INDORSED THE BILL

The American Flint Glass Workers Pass Resolutions Approving

M'KINLEY'S PET MEASURE,

Demand Made for a Label to be Used on all Union-Made Goods.

AMALGAMATION OF THE UNIONS

Will be One of the Principal Topics of Discussion for To-Day's Session.

THE DAY SPENT IN COMMITTEE WORK

The fifth day's session of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was devoted principally to committee work. A resolution was passed indorsing the glass schedule in the McKinley tariff bill. The amalgamation of the two unions is being actively discussed, but nothing will be accomplished this session. Steubenville, O., is in the lead as the next place of holding the con-

session of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was taken up almost entirely by committee work, several of which reported. They were the engraving, cutting, auditing, lampworkers, and moldmaking committees. The latter recommended that all molds made in union shops shall be stamped with a die furnished by the national organization to each local, one for every mold-making shop under its jurisdiction, the seals to be uniform, and to centage 88.12. Fourth-\$500, New Albany jurisdiction, the seals to be uniform, and to be paid for by the employers. Any mold not impressed with this stamp shall not be worked in any glass works under the jurisdiction of the union. This will not apply to the seals to be uniform, and to division No. 15, New Albany, Ind., percentage 87.27. Fifth—\$400, Grand Rapids division No. 6, percentage 87.12. Sixth—\$300, Fort Dearborn division No. 1, Chicago, percentage 86.87. Seventh—\$200, Many division No. 18 July 19 molds made previously to the adoption of the resolution. Heretofore there had been uniform way of distinguishing unionmade molds from non-union made molds, and often confusion ensued. These were the only changes suggested by this com-

PIECE WORK AND NOT DAY. The report of the Engravers' Committee contained but one suggestion as to changes and this was that no more day work shall be permitted. Piece work shall be the rule, but this shall not apply to working foremen. Formerly in several factories, day work was the rule, but it is expected to do away with it and stick to piece work, which is calculated to be more beneficial to the men. The employers a not antagonistic to this. The remainde of the list is the same as that agreed . son at the conference between employers and men in Pittsburg in the month of April. The Auditing Committee reported the re-

port of the officers correct in every par changes in their way of working.

SAMPLES OF ALL GLASSWARE MADE. desks of each committee room are crowded and piled with samples, photographs and catalogues of ware. The stuff came by express in carloads. This is in accord with a law passed at the last convention. Before now many disputes arose as to what place in the list some article in question should occupy, and often atter hours had been lost in contention, the disputants each found that they had a different article in mind. The present idea has cured all this, and much time has been saved in consequence. The samples represent a valuable collection

By to-morrow morning the Castor Place Committee is expected to report. They advocate no great changes in that department which takes in all hand-made work, such as druggists' ware, where "leg and feet" and "bits" are added

AN INCREASE IN WAGES. One change will be suggested that will raise the wages of servitors and gatherers on figure shade, shops such as are made in window glass houses, and which are used to cover artificial fruit baskets, statues, etc. The raise will practically only affect the East, where most of this work is made It will amount to about 20 per cent. The prescription shade chimney, iron and paste mold grievance, estimating and offi-

cers' reports' committee will not be ready to report for a few days yet.

A resolution will be offered and probably carried to pay apprentices who voluntarily went out on strike with the blowers a few years ago all the money forfeited by them to the different firms to which they were in-

INDORSING THE M'KINLEY BILL. The convention went further to-day in the ariff matter by indersing explicitly the glass schedule of the McKinley tariff bill. It had already been decided to send a committee to Washington, but they were not to insist on any particular bill so long as they secured a good glass schedule, but to-day they came out decidedly. The resolution given below was offered by a delegate from Labor Union No. 6, of Pittsburg.

Resolved That the American Flint Glass Workers' Union in convention assembled, do indorse the schedule of the McKinley bill and exert its efforts for its passage.

After all committees have reported the ndment sheet will be taken up. One

local suggests that the present system of electing national officers be changed. At present they are nominated and elected in convention. The plan proposed is to nominate in convention and submit the names of the vote of the whole trade, the officers to be elected in September of each year and to take offices in January. At present they are installed im-

PLACE OF THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Already there is talk going on as to where the next convention shall be held. Brook-lyn, N. Y., can have it, but its delegates are not anxious. Zanesville and Findlay, O., are after it. Findlay citizens are ready to subscribe several thousand dollars to have it brought there. Steubenville seems to be in most favor. For the past two years her claims have been superseded, and as she is one of the oldest glass towns in the country, her claims are likely to be recognized.

No adjournment is looked for before Tues-

day. The \$1,000 insurance fund will likely pass from union control, and be taken in charge by a company of glassworkers, who duct it on business principles. The Green Glass Convention has not yet otten down to real business, and the memgotten down to real pusiness, and the mem-bers say that unless the rate of progress is secelerated they will not get finished up before another week has expired.

The case of John Coffey, ex-Master Work-

man, who was suspended from that position last winter, will not be decided until all business is transacted. The delegates will take an excursion to Annapolis to-

AGAINST AMALGAMATION. From what can be learned there will be po effort to amalgamate into the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. Pittsburg ocal 6111 is red hot for amalgamation bu other Western places won't have it. The Western men, too, awor the project, but there are some things which make it impossible for them offered to that effect. What its fate will be s hard to conjecture. It may create a rup-

Although no effort looking to a direct amalgamation is likely to be made, still the green men have appointed a committee to visit the flint men to-morrow to request the visit the flint men to-morrow to request the appointment of a like committee of flint men to conter with the purpose of bringing about closer relations between the two bodies. The flint committee will probably be appointed, and the green men will, without doubt, extend official thanks for the financial assistance given them in their lockout last winter. They are also instructed to ask for an interchangeable card. This evening indicachangeable card. This evening indica-tions are it will be opposed by the flint men, who hold that by the arrangement they have everything to lose, while the green men have everything to gain. In the flint trade there is a shortage of a large number of men, while the green trade has a surplus: while the green trade has a sur-plus; to have an interchangeable card would fill these positions with the green glass men, while the flintworkers are not too sure that this shortage will last. The Mayor addressed the green conven-tion to-day. The Improved Green Glass Pressers' League are holding a very quiet convention

AWARDED THE PRIZES. THE K. OF P. PRIZE DRILL WON BY THE HASTINGS DIVISION

The Grand Lodge Will Commence Active Work To-Day-Percentages of the Competing Divisions-Special Prizes Awarded-The Comps Leaving for Home.

MILWAUKEE, July 11 .- The Pythian Supreme Lodge has not yet got down to business and this morning's session was short and unimportant. It is the custom of BALTIMORE, MD., July 11.—To-day's the lodge at its sessions to attend to only preliminary business while the emcampment is going on to get down to important business after the fun, which detracts the attention of the Knights, has ended. It will probably be nearly the end of next week before adjournment is taken. The announcement of awards was made

this afternoon in Juneau Park. Among them are, first prize, \$1,000, Hastings division No. 19, Hastings, Mich., percentage 93.31; second, \$800, Eric division No. 19, Eric, Kas., per centage 92.43, Third, \$600, 18, Indianapolis, percentage 85.31. Eighth-\$100, Red Cross division No. 4, St. Louis, ercentage 80.70. Others stood: Abbott division No. 2

Fall River, Mass., 79.73; Saginaw division No. 5, Saginaw, Mich., 78.40; Augusta division No. 20, Augusta, Ga., 77.70. Special prize to the best division com ings, Mich. Battalion drill-First prize, \$400, Illinois Battalion No. 10, First Regiment; percentage, 71. The Indiana Bat talion, First Regiment, had percentage 68.
The special prize of \$100 to the division traveling the longest distance from its home by the shortest railroad route to Milwaukee, was awarded to the Abbott Division No. 2, of Fall River, Mass. Lincoln Division No. 5, of Illinois, was awarded the prize for exemplification of rit-

valistic work before the Supreme Lodge. The prize was \$100. The week's exercises closed to-night with a grand band concer of the Exposition building. THOROUGHEREDS ARE BEST

The Popular Idea That Curs Make the Bes

Trick Dogs Exploded. Said an experienced dog fancier vest day: "There is a great deal of nonsense in the paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers that mongrel dogs are the best adapted for learning tricks and for performances on the stage. The paragraph to which I allude states that they are more intelligent, learn quicker and are more docile than thoroughbred animals. That is all an absurdity. It is true that many dog trainers who are giving stage performances have mongrels among their canne troupe, but that is because when they started in the business they were generally too poor to

pay the prices which the fine bred dogs are held at. "But for really teachable dogs commend me to the blooded ones all the time. To say nothing of Joseph K. Emmet's 'Phinlimmon' and Charles Arnold's 'Lion,' which are the best performing dogs before the pub-lic, every trainer of any importance now has a majority of thoroughbreds in his ring. He finds that they possess the finer intelligence and do not require near so much instruction as their cur substitutes in order to go through with their feats. Fox terriers are the easiest taught, and next atter them come in succession the various breeds or spaniels, terriers, except the bull terrier, and Saint Bernards."

CAUGHT IN EVERY CLIME

And Put in Readable Shape for Those Who Are Busy Minded. No CHANGE is reported in the situation at McKeesport by the strikers.

FIRE in the business portion of Lamar, Col., last night destroyed \$30,000 worth of property; insurance, \$18,006. AT Paris the Chambers voted 400,000 france

for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Martinique and Guadaloupe.

The Italian Parliament was closed yesterday. Before the adjournment Premier Crispi, in a speech, said it was necessary to maintain

LORD ROSEBERRY, in a speech at Epsor yesterday, declared that the country was face to face with the most deplorable administrative flasco ever seen in its history, EDWARD D. GALLAGHER was hanged a Van Couver, Wash, yesterday afternoon for

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, of McKeesport, a mill hand, was struck by an engine on the Pemickey and was fatally injured. His face was crushed in and he received internal injuries.

Ex-Governor Ames, of Massachusetts and Mr. Allen, Post Commander of the Bosto Artillery Company, were among the guests at the annual banquet to the officers of the Hon-orable Artillery Company in London last even-

Board of Viewers for 2,800 feet of Mifflin township, Monon river front, wanted by the Penn-sylvania Railroad people for its Bessemer branch, was not accepted by the McIlhery

STATE NEWS NOTES

JOHN McMURRAY appounces his retirement THE Sheriff of Montgomery county com-plains that he is kept too busy selling out fail-

MRS. REBECCA HARGRAVES, who recently died in Philadelphia, weighed 400 pounds at the time of her death. CHARLES OLSON, a Swede, was instantly killed by a falling tree back of Bradford. He leaves a wife and four children. COUNTY TREASURER MOGEL has brought

suit against 45 persons in different sections of Berks county to recover the mercantile tax re-cently levied by the appraiser. FOLEY'S 10-cent circus has been holding forth at Titusville ever since the 4th, trying to gather together enough shekels to pay off their in-debtedness and get out of town.

FRANK ARNOLD'S catch of a pike in the FRANK ARNOLD'S catch of a pike in the Clarion river which measured 30½ inches and weighed 4 pounds and 11 ounces, downs all previous records in the piscatorial line this season.

JAMES W. LATIMER, the additional Law York county, in place of the late Judge Gib son. The successor of Judge Latimer has not yet been appointed.

MARRYING A MARQUIS PENNED IN BY FIRE.

Continued from First Page. een taken from the wreck, and five or more wounded had been conveyed to hospitals. The victims were now more accessible, the fire having been extinguished by the in rushing of the river when the Tioga's stern finally settled to the muddy bottom of

RECOVERING THE DEAD. The stream is not a deep one, the steamer's decks were still several feet above the surface of the river. One by one the ghastly corpses were slowly recovered and carried sadly into the dimly-lighted freight shed on the dock. In a little office nearby sat Mr. T. T. Morford, western agent of the Erie Railway Company, to whom the Tioga belonged. He was dividing his time between helping identify the dead and answering questions as to losses and insurance. About \$75,000, it was estimated would

amount \$10,000, it was estimated would cover the damage to vessel and cargo. This amount was believed to be fully insured.

The latest reports placed E. Fitzgibbons, a waiter from Buffalo, as among the killed. Engineer Haig was yet alive, but with no chance of ultimate survival. Frank Burns, a steamfitter, was reported shortly before a steamfilter, was reported shortly before midnight as missing and probably dead. The injured, including three white men, David McNeal, of Buffalo, Thomas Col-lins and James O'Donnell. All were seriously burned and mangled, but will re-

MORE OF THE MEN LOST. Additional names of colored stevedores supposed to have been killed, were as fol-lows: Walter Dukes, Henry Weatherspoon, John Goff, Jacob Churl, Alexander Smith, J. Braxton and Charles Foster.

A clearer idea of the cause of the explosion was obtained about midnight, when the vessel's boiler and the nature of the cargo could be examined. The boilers seemed intact. The cargo was kerosene gasoline and cotton. Inferences were drawn that the leaking of kerosene saturated the cotton and generated noxious fumes. When lanterns were taken into the hold to enable the stevedores to work the lights, instead of being an aid to the unfortunate toilers, proved their destruction.

A BRIDGE GIVES WAY AND THROWS SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE

The Particulars of a Terrible Disaster at Dartmouth, N. S .- Heartrending Scenes of Attempts to Save Life-Fortunate Es-

cape of a Large Number.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11 .- A terrible ecident occurred in Dartmouth to-night, by which a number of people were drowned; but the exact number of the victims will not be known till to-morrow. The disaster happened by reason of the chain attached to a ferry float slipping out of place and allowing the front of the bridge to sink and precipitate the crowd of 600 or 700 men, women and children into the water. The people were crowded there waiting for the new ferry steamer Annex, just arrived from New York, to dock. When the steamer got within two feet of the landing a number of persons jumped on board and at that moment the accident occurred. The outer end of the bridge went down suddenly and the horror stricken crowd slipped off into the harbor as though they were descending a slide, piling on top of each other, shricking for help and scrambling for a means of safety. For some minutes there was a confused mass of men and women and children struggling in the water, but the accident had hardly happened before a dozen brave youths and men leaped to the rescue with-The drowning people were rapidly passed up to the men standing above on the wharves, and the rapidity with which the ing a great majority of those who fell in

There were many able swimmers in the party, and these worked till exhausted, helping the people to land until there were no more in sight on the surface and those who could not be saved had sunk out of sight. When the crowd slipped off the landing stage the people around, numbering some hundreds, crowded to the sides of the wharf and threw sticks and boards to the struggling mass in the water, while a number of life pre-servers were thrown to them from the steamer. Many people were struck and injured by flying boards. Statements of spectators show that most of those who fell in were women and children, and the scenes immediately following the disaster were

frightful. Several men and their wives were thrown in and the former struggled heroically to save their loved ones, succeeding in every instance as far as known. A woman named Logan was thrown into the water with a young child in her arms and her efforts to preserve the life of the infant were heartrending. Both were finally brought ashore brought to land the work of grappling fo the drowned ones was commenced. Within two hours four bodies had been recovered but up to midnight no other victims had been found. It is believed that at least three or four were lost, but the exact number can-

not be told at present, Intense excitement prevailed in Dartmouth and Halifax when the news of the disaster spread, and thousands flocked to the scene, where they remained till a late hour watching those working in the water. Owing to the confusion, it is impossible to tell who are missing, but the number can-not be large. Divers are now searching

OLDEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

Death of a Democrat Who Was Older Tha the Party. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HAVERHILL, MASS, July 11 .- Captain Nicholas Costello, the oldest citizen of Haverhill, if not in New England, died this fternoon of old age. He was in his 108th year, and until within a few weeks had full ontrol of his faculties. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country in the gang of laborers imported to lay the Boston and Lowell Railroad. He afterward, is 1835, worked on the Boston and Maine, and has lived here. January 15, 1889, he cele brated his 106th birthday with a reception at the Globe Rink, that was attended by

He had been a Democrat as long as the party has existed. His photographs re-ceived a wide circulation as the oldest Democrat in the country, and he received let ters of congratulation from ex-President Cleveland and a number of other leaders. He was never married. He leaves two sisters, who art also near the century mark.

TRYING TO GET IN SHAPE.

Railroads at Cincinnati Still Embarrasso by the Strike.

CINCINNATI, July 11 .- At the meeting of the railroad officials this morning nearly all reported progress. The Pennsylvania road is carrying on business as usual, as is also the Baltimore and Ohio and Southwestern. Neither the Chesapeake and Ohio, nor the Ohio and Mississippi, nor the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton received any freight, though on all these roads men were at work. The Louisville and Nashville was obliged to suspend the handling of freight until 4 o'clock this afternoon, owing to trouble with with trainmen, but the difficulty was then adjusted and business resumed.

The Big Four delivered till 1 o'clock, and after that time received also. The Kentucky Central men last night demanded

an advance, which the Superintendent re-fused to grant, and the men went out. An important meeting of strikers, to discuss the situation, is being held here to-night.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Will Wed De Leuville Within a Few Days.

THE LICENSE ALREADY SECURED, Notwithstanding the Denials of the Pretty

American Widow. BISMARCK ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT.

le Says That, the Price Paid by Germany Heligoland Was Too Bigh. After many postponements and denials it seems that Mrs. Frank Leslie will be

married to the Marquis De Leuville in a

but afterward canceled. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, July 11 .- The rumor regarding the Leuville-Leslie marriage is strictly accurate, although denied by Mrs. Frank Leslie. On Thursday evening the Marquis De Leuville applied for a special marriage icense at the Victoria Street Registry office, in which street he had lived for years. He said that the case was urgent, as the marriage was arranged to take place at the Registry office in the vestry hall of St. George's, Hanover square, at 9 o'clock or

Saturday morning, as the bride and bride-groom were leaving for America. This license was canceled to-day, and the marriage postponed for a few days. The legal form of the application reads: "William Olliver, Marquis De Leuville, 43 years of age, for several years resident at 98 Victoria street." Signed Leuville. The lady is described as "Frank Leslie, widow. esident at the Gosvener Hotel."

Mrs. Leslie had, in fact, been living at the Burlington Hotel, and was there last Her new residence is within 300 vards of the Marquis' lodging, while the

FIGHTING THE NEW TARIFF. The House of Commons Take a Slap at Me

Kinley's Pet Measure. LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Vincent asked in the House of Commons to-cay whether in view of the free market accorded to American imports in Great Britain, while the heavy duties imposed on British goods in the United States have nearly extinguished the national debt of that country, the Britssh Government would invite the United ssh Government would invite the Chick-States Government to refrain from passing the prohibitory tariff bill now before Con-gress and instead adopt a measure giving fair commercial reciprocity.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Sec-

retary, replied that no such representation rere likely to be successful. Mr. Vincent-Then does the Governmen know what action Germany proposes to take in response to the appeals of German traders regarding the effect of the new American tariff? Could not advantage be taken of the present friendly relations to develop free trade between England and Germany as well as between Great Britain and the cold nies as a set-off against the hostile tariff in

Sir James Pergusson replied that he had eason to believe that the German Government did not intend to take action at present. He said it would be inconsistent with the fiscal policy of England to take the joint measures which Mr. Vincent suggested.

RETURNS FROM IRISH ESTATES

esired by Mr. Parnell to Show the Condi tion of Tenants. LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Parnell, in the House of Commons this evening, made the closing speech in the debate on the vote for Mr. Balfour's salary as Chief Secretary for Ireland. After remarking that he was anxious that the 33,000,000 pounds proposed under the land purchase bill should be used to the best advantage to settle the question, Mr. Parnell suggested that the constabulary be employed the autumn in obtaining returns from esates in Munster and Connaught showing and by non-occupying tenants.

he rents paid respectively by occupying If that course was taken, he said, Mr. Balfour would find the magnitude of the problem he had undertaken to solve enor-mously reduced. He would be enabled to o modify the bill that the available fund would go a deal further than he any present idea of. It must be insisted, however, added Mr. Parnell, that local money must not be hypothe-cated without the consent of the local au-Mr. Balfour thanked Mr. Parnell for the

moderation of his speech, and promised to consider the matter.

BISMARCK THE BOLD. He Strongly Criticises the Policy of the Ger-

man Government. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY, BERLIN, July 11 .- Julius Ritherham editor of the Frankfurter Journal, publishes an interview with Bismarck, who said: "I am a fallen tower. The German press is cowardly, excepting the Socialistic papers. The Post and Cologne Gazette, rmerly sycophants, now shun me as though I was the plague. I shall oppose the Government if it continues on the So-cialistic line. I never would have consented to the present form of the Anglo-German compromise. I could have obtained He liogland cheaper. Enormous fortifications there will be required for the next Franco German war. The result will be that the imperial rescripts will amount to nothing but phrases, incapable of solving a single

CAUSE OF CANNIBALISM. Family Quarrel Lends to a Most Brutal Deed in Ireland.

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.] DUBLIN, July 11.-Later advices say that the inquest held on the body of the other of Hart, the murderer and cannibal. vidence showed that the cause of the louble crime was this. Hart married the daughter of a widow, who owned the lease of small farm of which she refused to give a title to Hart, who was a mere laborer. He spent his mother-in-law's money. Sue sold the good will of the place to the landlord and Hart was ordered off by his direction. Hart became moody and depressed, and ended by killing his own mother and eating

THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO STANLEY.

His Health Improved and the Wedding Will Occur To-Day.

LONDON, July 11 .- Among the numerous wedding gifts presented to Mr. Stanley was one by Queen Victoria of a miniature of herself set with diamonds. Accompanying the gift is a letter from Her Majesty prais ing in the highest terms the work of exploration carried on by Mr. Stanley, and wishing him much happiness in his wedded Mr. Stanley is somewhat better this even ing, and if he has no relapse the wedding will take place in the Abbey to-morrow ac-

Crossed the Ciranel by Swimming. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, July 11 .- A corresponder wires that when off Goodwin's this after noon a man was seen to jump overboard from an Ostend steamer, causing a sensation on the vessel. It turns out that the man was Dalton, the American back swimmer, who intended to swim across the channel. He landed at Dover after a perilous swim.

ANOTHER FRENCH INVENTION. Reports of Speeches Telegraphed at an Astonishing Rate of Speed.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] PARIS, July 11. - A steno-telegraphic ystem was tried for the first time in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. It is the invention of Cassagnes, a civil engineer. The nstrument makes possible the transmission of short or long-hand reports of speeches any distance as they come from the desk of the writer at a much greater speed than has ever been reached.

By this system 25,000 words were transmitted to Brussels, 18,000 to Lyons and 15,-000 to Marseilles. The rate was 180 to 200

are ordinarily sent in the same time. TURKS TO BURN FORESTS

words a minute while only 100 to 120 words

few days. A license was secured for to-day, To Destroy the Refuge of the Rebels ! Armenin. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.)

TREBIZOND. July 11 .- Intelligence from Trebizond states that the authorities dispatched 2,600 cases of paraffine to Dersim or the purpose of setting fire to the exten sive forests of that region, it being believed that in case of a rising the Armenians would seek refuge in the woods from the Turkisl A MOTHER'S FRENZY.

SHE MURDERS TWO CHILDREN AND AT-

TEMPTS SUICIDE. The House Then Set on Fire in an Effort to Conceal the Crime-The Mad Woman Rescued by Another Son, Who Was Unirlured. PRPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.

TROY, N. Y., July 11 .- An appalling ragedy occurred at an early hour this norning in Blissville, a hamlet of Castleton, Vt. James J. Williams, a Welchman in well-to-do circumstances, was killed about a month ago by falling into Burlington is more than a mile away. The squarry. He left a widow and three greatest secrecy and mystery have been children. He lived in a two-story cottage. children. He lived in a two-story cottage. Victor, a bright 15-year-old boy, occupied the sleeping room on the lower floor. His mother, sister Carrie, aged 17, and brother Edward, aged 6, slept in a large room in the

At about 2 o'clock this morning Victor discovered that the house was on fire. His first thought was of his mother, and hastening to her room, found her standing in the middle of the floor gazing at the burning furniture.

After considerable trouble he got her down stairs and noticed a gaping wound in her throat. Thoroughly alarmed, the boy confided her to the care of some neighbors. When he again attempted to enter his other chamber the flames drove him back, and hearing no answers when he called to his brother and sister he supposed they had escaped. Meanwhile the fire brigade had got to work and soon the flames were subdued, but neither Carrie nor Eddy Williams were to be seen, and the people feared the worst. The wounded woman was questioned con-cerning the missing children, and she pointed to the house and acted in a frenzy. Ever since the death of her husband she has acted strangely, and the neighbors be-gan to believe that she was a maniac and they were not 'ong in doubt for when the house was again entered the charred bodies of Carrie and Edward were found with their neads almost severed from their bodies. The legs and portions of the trunk were ourned to a crisp. The surroundings in dicate that the children were dead before the fire started. Mrs. Williams was questioned but her replies were incoherent. Mrs. Williams is a sister of William E.

MEN ARE GROWING SHORTER.

A Frenchman's Peculiar Statistics and His Deductions From Them.

A French statistician, who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods, has reached some wonderful results. The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It i found that in 1610 the average height of man was 1.75 meters, or say 5 feet 9 inches. In 1790 it was 5 feet 6 inches. In 1820 it was,5 feet 5 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3% inches.
It is easy to deduce from these figures rate of regular and gradual dec

human stature, and then to apply this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first me attained the surprising average of 16 feet 9 inches. Truly there were giants on the earth in those days of Og, and Goliath was quite a degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later times, we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was nine feet and in the time of Charlemagne it was 8 feet 8 inches, a fact quite sufficient to account for the heroic deeds of the Paladins.

But the most astonishing result of this scientific story comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to 15 inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth. And the conclusion of the earned statistician is irresistible that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants wilf become so small that they will finally disappear"—"finish by disappearing," as the French idiom ex-presses it—"from the terrestial globe."

BEECHER AND THE STAGE.

unrt Robson Says He Was Enth Over the Sock and Buskin.

Stuart Robson writes to the Illustrates imerican in correcting an assertion that Henry Ward Beecher "attended a performance of 'Pinafore' in Philadelphia when he was about 70 years old-the first and last time he ever entered the forbidden ground," as follows: "As a matter of fact the great preacher was a frequent attendant to the theater. During the winter of 1882 he told me he had recently visited the theater for the first time—Sardou's 'Ferreol,' I think was the play-and that he became so impressed with what he had seen that it would be a life-long regret with him that he had not given earlier attention to a 'more powerful weapon for good than even the pulpit itself. He spoke in the most feeling way of the several actors he had seen-Mr. Barrett, Mr. Irving, Mr. Booth, Mr. Jefferson and others, and from the general tone of his talk I am sure I never met a more enthusiastic lover of the stage.

"It will no doubt please the admirers of Mr. Beecher to learn that during his declining years he enjoyed the privilege of a per-sonal acquaintance with Mr. Florence and Mr. Irving, an honor seldom accorded by distinguished members of my calling to genlemen of the cloth.""

Lumber Firm in Trouble. CINCINNATI, July 11 .- The Stone & Hines Lumber Company assigned to-day to Walter L. Granger. Liabilities are estimated at \$80,000 to \$100,000; assets, \$100,-000. Inability to get lumber to market owing to bad weather in Kentucky and Ten-nessee and the interruption to freight traffic

Fans for Railway Cars. A Tesla motor fan is being tried on the ibrary car of the Chicago limited. Two fans were placed in each end of the car, and were run by electricity from the dynamo.

From the Indianapolis Journal. 1
There is no duty on ice, but there see

THE BATTLE BEGUN Democrats in the Senate Are Already

FATE OF THE SUBSIDY MEASURES.

Talking Against Time.

Frye's Unsuccessful Effort to Bring Both Bills to a Vote.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PENSION AGENCY The Compromise Silver Bill Will be Called up in

House To-Day. The Democratic Senators discussed the subsidy bills at great length vesterday.

is scheduled for the next session. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL! WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Apparently the Democrats in the Senate have already commenced their feat of talking against time to delay the passage of the tariff and Federal election bills. The shipping bills were under consideration, and Senator Gibson was the first speaker. He argued against the proposed subsidies for ships, but in favor of moderate postal subsidies. He spoke of the importance of establishing a line of steamships to trade with the Congo country, of building a Government dry dock at New Orleans and of reforming the

South American States at lower rates of But there was nothing, he said, more destructive of the shipping interests than an attempt to tax the farmers and producers of the country in order to supply bounties for ship builders. It was not by such means that the United States had once occupied a leading position on the ocean. It was by freedom, not by restraint; by self-reliance, not by bounties or subsidies.

tariff by admitting commodities from the

AN APPEAL TO FRYE. He appealed to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce (Mr. Frye) to relax the rigidity of the policy; to allow ships to be purchased abroad and sailed under the American flag; to take off the tariff duties from materials, supplies and outfits that go into the construction and sailing of ships and to accept as a compromise the policy giving postal subsidies to American built

Mr. Coke said that if he had to frame bill to place the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other nations he ould not commence with taxing the people or the payment of subsidies, but he would take hold of the shipping laws of the United States and repeal them. He would allow to American citizens at least the same privileges that foreigners had in American ports, of getting their ships where he could buy them cheapest.

He would also so modify the tariff law hat they would not seal up the ports of the United States against the importation of foreign goods. He protested against the bill because it proposed to tax the people for the purpose of building up an industry that was impossible, under existing legislation. The plan proposed was a Utopian one—a vision-

AN IMPOSSIBLE FEAT. It was simply impossible, under the existing tariff and navigation laws, to build up the foreign carrying trade of the United States. Instead of subsidizing ships, the remedy for the trouble was to let down the Williams, the Philadelphia manager of the bars, to take away the wall, to reduce the Columbia Marble Company, of Rutland.

Mr. Coke went on to declaim against th injurious effects of the illiberal tariff law, nd said that if retaliation were resorted to in Europe (as was now threatened), that retaliation would fall upon the farmers of the United States. While the United States was piling up obstruction to trade, the pend-ing bill proposed to pay subsidies for men to go out and hunt up foreign trade.

Mr. Vest offered as a substitute for the bill as to the American merchant marine, a provision for free ships, to be used only in the foreign carrying trade, not in the coast-wise or lake trade. The bills went over without action after an unsuccessful effort by Mr. Frye to have an agreement to vote upon them to-morrow. The Democrats evi-dently intend to debate the measures for

some time longer.

PITTSBURG'S PLACE. Quite an Increase Shown in the Amount of

Postoffice Receipts. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has, from advance reports received from many of the larger postoffices of the country, prepared a statement showing their gross receipts for the quarter ended June 30, 1890, together with the amount and per cent of increase The gross receipts and per cent of increas

are as follows: ew York hicago..... Philadelphia. New Orlean Hilwaukee st. Paul

Complete reports for the first six months of the fiscal year 1890 from all the post-offices in the United States and advance estimated reports for the remaining six months from 30 of the larger offices show that the estimated increase in gross receipts for the year from all the offices will be about 9 per cent over that of the fiscal year 1889.

The Rank of Lieutenant General to be Revived in the U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The House Committee on Military Affairs decided today to report, with favorable recommendation, a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army. The bill provides that the person appointed under the act, with whose death or retirement the office is to expire, shall receive the same pay received by General Sheridan while Lieutenant General. The bill aims to re-cereate the office in order that the distinguished war services rendered by Major General Scho-field or some other officer may be recognized. Under its provisions the President may ap point the officer he believes to be best enti-tled to the honor without regart to relative

The committee also decided to make favorable reports on bills providing for the employment of 20 chaplains for the army and merchant in the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company, right of way through the Fort Lewis Military Reservation in Colorado. The bill concerning chaplains does not make them permanent commis-sioned officers, but makes them merely em-

QUAY HAS INDORSED BAILEY. Another Caudidate for the Pittsburg Pensler

Agency A.k. His Support. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, July 11 .- W. H. McGill, Pittsburg, one of the numerous candidates for the pension agency, is here, and called upon Senator Quay to-day regarding his prospects. Senator Quay has indorsed Mr. Bailey for this position.

DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE. PRACTICALLY NO BUSINESS OF ANY KIND TRANSACTED.

The Compremise Silver Bill Will be Called Up To-Day-Only Four Hours' Debate Will be Allowed-Reed Can't Count a

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- In the House

o-day Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, presented the conference report on the bill granting the right of way across the Mille Lacs Inlian reservation to the Little Falls, Mille Lacs and Lake Superior Railroad Company. Mr. Euloe, of Tennessee, raised the question of consideration in the interest of the private calendar. No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered, Frye tried to secure an agreement for a vote when 194 members — more than a to-day, but was unsuccessful. Nothing quorum - responded to their names. of importance was accomplished in the Mr. Perkins moved that further proceedings House, but the silver bill, under gag rule, under the call be dispensed with. Agreed to-yeas, 130; nays, 55. The conference report was then adopted. The Speaker laid pefore the House a letter from the President, transmitting the recommendations of the International Conference relative to the protection of patents, trademarks and copy-rights; and for the further protection of public health against contagions diseases. The House then went to the private calendar, and Mr. McKenna, of California, called up the private bill for the relief of Charles Murphy, of California.

Mr. Conger, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the silver bill. After it had been read the question of consideration was raised by Mr. Bland, of Missouri. The question was put, "Will the House proceed to the consideration of the conference re-port?" and it resulted: Yeas, 106; navs, 44 the Speaker being unable to record a quorum. A call of the House was then ordered. On the call 194 members—more than a quorum

responded to their names. It was then agreed, on suggestion of Mr. Blount, of Georgis, that four hours' debate should be allowed to-morrow on the Silver Committee report, at which time previous questions should be considered as ordered.
Consideration on the silver report was
partisan, Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. The only exception was Mr. Rogers, of Ar-kansas, who, before the announcement of the result, changed his vote from the negative to the afirmative in order to move a reconsideration, but this motion was made useless by the absence of a quorum.

AN APPORTIONMENT SCHEME.

Republican Sentators Willing to Prolon the Present Session of Congress. PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- It is stated to night by a prominent Senator that the evilent purpose of the Republicans in the Senate is to pass a reapportionment bill, in case it is found impossible or impracticable to put through an elections bill. Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, was in conference with members of the Republican caucus committee this afternoon. It is stated that assured the Senators he could have the ensus figures in such shape by the 15th of

August that they could be used as a basis for preparing the new reapportionment bill.
Several Democratic Senators say to-night
they are convinced that the real purpose of the Republicans now is delay of the session in order to get an opportunity to increase their membership in the House and in the electoral college by forcing through a re-apportion tment bill based on manipulated

census returns.

Trying to Discover a Plan to Defeat the Obstructionists WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Carrying out the instructions of the Republican Senator ial caucus, held last night, Chairman Edmunds has appointed Senators Hoar, Spooner, Frye and Moody, together with Senators Aldrich, Sherman and Ingalls (the Republican members of the Rules Committee), to report as a Caucus Committee upon the question of changing the

and to ascertain and report how that result can be attained if deemed necessary to the onduct of business. Not a Very Long Session. WASHINGTON, July 11.-The House met in evening session at 8 o'clock, and on the first pension bill that was called up Mr.

Enloe, of Tennessee, made the point of no quorum, and the House adjourned.

The Centennial Anniversary of the First Service on the Common. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. Boston, July 11.-There was a novel

entennial celebration on Boston Common to-day. One hundred years ago to-day the Rev. Jesse Lee, better known in later years as the apostle of Methodism in New England, preached the first Methodist sermon in Boston beneath the famous old elm which was blown down 14 years ago. Methodism had a somewhat sensational advent to the staid old Hub. Parson Lee was not received with favor by the strict Calvinists who lived by the strict Calvinists who lived in Boston at the time, and his teachings were far from being acceptable. The pecul-iarities of his preaching awakened general

Amid bitter opposition, estracised by re-ligious hate, all doors closed against him, ligious hate, all doors closed against him, on July 11 of that year he rode on the Boston common, fastened his steed securely to a limb of the old elm and mounting a table which a carpenter loaned him, standing under the shelter of the grand old tree he sang and prayed and preached. This was the beginning of Methodism in Boston. To-day there was a big gathering of Methodists around the scene of the "apos-tle's" first service. The exercises comprised es by several Methodist clergymen

the reading of a poem, prayers and songs.

WILL DIE OF INSANITY. Archer, the Embezzier, Reported to Very Sick in the Pes. BALTIMORE, July 11 .- A director of the Maryland Penitentiary said to-day that ex-State Treasurer Archer is not only a very sick man, but that his mind is becoming affected, and that he will be in-sane or perhaps dead inside of three months. Archer is serving a term of five years upon a charge of embezzlement, to which for morality as an outgrowth and accompani-ment of Christian education. United States Senator Blair had been announced, but could he pleaded guilty on Monday last.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS

The Patriarchal Circle Adjourn to Meet Next Year at Richmond, Ind. WAUKESHA, WIS., July 11.-Supre Temple of the Patriarchal Circle concluded its labors to-day and adjourned to meet a year hence at Richmond, Ind. The following officers were elected and installed: officers were elected and installed:
Supreme Counsel, Alexander Donald, of
Minneapolis: Supreme Oracle, C. H. Lovewell,
of Chicago: Supreme Vice Oracle, E. J. Edwards, of Minneapolis: Supreme Marshal, T. J.
Anderson, of Bloomington, Ill: Supreme Secretary, H. Glenu, of Chicago: Supreme Treasurer, J. G. Steincke, of Grand Rapids, Mich.;
Supreme Standard Bearer, A. J. Smith, of
Waukesha, Wis.

Pittsburger to Wed a Mausfield Lady. MANSFIELD VALLEY, PA., July 11.-Card are out announcing the coming marriage of Mr. Joseph Hammil, a young bookkeeper of Pittsburg, son of Patrick Hammil, a local merchant, and Miss Ella B. Newell. The wed-ding will be solemnized at the St. Luke's Church next Thursday by Father P. S. Quilter. HELP FOR THE SOUTH

Greatly Needed in Settling the Much Discussed Race Problem.

LOUISIANA JUDGE'S VIEWS.

Expressed Before the Teachers' Association at St. Paul.

COLORED ORATOR ALSO SPEAKS

Rights for His Race.

on the Same Theme, Making an Rioqueut Plea for

At the meeting of the Teachers' Association at St. Paul, Judge Grundy, of Louisiana, spoke on "The Race Problem." Other addresses of an interesting character were given.

Sr. PAUL, July 11 .- The session to-day of the National Educational Association was marked by several heated debates, and an especially lively time was had over the election of officers for the ensuing year. The ball was started rolling when at the opening of the session Dr. Hewett, of Ohio, arose on a question on privilege to denv a published statement regarding his candi-

dacy for the Presidency.

It had been reported that he would have taken the office if given him and considerable feeling was expressed against the action of the Nomination Committee in choosing for President one whose connection with the association was considered as comparatively recent. After Dr. Hewett's statement, Hon. John Hancock, or Ohio, offered a resolution indorsing compulsory education, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

MORAL TRAINING FAVORED. If the afternoon meetings of the association were somewhat slimly attended there was no falling off at the late session to-night. Prof. J. M. Baker, of Colorado, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. They favor moral training in the public schools; recommend an in-vestigation of the White Cross league literature; indorse the American Humane Society; advocate the teaching of the ethics of politics; approve compulsory education to a limited extent; commend United States Commissioner Morgan's plans for Indian school lands; indorse land grants or colleges; demand the repeal of all import duties on books, and express satisfacn with the wonderful growth of the National Educational Association. A resolution regarding spelling reform

had been handed to the committee, and at their request a special committee was ap-pointed to consider it and report next THE RACE QUESTION.

The race problem was the subject for the

evening and the first address was by Hon. A. A. Gunby, Judge of the Louisiana court, who said: "This race problem concerns not only the South, but the whole country. It affects and interests every section alike. It is a burning home question of more importance to the American people than all other problems. It will not settle itself. It must not be let alone. It demands brave thought

and determined action if we would solve it by a bloodless revolution. The various remedies proposed as a settlement of the race question are refuted.

Amalgamation is impossible, and both races are averse to it. The better class of negroes wish race purity, and do not seek or desire social intermingling or intermarriage with

or intermingling between the races is an enemy to both races."

NO BACE ANTAGONISM. Deportation of the negro was deand barbarous. There is no race antago-nism, no race prejudice in the South. The relations between the races are kind and friendly. The whites are attached to the negroes and like to see them prosper, and the negroes are conscious that they received their language, their religion and their civilization from the whites. There is nothing in the character rules of the Senate so as to provide for a closure of debate at the will of the majority, relations and feelings existing be-tween the races that would prevent their living together in peace and harmony on terms of equal freedom. But the trouble arises from the political jealousy of the negroes and from the fear of the whites that negro rule will be restored

and utterly destroy the new born progress of the South. The suffrage qualification should be adopted by the general Government and the same Government should give the negroes the means of education as an act of simple justice to qualify them for the burdens and responsibilities of full citizenship which the Govern-ment placed on them to subserve its own ends. Public education is the peculiar and grandest distinction of the American nation and it ought to be put into our national

THE SOUTH NEEDS HELP In its proper solution, and she appeals to the North, not as a mendicant, but as a sister. The South respects the chivalry and philanthropy of the North, and she wants your good will and your capital and your people. She wants you to be proud of the battle she is fighting to develop her resources and proud of the say her old soldiers has worked to restore her place after the war. All patriots and true men she cries: "Come over into Macedonia and help us." We of the South gladness, and the further we gaze new stars and new triumphs come out and cluster

around her celestial pathway. President J. C. Price, of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., next delivered addresses on "Education and the Prob-lems." President Price is a negro and an eloquent one. He kept himself closely to his subject, arguing that education was a necessity and right. Negro freedom would never be completed until the negro had beme educated.

THE NEGRO'S RIGHTS. The solution of the problem is the granting to the negro of all the civil rights to which he is entitled as a member of the human family. The race problem is the natural outcome of environment, and a change must be made in the character of that environment. In politics even the negro did not want to be governed by ignorant officers, but all officials must be elected by legal methods. While educating the poor negro the poor whites of the South should not be neglected. The rest of his address was an argument

closing talk, turning over the gavel to the new President, W. R. Garrett, who spoke for a moment and the thirty-fourth annual Convention of the National Educ Association was declared adjourned. They Ought to Take Warning. From the Omaha World-Herald. The campaign in Pennsylvania is growing warmer each day. Governor Pattison seems to

not come. President Canfield made a brief

be the coming man. The situation there should be a warning to Nebraska Republicans—but it will not be. Good Thing He Wasn't Nominated. From the Pottsville Chronicle, Dem. 1 If William A. Wallace has such im; siness in Europe that he is compelled to go

there now, it's a good thing he wasn't nomi Had Been Shot At. From the Atlanta Constitution.]

"Will you pass the hat?" said the preacher, But he came to a sudden stop When the editor said, as his face flushed red; "Mine has a hole in the top!"

to take the step at this time. They are, however, ready to enter the American Federation of Labor, and a resolution will be BAINES.—On Friday, July 11, 1890, at S.P. M., JANE BAINES, mother of R. S. and W. T. Baines, of Leesburg, Pa., aged 82 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.