lieutenant Fischl, of the Fifteenth Infantry, assaulted a merchant in the street to-day, beating him severely about the head with his sword because he fancied that the merchant had insulted him by gazing at him too intently.

The people in the street, who witnessed the occurrence, were of the contrary opinion, and the Lieutenant came near being lynched. TORE IT TO PIECES.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Reed's Silver Scheme Strikes an Ugly Snag in the Senate.

MANY OF THE LEADING FEATURES

Stricken Out by the Unanimous Vote of the Committee.

SHERMAN AND QUAY DID NOT FIGHT.

The Compromise Pension Bill as Agreed Upon by the Conferees. The silver bill passed by the House has been radically changed by the Senate Finance Committee. The bullion redemp-

further amendments will be adopted.

IVEOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The House of Representatives would not know its own silver bill since the threshing which it received to-day at the hand of the Senate Finance Committee. The bullion redemption clause and the free coinage clause were stricken out, and the legal tender clause modified to make the bullion certificates a legal tender only for customs, taxes and public dues. These were the three propositions specially objectionable to various elements in the House, the one for redemption in bullion being of itself sufficient to have made some of its strongest advocates oppose the bill had it not been known that this feature would be removed in the Senate.

At present the coinage provisions remain as in the House bill with the exception that the clause providing that coinage shall be free when the market price of silver reaches \$1 for 3711/2 grains was stricken out. While the bill as it reads is not all the silver men want, it is all they expected, and if it passes in its present shape they say they will be quite well satisfied with it. The elimination of the bullion redemption feature is especially gratifying to them and this was done by a unanimous vote of the committee. A minority of the committee will attempt to make further changes when the bill comes before the Senate, but the measure will probably pass that body virtually as it now reads, and then the tug will come in the Conference Committee or both Houses. When the silver bill came up in the Senate to-day Mr. Eustis took the floor. He spoke for free coinage, as did Senator Turpie. The latter was much inclined to favor the plan spoken of by the recent Pan-American Congress—an international agree-ment to coin a dollar that should be a legal tender and standard of value, current in all the three Americas. As no other Senator desired to speak to-day on the question, the silver bill went over without action until to-morrow. LIGHTNER,

THE PENSION COMPROMISE. It is Essentially a Dependent Instead of a

Service Measure WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The dependen pension bill as agreed upon by the confer-ces and reported to the House to-day, after providing for the pensioning of dependent parents, savs:

All persons who served three months or more in the military and naval service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual laboration and a degree as to labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension not to exceed \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to their inability to earn a support, such pension to continue during the existence of such disability. Rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

Provision is made for pensioning at the rate of \$8 per month widows of men who served 90 days without proving death the result of army service, and likewise granting \$2 a month to each child under 16 years of age. Ten dollars is fixed as a limit of the fee to be charged by agents in preparing

CATTLE AND DRESSED REEP

cases under this act.

Several Bills Intended to Help the Trade Passed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The Senate

joint resolution in regard to the export trade in cattle was taken up to-day and adopted. It requests the President of the United State to cause correspondence and negotiation to be had with the authorities of Great Britain for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of the regulations now enforced, which require cattle imported into Great Britain from the United States to be slaughtered at the port of entry, and prohibiting the same from being car ried alive to other places in said kingdom The Senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle and beef products intended for export to foreign countries was then taken

up and passed. The Senate bill to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries (which was under discussion last Monday), was again taken up and passed with-out further discussion, Mr. Vest having consented to the amendment offered by Mi Hale, inserting the words: "Not already contracted for, in good faith, by persons or parties having cattle for transportation at the date of such contract sufficient to occupy such storage room."

A FICTITIOUS FIGHT.

Quay and Sherman Did Not Do Battle Over General Baily. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- There appears to be no truth whatever in the report that Senators Quay and Sherman quarreled at the caucus on Tuesday evening. So far as the report can be traced it seems to have been a pure "fake" based upon the disagreement of a year ago over an appointment in the Department of Justice. It is said by good authority that General Baily, about whose support the quarrel is stated to have occurred, is a candidate for the pension agency at Pitts-burg, but the term of the incumbent will not expire for some time, and it is probable an appointment will not be made before the end of four years from the date of his com

This rule has been pretty closely followed in regard to what are known as terms offices n cases where no charges were made agains

TO START THE BUILDING. The Sundry Civil Bill Appropriated \$65,000 for Allegheny's Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Chairman Can on from the Committee on Appropriations o-day submitted to the House the sundry civil appropriation bill. It recommends total appropriation of \$27,849,513, being \$13,298,370 less than the regular and special estimates, and \$2,628,801 in excess of the appropriations carried by the last bill. The report states that this apparent excess is largely more than accounted for in the sums which are the result of increases necessarily made to properly conduct the public service or to meet expenditures which were not One of the last sundry civil act.
One of the last sundry civil act.
One of the tems mentioned in this connection is an appropriation of \$65,000 to commence work upon the Allegheny Postoffice.

1890.

A SUSPICIOUS SECRETARY. BIDS ON THE WAR SHIPS BELIEVED TO BE

All of Them Will be Referred to the Bureau of Construction for Examination-Cramp

Reported to Have Made a Very Peculiar

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The Secretary of the Navy appears to be suspicious that the bids for the construction of the great armored cruisers submitted yesterday are all excessive, and there appears to be a suspicion abroad that the bidders knew what they were about. The bids have been retion clause and other important features have been eliminated. It is possible that ferred to the Bureau of Construction and Engineering, and the Secretary has asked for a special report on this point from the bureaus. It is not likely that the bureaus

will make any recommendations, but will simply submit certain comparative figures for the Secretary's guidance.

Taking the bid of \$3,000,000 as a basis, the armored cruiser at a weight of 8,100 tons, would cost \$370 at on, whereas the armored coast defense ship Monterey, which Scott is now building, will cost \$407 a ton. The other two armored vessels now under process of construction—the Maine and the Texas are also in excess of the estimate of \$370 per ton, the former being \$380 a ton, and the lat-ter \$396 a ton. These figures are based on the estimated cost of two vessels which the Gov-ernment is building. The reports of the bureaus will probably be in about this vein, and the Secretary will be at a loss to know what to do. There is no doubt that there will be considerable study on the part of the department as to whether it will be better to adhere to the Secretary's plans or to adopt one or the other of those submitted yester-day, and in the latter event it will be a

grave question between the two great firms—the Scotts and the Cramps.

It is understood that Mr. Charles Cramp, who was at the department to-day looking after his interests, has said that in his opinion all of his bids on the 8,100-ton ship are excessive. This statement has opened the eyes of officers in view of the fact that one of the bids was submitted by himself. There is an idea prevalent that the plans submitted by the Cramps differ from those of the Government only in the arrangement of

SENATORS AFRAID OF IT.

Stanford's Agricultural Loan Scheme Indefinitely Postponed by the Senate. LYROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Senator Stanford's bill providing for 2 per cent loans on sgricultural land securities by the Government was ignominiously knocked on the head to-day by an indefinite postponement. This grand scheme of the philanthropic California millionaire was one of the most popular of all the pro-visions introduced in the Senate, judging from the petition for its passage, and so much affection has been expressed for the mortgage-burdened farmer by Senators that there was an expectation for at least a

respectful consideration.
Senators have fought very shy of it, however, and appear to have been a raid to go into a discussion of it at all. As indefinite ostponement will sound better than defeat. and as this plan avoided a direct vote on the bill it was adopted to get a scheme out of the way which threatened destruction to many professional money lenders.

HARRISON WILL HARDLY GO. Secretary Proctor May Attend the State

Encampment of the N. G. P. FUROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Adjutant General Hustings, General Snowden and Colonel Elliott of the State militia, arrived this evening for the purpose of inviting the

President, the Secretary of War and the General of the Army to attend the encampment of the National Guard at Mt. Gretna. A request will also be made for the attendance of several batteries of the regular It is possible that Secretary Proctor and

General Schofield will assent to the invita-tion, but the President's attendance is very doubtful.

ALCOHOL IS A POISON. THIS WAS THE SENTIMENT OF THE NA.

TIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. High License Favored by Mr. Graham, the Church Representative - Prohibition Neither Desirable Nor Feasible-The Scriptures De Not Forbid Drinking-The

NEW YORK, June 11 .- Rev. Dr. Deems vas made President of the National Temperance Congress, which convened here today, and began its work by discussing the question: "Is State and national prohibition desirable and reasible?" He held it to be desirable and instanced

the condition of Maine now and before its legislation. He said it was feasible because temperance people, if united, could secure anything they demanded from legislatures. The assertion that prohibition does not prohibit he stigmatized as false. The advocates of high license alone stood between prohibition and the liquor traffic. Robert Graham, who was introduced as

the representative of the church movement in behalf of temperance, took the ground that National or State neither desirable nor feasible. Total prohibition of the sale or manufacture of wines and fermented or distilled liquors would, he said, be an extreme law and should have an impregnable basis. Where was that impregnable basis to be found? Was it in the scriptures? Where was the commandment "Thou shalt not drink?" Drunkenness was forbidden, but drinking was a matter etween one's own conscience and God. In spite of it the sale of liquor goes on prac-tically openly in Portland, Bangor and other towns of Maine and in New Hamp-

shire, Vermont and Iows. He was in favor of high license.

The next topic discussed was "Alcohol a Poison-Never to be Used for Beverage Purposes." The speaker held that alcohol, whether in distilled or fermented liquors, should never be used as a beverage, ho

The third topic taken up was "The Battle at Omaha," the opening address being made by Prof. A. B. Cornwall, of Aberdeen, S. This referred to the pending struggle n behalf of a prohibition amendment in Nebraska. The speaker said the struggle was sure to lead to success throughout the State of Nebraska. The result depended on the city of Omaha. They needed assist

If prohibition lost the fight in Nebrasks

Iowa would be wrested from them, but, i successful, he could foresee an entire North-west free from liquor. The day was given Destroyed the Exhibition Buildings

WAPELLA, IA., June 11 .- A cyclone ast night destroyed the Fair grounds exhibition halls and tore to pieces the residences of Mrs. Biggs, S. Bryant and O. W. Ives. All the inmates of the three houses HAULDOWN THE FLAG

The Order of a Canadian Colonel to

an American Steamer.

A BRITISH ARTILLERY BAND Refuses to Travel on a Boat Flying the Stars and Stripes.

THE PROUD ENSIGN WAS NOT REMOVED Military Antocrat Causes Great Excitement and

Spoils an Excursion. An American steamer was engaged to take a Canadian excursion to Thousand Islands. A military band was to accompany the party, but the colonel in command refused to allow the men to go on board un-

less the Yankee flag was hauled down. Con-

siderable excitement ensued, but the ban-

ner still floats. KINGSTON, ONT., June 11.-There was great excitement at the ferry wharf this afternoon as an excursion party was leaving on the steamer St. Lawrence. The excursion was under the auspices of the Canadian Order of Foresters. Some days ago permission was received from the Government for the St. Lawrence, which is an American boat, to call at the Canadian ports down river. Consequently she was for to-day a purely Canadian bottom. The band of A Battery of Artillery had been engaged by the Mayor to accompany the excursion. At the hour named the band arrived at the wharf.

TO HAUL DOWN THE FLAG. Sergeant Carey then informed the Mayor

that Colonel Cotton had given him orders not to board the steamer unless the American flag was hauled down. Instantly there was a great commotion, and the Foresters, with whom were hundreds of visitors, ran hither and hither in excitement.

The owners of the steamer were consulted and informed of Colonel Cotton's orders to the band. They refused, however, to haul down the Stars and Stripes. The stars were at the end of the steamer's bowsprit, the Union Jack at the top of the staff at the bow of the boat and the Stars and Stripes at her stern. The Canadian flag was flying amidships.
Colonel Cotton, who is in command of

Battery A, was interviewed by a reporter. He said: "With reference to allowing my men to land in a port with military uniform on, it is against the regulations governing British troops, and I objected. I found afterward that it was not intended to land the men, but when I learned that the American flag was flying in A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

on the steamer I objected to allowing the bandmen to go on board, because I did not think it would look right to see a body of British troops being conveyed through the Thousand Islands on a steamer carrying the Stars and Stripes at her stern. There would have been nothing wrong in the men going to the excursion as civilians. I am sorry there has been any trouble over the matter. A peaceful understanding could have been arrived at had the flags been lowered before the boat left port. Of course we did not own the boat and could not compel the owners to lower the flag. I therefore re-fused to allow the band to go on board."

FROM FOLLY TO CRIME. WALLACE, THE DEFAULTER, MAKES A

FULL CONFESSION His Older Partner Led Him on Step by Step Until There Was No Retreat -

NEW YORK, June 11 .- Detective Ser geants, of Inspector Byrnes' : staff, returned from Havana to-day with young Robert H. Wallace, formerly of Pittsburg, and Ignatius B. Lowitz, who are wanted here for the larceny of \$50,000 in cash and bonds from John H. Waliace, the owner and pro-prietor of Wallace's Monthly. The men were taken to police headquarters. The story is one of the robbery of a benefactor. where one slight step another and still another seem necessary. until there seemed no way out but flight. Young Wallace is very penitent, and has told a long story of the case, in which he throws the whole blame on Lowitz. He told how he was accidentally made quainted with Lowitz, how he one day asked him (Wallace) to cash a \$50 check, and he foolishly did so out of his uncle's money. Again he cashed for Lowitz one for \$200. Both came back protested. He did

not dare to tell his benefactor.

Then Lowitz told him he had some dismonds pledged for one-third of their value. He could get them if he had \$1,000. Young Wallace signed his uncle's name to a chec for that amount. Other checks for \$2 500 and \$11,000 followed in the same way for the alleged purpose of starting in business as bookmakers. By this time he had nearly exhausted the old man's business funds, and when Lowitz asked for \$2,500, he fraudu-lently induced his uncle to sign a check for that amount. Still acting as the tempter, Lowitz induced the boy to rob the box of Western Union bonds to Vermylle & Co., for \$8,000; four Jersey Central were hypothe-cated and \$4,000 worth of Burlington and

Quincy were sold on Wall street.

The following day the two sailed for Havana under fictitious names. On the yoyage Lowitz induced Wallace to sign a document exonerating the former from all guilt. The day following their arrival they were lodged in jail on a dispatch from Iuspector Byrnes. In Havana they were muleted out of \$2,500 by Lawyer Miguel Gever and \$2,000 for detectives. The Byrnes detectives eudeavored to get back some of the lawyer's money, and called upon the American Consul, Raymond Williams, in the matter. But Williams did nothing for them. They left Havana with the prisoners June 7. The detectives searched the prisoners on shipboard and found \$18,000 in bonds on Wallace and a small amount o cash, and \$2,000 concealed in a matchbox on Lowitz's person. Both men are under in-dictment of forgery and larceny in the second degree.

AFRAID OF THE LEPROSY. Young Lady Teachers Compel a Mongollan

Sunday School to Close. PRILADELPHIA, June 11.-The Green Hill Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest churches in the city, which has for some time past maintained the largest Chines Sunday school in the city, the attendance numbering from 100 to 125 each week, has

decided to give up the work of teaching these people after July 1. The reason given that the room given up to the Chinese is needed, but the real cause for the action is said to be that the stories about leprosy in the Chinese recently published have had the making the young lady teachers shy of coing in contact with the Mongolians.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSED THE SCHOOLS.

Several families have left the city and the schools have closed.

The Epidemic at Lime. O. As Alarming Proportions. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. LIMA, June 11 .- There was a fatal case of liphtheria to-day and one new one reported.

SCORCHING IN SOMERSET. BITTER CONTESTS IN BOTH POLITICAL

Scull Will Have to Hustle to Get the Con-

gressional Conferees-A Feeling in Favor of Mostooth for Governor-The Democratic Situation. [SPECIAL TRIEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SOMERSET, June 11 .- Polities in this county have become scorchingly hot in both parties. The Republican primaries will be held Saturday, the 14th, and the Democratic primaries Saturday, the 21st. The contest in the Republican camp is especially fierce and acrimoulous between Colonel Scull, the present member of Congress, and D. J. Homer, Esq. Homer and his friends are bustling amazingly, and though they do not expect to carry the county against Scull, they say that at the least they are making the Congressional contest mighty interest

The fight between Hon. J. L. Pugh, present member of the Legislature, and the Rev. Mr. Critchfield for the Senatorial conferees, is second in interest only, to the congressional battle. Pugh apparently leads in the race but he will get there only by the tallest bustling, as the reverend gentleman who is contesting with him is no mean op-ponent. Each faction has two candidates for delegates in the field, and no one knows how the delegates will vote for Governor at the State convention although the Montooth idea is prevalent among the Republicans of this place.
The leading contest with the Democrats

is centered on the county commissionership. This contest is also very bitter and is expected to develop some surprises. The delegates to the Democratic convention will be elected by the County Convention on the 23d.

The Wallace, Black and Pattison forces seem to be conventional. seem to be nearly equal in strength, and a fight is likely to develop in the convention over the instructions for Governor. The Democratic convention will have a county chairman to elect, and it is understood that John H. Uhl. Esq, present incumbent, de-sires to succeed himself. Mr. Uhi's brother is a candidate for county commissioner, and under those circumstances a considerable number of Democrats hold that the chairmanship should go outside of the family. Altogether results in both parties are looked forward to with the keenest in-

HENSEL AND HARMONY.

The Policy Adopted by the Democrats Lancaster County. PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LANCASTER, June 11 .- A hot fight was

promised between the adherents of Wallace and the supporters of the ex-Governor for control of the nine delegates who will represent Lancaster county in the Scranton convention. But the injection of William Uhlmer Hensel's candidacy into the contest is bringing order out of discord, and the Democratic primaries on Saturday even-ing next will be shorn of much of the anticipated excitement. All hands have suc-cumbed to a compromise slate. The dele-

cumbed to a compromise state. The delegation will enthusiastically support the candidacy of Hensel for Governor. Whether after that he can hold them for the men of his choice is both affirmed and denied.

John E. Malone, who is chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and the other leading friends of the Clearfield candidate, count five of the nine delegates named as Wallace men, while the Pattison named as Wallace men, while the Pattison people are equally sanguine that a majority of the delegation will be with them. Hensel himself may appear on the floor of the convention with a substitute from Jeffries, and his influence is pretty sure to be thrown in whatever direction he believes will most conduce toward a delegation from Pennsyl-vania to the next Democratic National Con-vention favorable to the renomination of ex-President Cleveland.

ALL READY FOR BUSINESS.

the State Convention. PROTAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, June 11 .- Elliott P. Kisner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is in town and will remain for a few days. The leader of the Democratic army in this State has been very busy during the past few weeks arranging the preliminaries for the Democratic State Convention, which will be held at Scranton July 2. "I have secured rooms at the Wyoming House at Scranton," said Mr. Kisner, "which are to be used as the headquarters of

holding of the convention and the comfort of the delegates have all been arranged and we are ready to go on with the work of the convention.' Carllale's Successor Nominated. CARROLLTON, KY., June 11 .- Hon. W. W. Dickerson, of Grant county, was nomi-

nated for Congress on the two hundred and

seventh ballot to succeed Carlisle, who resigned to take a seat in the Senate.

GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY. Reports Showing the Progress of the Ar cient Order of Hibernians.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 CHESTER, June 11 .- The convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians resumed its session this afternoon. In the morning the delegates were tendered a complimentary excursion by the divisions of the Ancient Order of Chester. The delegates assembled in front of the Hotel Cambridge and marched in procession to the pier, headed by bands of music and accompanied by the Mayor of the city and members of Council. There were a number of addresses on the boat by prominent members of the order. The convention reassembled at 8:30 in the evening, when the reports of the State officers were read. The report of the State delegates showed that six new coucils have been added since the last convention, with a membership of 6,600. The report of the Treasurer shows that 250 divisions have in the State treasury \$360,000, exclusive of

The present membership of the organiza-tion in the State is 19,315. Among the dele gates from Allegheny are: J. Scott, County Delegate; Dr. John Sullivan, County Secre Delegate; Dr. John Sullivan, County Secre-tary; R. G. McGarroll, County Treasurer; Daniel Bradley, P. McConnally, Peter Ward, W. F. Flannery, James McCague, Con Shea, M. G. Gallagher, P. Gillecce, James Cowen, H. Lynch, John Gibbons, M Bradley, Dennis McCarty, P. Foley and J

TEN THOUSAND FOR A VOTE.

Massachusetts State Senator Charges With Boodling.

BOSTON, June 11 .- The Senate special nvestigating committee on the alleged cor rupt methods employed by the West End Street Railway Company, in getting its elevated road bill through the Leg-islature—Senator Parker, of Worcester, Chairman—held its first session at the State House this afternoon. In reply to pressing inquiries from the committee. Williams stated that he proposed to testimony showing that a certain Senator in consultation with a person representing one of the elevated railway companies asking for a charter, offered to produce his vote as one of ten members of the Senate, which ten members he would deliver, or their votes, for the sum of \$100,000—\$10,000 for

That the offer was made to the company which applied under the name of the Peo-ple's Elevated Bailway Company, and that regarding the West End Railway Company incidental charges would arise. Adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

INDIANS IN REVOLT.

THREE CENTS.

The Isolated Ranchmen in Montana Are Fleeing for

TROOPS OFF TO THE FRONT.

Their Lives.

A General Uprising of the Cheyenne Tribe Anticipated.

THE SIOUX MAY JOIN IN THE WAR.

Three Reds Already Under Arrest for the Murder of a White,

ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Governor Toole, of Montana, has forwarded 1,000 stand of arms to Miles City and troops are on the way. A general upusing of the Indians, led by the Cheyennes, is feared. Some blood has already been shed, and the situation is exceedingly critical.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HELENA, MONT., June 11 .- Governor

Poole this morning received a dispatch signed by ten prominent citizens of Miles City requesting that he send 1,000 stand of arms and ammunition. In reply arms and ammunition were forwarded to-night in charge of Colonel C. O. Curtis. The Cheyennes have left their regular camps, and are gathering in small camps of from 15 to 25, and are firing at settlers' houses and mak-

ing the most threatening demonstrations. Ranch men have been bringing their families into the settlement all day. Cattle are being shot down by the Indians through pure malice, as no parts of the animals are used for beef. Eighteen cattle were shot in one bunch on Otter creek. One troop of cavalry and two of infantry have been sent from Fort Keogh to the Cheynne agency.

AN OLD QUARREL RENEWED. The stories of the trouble with the Cheyennes is among one dating from 1858. The Cheyennes, a few years ago, were taken in charge by the military and placed in the reservation near Miles City. The military has been partially successful in controlling them, although the reds would go away from the reservation whenever opportunity offered and kill cattle on the range or murder an unprotected cowboy who detected them in their marauding.

All last winter they were running cattle and horses off and boasting that any white man who informed on them would be killed. The Interior Department has been appealed to time and again by the settlers of Eastern Montana to remove this menacing tribe of fighters, but in vain. The Cheyennes are the bravest Indians in Montana to-day and will stand up and fight either soldier or settler when the chances are ever

NEVER RETURNED ALIVE.

On May 6 last Robert Ferguson, foreman for Ramsey & Beeman, stockmen at Rosebud, left the ranch to look for stray horses, intending to return the same night. He prowed a horse and field glasses and out on his trip to the hills, from which he never returned alive. No unessiness was felt at his failure to return until the 15th of the month. On that date, however, a party led by Robert Ferguson's brother began a systematic search through all that broken country, and on May 24 found the horse upon which the unfortunate man had ridden

to his death. The horse had been killed by a bullet through the shoulder and all its trappings removed. Their worst fears were realized a lew days later when the murdered man's body was found loosely covered with earth about 600 vards from where the horse lay. The body was wrapped up in the saddle blanket, a rope tied about it and the coat was wrapped about the head. His saddle, bridle-slicker and field glasses were also found buried. There were two bullet wounds in the body and one through left wrist and the face of the corpse was bruised showing that it had been dragged some

distance to the place of burial. NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. Moceasin tracks clearly demonstrated that the Cheyenne Indians did the bloody deed. Ferguson had ridden in search for the horses to the place where his horse could not ascend and dismounted and climbed to high point and was seated on a rock, as his cotprints indicate, surveying the country with his field glasses. Below him and behind him was a party of Cheyenne Indians stripping two carcasses which were foun

The Indians, seeing they were probably caught, crawled to a high piece of ground opposite him and shot him and his horse, as arks would indicate that he fell from the point to where his horse was. Ferguson was about 27 years of age, and had a brother and sister living in this country. He was an exemplary young man, having none of the bad habits which are so common among cowboys. His uncle is a member of the firm of Shepard, Newell & Co., importers, of

Eyes and White Buffalo, have already been captured, accused of the crime, and the present outbreak is the result of these arests, and the desire of the Cheyennes to get back to their old stamping grounds. There was an effort made a year ago to have the Cheyennes go to the Sioux reservation in

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES. The Crows was the nearest neighbors to the Cheyennes and their mortal enemies, and many a Crow has been sent to the "happy hunting grounds" by the coursgeous Cheyennes. About a year sgo a Cheyenne chief killed three Crow Indians in sight of the Crow reservation, and so rapidly did he do his work that neither the igent or the police, who were in sight, could prevent it.

Reports to-night from Ashland are to the effect that a lot of Northern Cheyennes are donning their war paint, and are sending runners to Standing Rock and Pine Ridge to induce the Stoux to join them, as they did in 1876, when Custer fell. One of the runners who was intercepted acknowledged that a general Cheyenne movement is on foot, and that operations were expected to reach as far East as Rosebud agency. Every butte in Custer county is a signal station for the Cheyennes, and their information and instructions are sent out with wonder-

ful rapidity and accuracy.

The Indians openly assert that they have doomed Indian Agent R. L. Upshaw and he must seed their vengeance. They have decided that he shall be scalped low down, so that each Indian may have a piece. Sioux Indians traveling singly and in pairs with long strings of ponies have been intercepted coming from the direction of the Missouri river agencies and headed for the Cheyenne