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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890. THREE CENTS.

FIVE DECADES

Of Prosperous Growth and Activity Celebrated by Allegheny.

A REALLY GREAT DAY

Memorialized in a Befitting Manner By Pittsburg's Northside Sister.

TEN THOUSAND MEN IN LINE

And the Turnout is Enjoyed by Throngs of Interested People All Along the Line.

THE MASS MEETING A MONSTER.

Some Significant Speeches, Touching on the Annexation of Allegheny to Its Larger Neighbor.

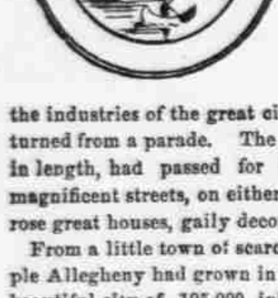
A BLAZE OF INCANDESCENT LIGHTS,

Mingled With the Glare of Hundreds of Pounds of Red Fire, Bursting Rockets and Other Pyrotechnics,

CLOSES A DAY THAT WILL EVER BE REMEMBERED

Allegheny City celebrated her fiftieth anniversary yesterday, and many thousand people took part in the celebration. It was a success all through. In the morning 10,000 citizens paraded, and there was also an industrial display. Ringing speeches were made at a mass meeting in the afternoon. A concert of two bands with a chorus of 500 voices was given in the evening. Thousands of incandescent lights and hundreds of pounds of red fire made the illumination which closed the day.

It was a sea of faces. Chairman Neeb was addressing the multitude. Over 30,000 people thronged the streets and covered the parks. All morning trains had been unloading strangers. The officials, the societies and the industries of the great city had just returned from a parade. The column, miles in length, had passed for hours through magnificent streets, on either side of which rose great houses, gaily decorated.



From a little town of scarcely 10,000 people Allegheny had grown in 50 years to a beautiful city of 105,000 inhabitants. She was happy. She was jubilant over her growth, and enthusiastic for the future. Allegheny was celebrating her golden jubilee of existence as a corporate city.

Opening of the Performance.

At 10 o'clock the thunder of heavy guns announced the opening of Allegheny's Semi-Centennial, although the crowds, the enthusiasm and the bright decorations had heralded it hours before. Now all this was past. The parade was over and thousands of people had pressed about the music stand in the parks to hear the orators of the day.

Facing the southwest was the speakers' table. Behind it sat Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny; Mayor Gourley, of Pittsburg; President James Hunter, Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, George Elphinstone, Colonel W. D. Moore, Judge Kirkpatrick and A. B. Hay. To the left were the Vice Presidents and the members of Select Council and on the right were massed the members of the Semi-Centennial Committee and the Common Councilmen. Back of them was the Grand Army Band.

A Very Impressive Scene.

Mr. Neeb announced that the Rev. T. J. Leak, of the North Avenue M. E. Church, would open the exercises with prayer. When the minister arose a death-like stillness spread over the vast assemblage, and as he supplicated God's blessing, the scene was an impressive one. It was like the picture of some vast cathedral. Above was the blue sky, flecked here and there with passing clouds. As the clear tones rang out, the shrubbery in swinging in the breeze formed the censers from whose bright-hued flowers was wafted out the incense.

Away to the front was Monument Hill and to the right were the residences of the great manufacturers, whose industries bind together the interests of the two cities, though one charter does not cover both. On the left rose St. Peter's Cathedral, and almost beside it the High School. Beyond this were clusters of church steeples and the tower of Carnegie Library in the distance. Behind were the hills, bright with flags flung from patriotic homes, where but a few years before stood forest trees. The green grass of the the parks was the auditorium, while the monuments to Humboldt, Armstrong and the heroes of the rebellion seemed to look down on the multitude like patron saints.

A Requiem and Baptismal Ode.

Then from away down on a little knoll in the parks came floating the music of the Great Western Band. It seemed like a chorus from an unseen choir that sang out a requiem to the past, and then a baptismal song for the future.

Everywhere there was enthusiasm, and each speaker was greeted with rounds of applause. Mayor Wyman spoke of the greatness of his city, and, when Mayor Gourley, of Pittsburg, followed him, he echoed the sentiments of most of the people when he said that, although separate cities, their interests were identical, and the citizens of Pittsburg rejoiced with Allegheny in her success.

In the speeches that followed politics came in for a share of discussion, and rings in both cities were hauled over the coals. George Elphinstone said he did not think Pittsburg was clean enough to marry Allegheny, and then "Glorious Old Tom" Marshall stirred matters still further by saying Allegheny had some spots on her escutcheon.

There was also a gentle little breeze over the way invitations had been treated with silence by distinguished Pennsylvanians, but these little matters did not detract materially from the general success.

The Scene at Night.

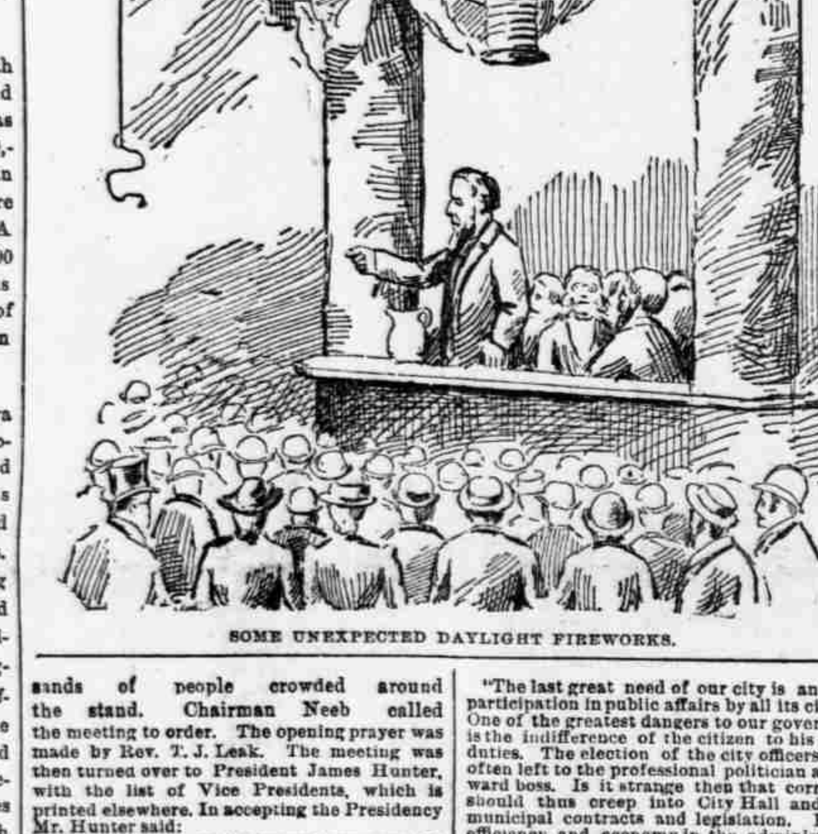
At night the parks were a scene charming as one of Dumas' creations. A chorus of 500 voices gave an excellent programme from a brilliantly lighted stand. The houses, trees, light towers—every place was a blaze of light, mingled with the softer lights of Japanese lanterns. On the stroke of 9 5,000 pounds of redfire were burnt from the electric light towers. The sky was crimson, and Allegheny's semi-centennial ended in a blaze of glory never to be forgotten.

UNEXPECTED ORATORY.

SPEECHES AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL MASS MEETING.

City Attorney Elphinstone Stirs Up a Sensation by Alluding to a Pittsburg Ring—Glorious Old Tom Adds Fuel—Some Addresses for Annexation.

The sky in the afternoon was bright, but a line of dark gray clouds away to the northwest threatened a storm, in spite of the fact that people were sweltering in the sun when the mass meeting of the Allegheny Semi-Centennial opened at 3 o'clock, in the parks. Notwithstanding the heat, thousands of people crowded around the stand. Chairman Neeb called the meeting to order. The opening prayer was made by Rev. T. J. Leak. The meeting was then turned over to President James Hunter, with the list of Vice Presidents, which is printed elsewhere. In accepting the Presidency Mr. Hunter said:



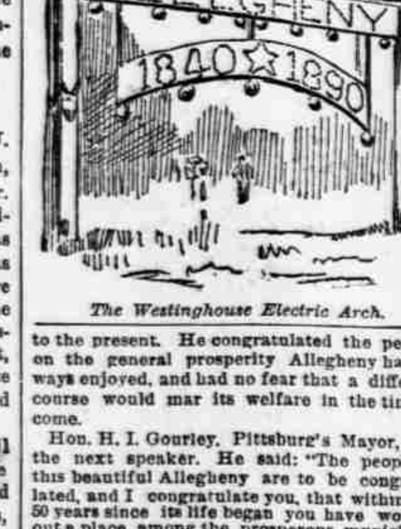
SOME UNEXPECTED DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS.

"Fifty years ago, on the ground now occupied by this beautiful city, the semi-centennial of whose birth we are to-day celebrating, was the home of a few thousand people. The spot on which we now stand, beautified by the loveliness of vegetation and artistic excellencies, was a barren, forbidding common. To-day within our city we have over 100,000 people, rich in manufactures, in a common and general prosperity and happiness. We are a contented people, appreciating the opportunities that have grown with the rapid development of our city. In commercial prosperity, in our government and its administrators, in the manner of our growth and in our city's beauty, we are the equal of any in the country.

"But great as our progress has been in the 50 years of the city's life, still greater things are to come. If we to-day congratulate ourselves that we have lived in an era of success, those who live 50 years hence, when the hundred years of life have been completed, will be amazed with the progress that was made during the last half of the century."

Mayor Wyman's Congratulations.

Mayor Wyman was then introduced, and delivered a brief address of welcome, in which he made a hasty review of the city's development



The Westinghouse Electric Arch.

to the present. He congratulated the people on the general prosperity Allegheny had always enjoyed, and had no fear that a different course would mar its welfare in the time to come.

Hon. H. I. Gourley, Pittsburg's Mayor, was the next speaker. He said: "The people of this beautiful Allegheny are to be congratulated, and I congratulate you, that within the 50 years since its life began you have worked out a place among the prosperous municipalities of the country. There are mighty epochs which control and shape the destinies of the human race. There are epochs in the lives of men, there are epochs in the lives of nations, there are epochs in the lives of cities, and I take it that this day of celebration will be taken as an epoch in the life of this magnificent city.

"What has a citizen of Pittsburg to rejoice in in the prosperity of Allegheny? Your welfare is our welfare. We are as one people. Your interests and our interests are identical. We work together, we live together, and we have grown together. If our city has been pushing forward rapidly in its development, so also has yours."

Some Daylight Fireworks.

Following this came part of the display of red fire, although that part of the programme was scheduled for the evening. It was not the ordinary kind, but came out in City Attorney George Elphinstone's speech, which was as follows:

"The town of Allegheny was born amid the closing scenes of the Revolution. For the purpose of paying the depreciated certificates given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line the General Assembly appropriated a tract of land on the northern shores of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, extending from the western borders of the State to Pine creek, and reserving to the use of the State 3,000 acres opposite Fort Pitt. On this land was laid out the town of Allegheny.

"It was further provided that enough land should be reserved out of the lots of the town for a court house, jail, etc., and in pursuance of these provisions the four central squares on which are now erected City Hall, the Carnegie building, the market house and the hay scales were laid out. The ground now occupied as a park was formerly 100 acres appropriated for a common pasturage. At that time the town was on the frontier of civilization, but westward the star of empire was taking its way. The town became a borough in 1828, and in 1840 the city of Allegheny was incorporated, under the name and style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Allegheny." The number of wards in the city is increased from 4 to 13, and the population has multiplied to more than 100,000 souls, entitling us to become a city of the second class."

Mr. Elphinstone then gave a concise resume of the progress of the city, the growth of the parks, the part its citizens took in the Civil War and continued: "It is proper that on this occasion we should look ahead. The city has immediate needs which must be filled. We need three broad highways, east, north and west. Federal street, as laid out 100 years ago, 80 feet wide, extending from the river to the edge of the Reserve tract, must be opened. California avenue, when opened to the west, will develop a vast stretch of territory. The Butler plank road must be improved so as to afford an outlet to the eastward.

Free Bridges and Roads.

"We want free bridges and the abolition of tollgates within the city limits. We want the present classification of cities abolished, and a system of government provided for all municipalities, with power committed to the city governments to make local laws and manage their own affairs. We want all the diverse and conflicting laws relating to taxation and internal improvements repealed, and a uniform system provided which shall control every city in the State. We want our territory extended north, east and west. We do not want annexation at present. After 50 years of corporate life we have lower taxes, less debt and better credit than Pittsburg. Why should we make a change? Some years ago Allegheny declined annexation by an overwhelming vote. Since the present census has shown us to be entitled to the grade of a second class city, the proposition of annexation has been renewed and found many sincere and able advocates. It may be that the time will soon come when Pittsburg and Allegheny can, with mutual profit, give up their corporate identity and become one city, but in my judgment that time has not yet arrived. Before they can be united, Pittsburg will have to reduce her debt, make more and better public improvements, decrease taxation, and get rid of the set of rotten politicians who are corrupting and controlling her.

"The last great need of our city is an active participation in public affairs by all its citizens. One of the greatest dangers to our government is the indifference of the citizen to his public duties. The election of the city officers is too often left to the professional politician and the ward boss. Is it strange then that corruption should thus creep into City Hall and taint municipal contracts and legislation. Purity, efficiency, and economy in the administration of government can only be had when the masses of the people are vigilant in the exercise of their rights and duties. Let me, on this semi-centennial occasion, urge these thoughts upon you. The future is bright with splendid possibilities. The day is dawning that shall usher in a new era for our beloved country."

A. B. Hay, Esq., followed Mr. Elphinstone in a brief address, in which he rapidly sketched the past of Allegheny, and made a grand prophecy for its future. He spoke of the egotistical pride of man, and said that while it was not the most amiable characteristic, the people of Allegheny might well be pardoned for indulging themselves on an occasion of this kind. Their history is one of which they may be proud. It is a history of a sublime and exalted past, marked with undaunted courage, undaunted energy, wonderful industry and unheard of progress.

Cautioned to Go Slow.

Mr. Hay closed by exhorting the citizens of Allegheny to be careful and prudent in their thoughts of annexation with Pittsburg. He said annexation to Pittsburg would be but a swallowing up of all the good gained in the past 50 years.

Colonel W. D. Moore was greeted with cheers when he stepped on the platform. Although a light shower of rain during his address scattered the crowd, it soon returned. He painted glowing pictures of early days in Allegheny. He recalled school day times, and paid a tribute to the residents of earlier days. In fact, his speech was one of the kind which cannot be reported because there was so much in the manner in which he made his statements. He touched on politics, and in speaking of corporations, said the Pennsylvania Railroad had no right to select a Governor for the State of Pennsylvania.

The next feature of the unwritten programme was more red fire, mingled with skyrockets. This time it was Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who spread color with a full hand. He did not believe, he said, the art of government was to build up collosal fortunes for men. He could take the people into Wall street and point out to them a man whose tread made all the operators in that street tremble, and yet that same man, with all his vast wealth, had never caused two blades of grass to grow. The office of the government is to bring up sturdy men and pure women. The laborer who tills the soil is the noblest man in the country. It is not the art of government to bring up men who build huge buildings, with their names plastered on them in large letters. [Cheers.] Nor monuments to generals; but to honor the men who went out for $13 per month and never expected to see their names on the country's pension roll.

Mr. Marshall here pointed to the soldiers' monument in plain sight on the hill above him, and said that he had made the dedicatory speech when that monument was unveiled. The monument was in honor of the men who died that the country might live.

Some Cities Have Rings.

Mr. Marshall stated that he was sorry that his friend, George Elphinstone, had indulged in some remarks about Pittsburg and its alleged rings. The speaker said that rings were not confined to Pittsburg alone, but could be found in almost every city. During the last 50 years great progress had been made, particularly in street travel. The electric cars are a good thing, only that a man has to be a gymnast in order to keep out of their road. This State had beyond question the greatest and finest railroad in the world, the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it has no right to dictate as to whom shall be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Marshall concluded by advising the people that they should not quarrel with Pittsburg, but they should rather try to live in peace with their sister city.

Hon. Morrison Foster was next introduced and made a short, but happy speech, congratulating the people of Allegheny on the great advancement made during the past 50 years.

The exercises were closed by a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. MacMillan.

The Finest Did Themselves Proud.

The most agreeable surprise of the day to the residents of the town was the fine display made by the police force. The people all along the line of march spoke in the highest terms of

Continued on Sixth Page.

TATE IS REPENTANT.

He is Waiting to be Arrested and Says That He Will Repeat

HIS CONFESSION IN OPEN COURT.

Another Accused Delegate Will Demand the Proof of Guilt.

ONE NEWSPAPER DESERTS M'DOWELL.

Senator Quay to Confer With the Republican Leaders of Philadelphia.

Delegate Tate, who confessed to receiving money for voting for McDowell, says that he will not change his statement when arraigned in court. Shaffer, on the contrary, asserts that his accuser must prove his guilt. A Lawrence county Republican paper has removed McDowell's name from the ticket.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEAVER, July 17.—John R. Tate and Edwin Shaffer were seen to-day with reference to the suits entered against them and Downing at New Castle yesterday by Dr. McKinney, of New Brighton. Downing being at his home on a farm in North Sewickley township, was not available. Tate went to work this morning at the American Axe and Tool Company's works, but after hearing of the suit brought against him, quit work and returned to his home, where he was seen this afternoon.

Outwardly he seemed little disturbed by the news, but said in a thoughtful way that he was expecting to be arrested and taken to New Castle. He said he did not know what he would do in the matter, but that he would make no defense or denial of his first statement, to do which would be but to perjure himself and lay him open to prosecution on an added charge. Mr. Tate is evidently conscientious and careful in the statements he makes in reverting to that portion of his published affidavit in which he claims that he, Downing, Shaffer and Duerr met Wallace in a street in New Castle and negotiated a deal.

NOT SURE ABOUT DUERR.

He said: "I am not sure that he was to get part of the money. If any agreement was made with Duerr it was made by the other two. I made no agreement with him, but talked about it in the room before the nomination. I don't know that he was a party to any such agreement. Downing and Shaffer would be the best ones to see about that. He (Duerr) got no money then that I know of. I can not say positively that I saw Duerr with Wallace there. I do not remember that either Shaffer or Downing said at any time that Duerr had agreed to go into the deal. Downing told me, I think, before we came home that he would see Duerr on Saturday and would give him $300, as I understood him to say, to keep Duerr quiet. I don't remember him saying that Duerr had agreed to take the money. I did not see him after that, and have not seen him since. I took the money because I saw no chance for Townsend's nomination, and thought I might as well have a share."

Shaffer was next seen and proved to be a difficult customer. He is a tall, slender man, with blue eyes, pleasant voice and a determined manner. He said: "There's been a dozen newspaper men after me, but I won't say anything about it. Let them go ahead. If they convict me it will not be by my own admissions. The burden of proof rests upon them. I am not obliged to convict myself. If Dr. McKinney is at the bottom of this let him go ahead. We may be able to show up some of his performances. This thing isn't hustling me much."

PAST POLITICAL HISTORY.

Referring to Duerr, he said: "I did not see Duerr with Wallace." He then branched out into the past political history of the county, and intimated that the suit would lead to a general wash-up of dirty linen. There is some doubt expressed here as to the genuineness of Dr. McKinney's prosecution. Said one gentleman, who is prominently identified with a leading business enterprise: "There won't be anything done, now, you just mark my word. You know as well as I do, that there is but one out of 14 candidates elected fairly. These old politicians that have been used to getting from $4,000 to $5,000 for their votes will smother this."

Dr. McKinney does not talk that way. "I have begun this prosecution, said he, "without malice or political rancor. I thought that the proposed investigation would only lead to a squabble and a new deal that would benefit the Democratic party, and I propose to go to the bottom of this thing and show up the rascality involved. I want also to show those Lawrence county people who have said that Beaver county was guilty of fraud two years ago, that I, at least, am clear of it. I intend to shove the prosecution to the utmost limit and extend it to every man whom the progress of the trial may prove to have had a hand in it, even if the developments should reach Quay himself."

He added that the County Committee could and should aid him in the prosecution of the suit, and especially in assuming a share of the expense of its conduct, which will be heavy.

THE FEELING IN LAWRENCE.

A dispatch from New Castle says: There is a good deal of whispering, sometimes out loud, that it might be possible to show that money, and plenty of it, was used to secure the election of some of the delegates to the late State Convention who voted for the successful candidates, and in case it is, and McDowell is compelled to withdraw because money was used to secure his nomination, it is asked would Quay agree to have Delamater withdraw and call a new State Convention?

The *Daily News* to-night took Major McDowell's name from the head of its column, and refuses to recognize Mr. McDowell as the Congressional nominee of this district. The action of the *News* has caused some excitement. The *Daily Courant*, the oldest Republican paper in Western Pennsylvania, will support Major McDowell until it finds out that he actually paid the money or authorized it to be paid.

TO CONFER WITH QUAY.

The Silent Senator Will Meet the Philadelphia Republican Leaders.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Senator Quay will be here to-morrow. He has been expected here for some days past, but legislation at Washington has been the cause of his inability to come. During his stay he will make the Continental Hotel his headquarters, where he will meet and consult with the local leaders of the Republican organization. Neither Senator Delamater, the Republican candidate for Governor, nor Chairman Andrews will be here to meet the National Chairman. Chairman Porter, of the Republican City Committee, and Collector of Internal Revenue David Martin, will have a conference with Senator Quay regarding the outlook for the State ticket in this city.

Another question that will be touched upon will be that of local candidates for the fall election. Both Porter and Martin favor naming the best possible ticket, and all personal feeling in favor of individuals is to be set aside in order that a local ticket may be named which will bring out the largest Republican vote. The ward leaders throughout the city will also have an opportunity to converse with the National Chairman. The appointments to be made to places in the Federal departments from the several wards have been made solely upon the recommendation of the ward leaders in accordance with the wishes of Chairman Porter and Collector Martin, both of whom have argued that by so doing party harmony and a better organization can be secured. In consequence, the ward leaders are now ready for work.

NO CONVENTION NECESSARY

To Nominate McKinley for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio District.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MASSILLON, O., July 17.—A conference of the Republican County Congressional committees of the Sixteenth district was held at Cleveland yesterday, and it was decided to dispense with the formality of a nominating convention. In its stead there will be held in this city some time in August a "mass convention" of the four counties composing the district for the purpose of nominating McKinley by acclamation.

Democratic Deadlock in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—The Democratic State Convention took 10 ballots to-day without effecting a nomination. Baxter gained slightly during the day, and at the end had something like 60 more votes than when he began.

AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

Maryland Republicans Are Not Exactly in Love With President Harrison.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Mr. Harrison may count upon Maryland's eight votes for some other candidate at the next National Republican Convention. The State Central Committee, by a very decisive vote, so determined to-day. It was plainly understood before the meeting which had been called for the purpose, fixing the dates for holding the Congressional conventions, that this was to be a fight to the death between the administration and the anti-administration men.

Chairman Conklin resigned and ex-State Senator Thomas L. Hodson, of Somerset, who has no love for Harrison or Wanamaker, was made Chairman of the committee. This places the State organization in the hands of the anti-administration people.

A DANCE OF DEATH.

DETAILS OF THE REVOLUTION IN SAN SALVADOR.

President Menendez Shot During the Progress of a State Ball—An Insurgent General Declares Himself the Chief Executive—Affairs Are Now Quiet.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A letter has been received in this city which gives the following facts in regard to the change of Presidents in San Salvador and the death of President Menendez. The letter is dated Guatemala City, June 26, and says:

On June 22 the President of the Salvador was to give a review of the troops stationed at the capital and to give a ball at the Palace in the evening in honor of the fifth anniversary of his entering the capital under the banner of the Liberal party. Everything passed off quietly during the day, but in the evening when the President was dancing at the Palace the building was surrounded by troops and an attack made upon it. The President rushed to his private room and seizing his sword and pistol ran to the main entrance to the palace and fired into the crowd of soldiers in front. He then stepped back and immediately fell dead into the arms of the attendants. The report was given out that he had died from a stroke of apoplexy brought on by excitement, but this assertion is denied and it is stated that he was shot through the heart by one of the soldiers.

General Eyeta then seized the palace and issued a proclamation declaring himself President, but not mentioning his party. In the attack upon the palace 11 men were killed, among whom was General Marcial, son-in-law of President Menendez. The latest news from there is that everything is quiet. General Eyeta, the new President, was raised by Menendez from the post of a petty officer to the Governorship of Santa Anna. Several days before the rising Eyeta came up to the capital with 1,500 soldiers, pretending that he desired to join in the festivities. In making his arrangements for the overthrow of the government he gave orders that Menendez should not be harmed, but it turned out that his orders were not obeyed.

The situation of the Central American States at present is peculiar. The convention for the union of the states has been signed by Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala, while a favorable report has been received from the Senate of Costa Rica in regard to signing it. The convention will also be presented to Nicaragua next year, it being too late this year, as the Senate had already met. Eyeta has sent word that he will agree to every policy except that upon the union of the States. This as it stands is almost an open declaration of war, and it remains to be seen whether Guatemala and Honduras will endeavor to make San Salvador live up to the agreement.

WIVES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

The Career of a Practical Mormon Closed on the Pacific Coast.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, July 17.—British Columbia papers received here to-day say that Alex Vashon, a French Canadian, was arrested on the steamer Olympian, at Seattle, on Sunday and locked up in a cell, charged with bigamy. Vashon, from his own confession, has wives in almost all portions of the country. He was arrested on a complaint filed by George Chisholm, whose daughter Lizzie he married in Minneapolis three years ago and afterward deserted. The story of Vashon's adventures, which are likely to cast him in Walla Walla prison for a term of years, are extremely interesting.

Vashon was born in the city of Quebec and is 30 years old. When 22 he emigrated to the United States. In 1884 he met Miss Lizzie Stock at Wahpeton, Dak., and after a brief courtship married her. After a year of married life the couple parted at Helena, Mont. He claims to have secured a divorce, but his testimony on that point is generally disbelieved. From Helena Vashon went to Minneapolis, where he married Lizzie Chisholm. A little over a year ago Vashon left her. At Penington, Dak., he made love to two girls, Ella Fuel and Jennie Vanhorn. He became engaged to both, and taking Miss Vanhorn to Minneapolis he married her. Deserting her he went to Butte, where he met Miss Clara Carroll and married her. Vashon lived with wife No. 4 two weeks. After deserting No. 4 Vashon went to Tacoma.

STATISTICS WILL BE SLOW.

The Work of Tabulating the Manufacturing Data to Take Some Months.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Frank R. Williams, who is in charge of the Division of Manufactures in the Census Office, says that it will be three or four months yet before anything like a tabulated statement of the results of the census in his division can possibly be given to the public.

"I am fully aware," said he, "that the chief value of statistics of this kind is in their early publication and we are, in this office, straining every nerve to get things in such shape that figures may be given to the press as soon as possible. Returns are now coming in from the country districts, and these returns include all branches of the census population, social and vital statistics, manufacturers, etc., and they have to be assorted and distributed among the different divisions where they belong. This takes time. We cannot begin tabulating until we have the returns from the large cities and business places where special agents have not been appointed. In preparing the work in this division we shall endeavor to keep abreast of the whole country. We cannot very well make a special return for some small place and then resume our general tabulation. That would delay matters too much. But you may rely upon it that just as soon as there is anything of value to report from this office, it will be given out at once."

NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE

To Hold a Foreign Bond Dealer as a Lottery Agent.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, July 17.—Emil Kuhner, representing the banking house of E. H. Horner, Wall street, New York, had a hearing in municipal court to-day, charged with promulgating a lottery business. He had sold to Charles Smalley and William Eckard, Columbus citizens, foreign bonds in denominations of $100, for which they were to pay $5 installments. Kuhner furnished a receipt and lithograph certificate. Mr. Miller, superintendent of the bank, appeared.

John Reinbard, a local banker, was examined as an expert on foreign bonds, and his testimony was not favorable to the bonds, although he could not say they were not of value. Kuhner was discharged.

DEVELOPED INTO HYDROPHOBIA.

A German Thought to be Insane Proves to Have a Bad Attack of Rabies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LIMA, July 17.—Louis Kern, a German, who came here from Cincinnati about five days ago, was arrested to-day and taken before Probate Judge on charge of lunacy, but he became so violent that it was necessary to lock him up.

He is suffering with hydrophobia, as he barks like a dog and tries to bite the iron bars of his cell. He has no friends here, but has a brother at some point in Kentucky and another in the West.

St. Louis Waiters Still Out.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The number of the strikers was increased to-day by 80 men. One hundred and fifty waiters are now out. The restaurant owners were asked to pledge themselves to employ none but union men, and to pay $10 per week for seven days work, and $9 for six days work, ten hours to constitute a day. They refused, and the men went out.

WIND'S FATAL WORK.

Pennsylvania Visited by a Cyclonic Storm, Resulting in

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Great Damage to Property in the Eastern Portion of the State.

LIGHTNING'S MANY PECULIAR PRANKS

Boats Capsized, Churches Unroofed, Factories Blown Down, Crops Ruined.

Pennsylvania is not exempt from the visitation of the cyclone, and reports of yesterday's storm throughout the State are to the effect that the damage to property will be great. Loss of life is fortunately not as large as first reported.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., July 17.—One of the most destructive storms that has visited this section in years passed across the Lehigh Valley from the northwesterly direction at 4 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by rain and hail, and lasted one hour, in which time several lives were lost, many injured and a great amount of property destroyed. The storm was in the nature of a cyclone, and rain fell in sheets. Reports from all surrounding country tell of great destruction. At Hellertown the large new agricultural works were struck by lightning and demolished. John Freeman was killed by falling timbers and five other workmen badly hurt, three fatally.

Along the North Pennsylvania road telegraph lines were demolished and trees three feet in circumference broken like reeds and thrown across tracks, delaying traffic. Stacks of hay and grain were caught up and carried along, and in one field in the Saucon Valley two horses were hurled under a mass and suffocated.

MANY HOUSES WERE UNROOFED.

At West Bethlehem a large and new school-house was struck and demolished. Between here and Allentown the storm cut a great swath a quarter of a mile wide through the mountain, snapping off the thickest trees and carrying them along.

Two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad encountered the storm between Bethlehem and Allentown, and both narrowly escaped being wrecked. One of the trains struck a telegraph pole and the headlight and smoke stack of the engine were crushed. Both trains had to feel their way along, frequently stopping to allow telegraph poles and trees to be removed from the track.

At Trenton, N. Y., a terrific storm burst upon the city at 5:20 P. M. Huge red brown clouds darkened the sky. They came up suddenly in in the western heavens and wind swept over the town with cyclonic effect. Simultaneously rain fell in torrents, being followed closely by a shower of hail stones that rattled down upon the roofs and windows for fully ten minutes. Thunder and lightning of the sharpest kind accompanied the storm, and in every part of the city damage was done to buildings and trees.

FLED FOR SAFETY AND WERE KILLED.

While the storm was at its height two men were killed by lightning. They were Michael Corcoran and Louis Schlegel, iron workers, employed in Cooper & Hewitt's mill. They had been rowing on the Delaware, and fearing that their boat would be capsized pulled to a spot on the Pennsylvania side of the stream known as Fairview Point. There they took shelter under a tall maple tree. The lightning was continuous and vivid and a bolt struck them. The death of both men was instantaneous, and Schlegel's face was turned black. The roofs of over 20 houses in the upper part of the city were blown off, and fully 300 trees were blown down. The lightning knocked a great pane of glass, French plate, out of the main corridor door at the State House and killed a valuable pointer dog on State street.

Among the fantastic tricks played by the wind was one which brought grief to the heart of Thomas Trapp, a State street jeweler. The gust swept through that thoroughfare and picked up two of his show cases containing silverware and fancy goods, smashed the cases and scattered the goods in every direction. A castor and an ice pitcher were found in a corn field three miles out of town, and over a dozen pieces of silver were still missing.

SEVERAL VESSELS CAPSIZED.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The storm here was in the nature of a tornado, and reached its greatest violence at 7 o'clock in the northeastern district of the city. The storm came accompanied by hail. Five vessels were capsized off the Allegheny avenue wharf in Richmond. They were the schooners Nellie and Mattie, of Trenton, and the yachts Richmond and Gallagher, Belle Smith and Thomas Pratt. The yacht Russel, with four men on board, is still missing, but it is hoped she is safe. Twenty people were rescued from the water by most heroic efforts by the people along the wharves.

The rescuers were greatly hampered by the loss of over 50 rowboats which were torn from their moorings and swept into the river by the terrific force of the wind. This proved providential, however, as many persons in the water clung to the boats for hours until rescued. Over in Camden a small boat containing five men capsized by wind, and Edward Barford was drowned. The others were rescued with much difficulty.

UNROOFED A CHURCH IN ERIE COUNTY

The Frightened People Fly to the Cyclone Cellars.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, July 17.—A tornado passed over a strip of Erie county about a quarter of a mile in width this afternoon. The tail of the storm cloud caught the Presbyterian Church in Girard and unroofed it. A score of houses and barns were also unroofed in the borough.

The people fled to their cellars in terror, and the shade trees were torn out by the roots. No other town lay in the track of the storm, and no loss of life is reported, but a great amount of damage is reported as occurring among the farmers of the vicinity.

OF SHORT DURATION.

A Cyclone Which Only Lasted 24 Minutes in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—There has been several severe but brief storms here in the past few days. At noon to-day several chimneys and a number of signs were blown down by a cyclonic wind, which lasted only 24 minutes. Yesterday Thomas Birden, Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Brichette, living in the same neighborhood, were all rendered unconscious by the same thunderbolt.

About the same time in another part of the city Mrs. William Burns was knocked senseless by a current of electricity, which played about her sewing machine.

HAILSTONES OF GIGANTIC SIZE

Fell at Ashland Causing Great Damage to Crops.

ASHLAND, PA., July 17.—This town was visited this evening by a rain and hail storm, the like of which has never been seen here before. Hailstones the size of hen's egg fell and broke every window on the north side of every building in town.

Houses were unroofed and fruit crops in the farming villages entirely destroyed. The loss in this vicinity will exceed $30,000.

ACCOMPANIED BY THUNDER AND HAIL

Fire Adds to the Horror of the Occasion at Lansdale.

LANSDALE, PA., July 17.—About 7:30 this evening a terrific thunder and hail storm passed over this borough, flooding the streets to an impassable condition. Lightning struck the barn of John Clemmer, and the flames entirely destroyed it. Several other fires are in sight in various directions. Passengers on trains from Bethlehem say they observed four fires between that place and Lansdale.

Cellars Flooded at Altoona.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALTOONA, July 17.—A heavy thunder and rain storm visited Altoona about 7 o'clock. The rain came down in torrents, and the streets and avenues presented the appearance of small lakes. Cellars are filled in many parts of the town. A house was struck by lightning at Galitzin, and burned to the ground.

STRUCK A STEAMBOAT.

Panic Caused on the Steamer Columbia by the Cyclone.

BRISTOL, PA., July 17.—The large steamer Columbia, plying between Philadelphia and this place, was struck by the storm on the Delaware at 6:30 this evening. All her awnings were carried away, and most of the fancy colored glass in her windows was demolished. The passengers were terrified, but were pacified by the captain with much difficulty.

Lightning struck a barn a few miles from here and destroyed it. Coroner Brennan was summoned to Morrisville, two men being killed by lightning there.

THEIR YACHT OVERTURNED.

Fortunate Escape of a Party at Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—To-night's storm was very severe in this locality. A small yacht containing five men and a boy was overturned in the Delaware river, off Cramer Hill wharf, in the northern part of this county. The occupants, with one exception, managed to cling to the bottom of the craft until it was blown into shallow water. Edward Barford, of Philadelphia, was drowned.

The Terra Cotta Works at Pea Shore, above Camden, were struck by lightning and badly damaged.

THREE DEATHS AT MONROEVILLE.

Lightning's Peculiar Freaks at the Home of Otto Goldner.

NORWALK, July 17.—A violent wind and rain storm struck Monroeville doing terrible damage. Lightning struck Otto Goldner's house, killing three sons—Freddie, Willie and Otto—who were sitting on a lounge. The electricity came down the chimney. Otto was badly burned about the face and body, but the other two were not much disfigured. Kate Smith, a neighbor, in the house at the time, was badly burned about the arms; Josephine, a sister of the Goldner boys, was present but not injured.

KILLED RUNNING FROM THE STORM.

Freight Train Wrecked by the Winds in Illinois.

PEORIA, ILL., July 17.—A small cyclone visited the country just across the river from this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, wrecking a freight train, tearing down trees and small buildings.

One man named Emerson, of Auburn, N. Y., was struck by lightning while running from the cyclone and was instantly killed. Much damage was done to crops, fences and timber.

AN INNOCENT BIGAMIST.

Death of a Clergyman Who Had Quite an Interesting History.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, July 17.—The Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, of Boston, died suddenly at Bar Harbor on Thursday. He was for many years pastor of the famous old Hollis Street Church until its union with the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's society in 1887. His poetic temperament was marked both in his speech and his writings. From his pen about three years ago came a love story of mediæval days and a poem in book form entitled "Liber Amoris," that attracted considerable attention, while his "Trio for Twelfth Night," published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and his other shorter poetic works have been equally well received. There was one strange chapter in Mr. Carpenter's life which made a great sensation in Boston when it came out two years ago, and which was largely instrumental in hastening the dissolution of the church of which he was pastor.

About the year 1870 Mr. Carpenter married a lady who was far from being a congenial companion. He was then an Episcopal clergyman in Liverpool and he and his wife, some time in 1874, came to America. Their life here was also unhappy, and after something more than a year she returned to England and they never again met. A few years later he married again without seeking a divorce and subsequently, when charged with bigamy, he pleaded ignorance of the law. The church officials, who knew the secret, were convinced that Mr. Carpenter was innocent of intentional crime, and that he had acted in good faith in marrying the second wife. It was decided that the only thing to do was to right the wrong, as far as it could be righted, by obtaining a divorce in England, and then legally marrying his present wife from whom, until this should be done, he must live apart. All this was done.

CUT IN TWO BY THE CITY OF DETROIT.

Serious Accident Near Detroit, Causing Loss of Life.

DETROIT, July 17.—This evening at 6:30 as the steamer City of Detroit, with three excursion parties, was just within the city limits her steam steering apparatus gave out in some unaccountable manner and she sheered about and ran into the steam barge Kesota, owned in Cleveland, cutting her completely in two amidships. The Kesota's cargo was iron ore and it slid into the river, holding the severed parts under water, leaving the bow and stern above water, with the City of Detroit directly over her. Captain Fick and a crew of 17 were rescued by row boats and yachts that were in the vicinity of the accident at the time. The mother, an aged lady, name unknown, of the steward was drowned, and the Captain's wife was saved by a seaman diving after her as she was sinking.

Judge Nichols, of Batavia, Ohio, an excursionist on the City, was quite severely injured by the breaking of some shrouds, his son and three or four other passengers were slightly hurt, all of whom, except the Judge, are able to continue their trip up the lakes. The passengers were removed by two steamers sent down from this city. This, however, was merely precautionary, as she followed them into her dock. Her damage to hull is placed at $20,000, and she will be on the dry docks for three weeks. The Kesota was valued at $120,000, and is a total wreck. Value of the cargo not known at present.

A PLEASURE YACHT WRECKED.

Five Persons Drowned, Four of Them From Bradford, Pa.

UTICA, N. Y., July 17.—The steamer St. Lawrence collided with the pleasure yacht Catherine in the St. Lawrence river, near Alexandria Bay, to-night. Of a party of twelve on the yacht, five were drowned. They were: Edward Pemberton, Mrs. Edward Pemberton, Mrs. W. D. Hart, Miss Margaret Henry, and Engineer John Senescall.

They were all from Bradford, Pa., except Senescall, and are people well known in social circles there.

Victor Oxley, of Bradford, was injured about the leg. The bodies of the drowned have not yet been recovered. The yacht sank five minutes after the collision. Robert H. Geer, of Syracuse, saved the lives of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Berry, of Bradford, as they were being drawn under the steamer.

SEIZED THE ENGLISH BOATS.

French Fishing Vessels Turning the Tables on Newfoundlanders.

HALIFAX, N. F., July 17.—A cable dispatch from St. Pierre, Miquelon, says the schooner Mary, from Fortune Bay, N. F., with 700 quintals of codfish, was seized there yesterday for selling cod roes. The value of the vessel and cargo is $5,000.

No further particulars are given, but it looks as if the French, having a surplus of bait, have turned the tables on Newfoundland by seizing and confiscating the friendly Newfoundland vessels that were trying to smuggle bait to them.

SETTLING THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Denial That President Harrison Had Issued an Ultimatum.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gourley, a Liberal, asked whether there was any truth in a cable dispatch stating that President Harrison, replying to Lord Salisbury, had declared the intention of the United States Government to deal summarily with British sealers in the Behring Sea.

Sir John Gorst, in the absence of Under Foreign Secretary Fergusson, replied that the Government had not received any report that such a statement had been made by President Harrison. He said that the negotiations on the Behring Sea question continued.

Mr. W. H. Smith intimated that the negotiations with France regarding Zanzibar proceeded in a perfectly friendly spirit on both sides.

LUMBER IN FLAMES.

Blazing Factories in Allegheny on Killbuck and Craig Streets.

A MIDNIGHT FIGHT WITH FIRE.

Over $40,000 Loss, and Only Partly Covered by Insurance.

A SQUARE OF BUILDINGS CONSUMED.

Rocket Sticks Falling From Monument Hill Thought to be the Cause.

A square of lumber yards and frame buildings on the river front were destroyed by fire last night in Allegheny. Over $40,000 loss, partly covered by insurance. Falling rocket sticks supposed to have caused the fire.

Switchmen working around the Pittsburg and Western Railroad shops, Allegheny, last night suddenly saw flames flashing from a pile of boards in the lumber yard of Frank J. Kress' planing mill and box factory, corner of Craig and Killbuck streets, about 10 o'clock. An alarm was immediately turned in from Box 74, at the corner of Craig and Robinson streets, but the whole factory was in flames when the engines arrived shortly after. The fire began to spread; a breeze blew up the river; the leaping flames ignited Euwer and Carslake's lumber yard, across narrow Craig street, and the burning lumber was soon going rapidly.

Flying sparks fell into adjoining yards. In a moment the lumber piles of W. B. Enos & Co., corner of Killbuck and Craig streets, were a sheet of flames. The works of the National Lime and Cement Co., situated on the river side of the box factory, were attacked, and about 11 o'clock were burned to the ground.

SOON A PILE OF ASHES.

The box factory was entirely consumed. Half of the lumber in the two yards named above was destroyed. The fire was still beyond control, and continued to spread. Frame buildings occupy the river front for several squares, and these were in imminent danger of catching fire. They are promiscuously jumbled together, and one, the Pittsburg and Western roundhouse, fell a prey to the devouring flames. Eight locomotives housed there for the night were quickly hauled out. Great excitement arose among the residents of the several rows of frame tenements along the river side of Killbuck street when the fire steadily grew, but the prompt action of the firemen in keeping the blaze centered on the lumber saved the adjoining houses from destruction.

The origin of the fire is not positively known. C. L. Willey, father of Willey Bros., whose yard was nearest the Sixth street bridge, was seen, and when asked what he thought was the cause of the fire he said: "I was sitting in front of my residence on Lacock street when I noticed the sticks from skyrockets, which were being set off from Monument Hill, fall in the lumber yard. It was fully 20 minutes afterward when the fire broke out. I cannot say positively that this was the cause, as a gang of men and boys have been loafing about the lumber yards for some time, and at the request of my son some of them were arrested for it.

THINK IT WAS THE ROCKETS.

"I don't suppose they were about the lumber yard at the time, as the fireworks display would likely draw them away. I don't see anything else which the fire could be attributed to. Some say the fire started in the engine room of Kress' mill, but when I discovered it it was blazing in the Euwer yard, and as the wind was blowing in the direction of the bridge, it soon enveloped the surrounding property. I would estimate there was 1,000,000 feet of lumber in the place, and one half of it is a complete loss." Mr. Willey thought that it would take $50,000 to cover the loss. He said that Kress & Co. carried insurance on their property, as also did Euwer and Davidson, but he was not positive whether his sons carried insurance on their property or not. He at one time owned the yard himself, but sold it seven years ago to his two sons.

A gentleman who lives near by, on Kilbuck street, said that when he first reached the fire the flames were eating at the first story of the box factory on the Craig street side. The fire evidently started on the end of the building, and was not caused by fire from the boilers, as they are located in a separate brick building some distance from the other end of the structure. On this account no watchman was employed. The lumber in the big building was very dry, and burned like tinder. In less than five minutes the whole of the factory was in flames.

The rapidity with which the fire burned, and the height to which the flames leaped, caused the people in the park to think it was a special natural gas exhibit, and thousands of people rushed from the parks and crowded through the narrow tunnel under the Ft. Wayne Railroad tracks leading into Craig street. The fact that the Great Western Band had just ceased playing, and the last of the Semi-Centennial fireworks had faintly glimmered away, added strength to the idea that the fire was a natural gas exhibit, and greatly increased the crowd in the narrow streets. The police had great difficulty in controlling the throng.

FELL WITH A CRASH.

About 10:35 o'clock the first story of the box factory had burned away and the roof fell in with a crash. A piece of heavy scantling struck a fireman named Brown, knocking him down and cutting a large gash in his face. He was taken to a near-by drugstore, where the wound was dressed. A short time later the nozzle broke loose from a group of firemen and leaped about on the ground like a writhing serpent. Three of the firemen were knocked down by the great force of the water, but were not seriously hurt. The nozzle was soon captured again and turned on the flames. The heat was so intense that the firemen were driven back by the scorching flames, and fears were entertained that the boilers of the box factory would explode.

Kress' loss will be over $24,000, on which there is about $10,000 insurance. The loss to Ewer & Carslake, said to be uninsured, and to W. B. Enos & Co.'s lumber yards will not be less than $10,000. Enos & Co. carried $5,500 insurance. The loss to the National Lime and Cement Company is $8,000, on which there is about two-thirds insurance.

AT LAST UNDER CONTROL.

At 12 o'clock the fire, which had been burning with terrible fierceness, was brought under control. The entire Allegheny department was called into service, and the work done by the department was first-class. Chief Jones so placed the different streams that the fire was entirely confined to the large lumber yards.

J. M. Hastings had several large piles of lumber, valued at $1,000, burned. No insurance. Willey Bros. also had several piles of lumber destroyed. $1,000 loss and uninsured. The loss to the National Cement company, owned by Prentice & Hackett, was given as $2,000, on which there was not a cent of insurance. Several cars filled with lime, owned by the P. & W. railroad, were destroyed on a side track.

Among the earliest arrivals at the conflagration were Superintendent of Police O'Mara and Inspector McKelvy, of the Pittsburg force. The presence of these officers caused a rumor to spread that the Pittsburg engines had been called over and were at work. This, however, was not true.

Patrick Conway, a member of the Columbia company, was badly burned in the face.

BINGHAM'S BAD RECORD.

The Baltimore Eloper Arraigned in a Chicago Police Court.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Harry C. Bingham, the young man of Baltimore who recently eloped from that city with Katie Spilman, was arraigned in a police court this morning for failing to pay his board bill. The girl had, however, in the meantime paid it and there was no prosecution, so the case was dismissed. Then he was brought up charged with the abduction of Katie, but it appeared that she had come willingly, and that charge also was dismissed.

The publication of the story of the elopement yesterday caused the police to be informed of another escapade of Bingham. They were informed by John J. Nugent, of this city, that Bingham had made the acquaintance of his sister Rose, who, while in a convent in Baltimore, made Bingham's acquaintance, and as a result of it came away minus her good name and $1,800 in cash.