# THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

BRIGHT DREAMS FADED.

He longed to pit his strength against the

world, and he joined a circus to win tortune

and glory. Yesterday he applied at the De-

partment of Charities for assistance to reach

Under a matted mass of hair and thick

intoxicated that the ladder was unsteady and the girl fell. One of her arms and both

legs were broken. Several of her ribs were fractured, and her back was injured.

That broke up the show, and the same day it was disbanded. A few days later he was taken with malarial fever, which kept him in a hospital for two weeks. When he

recovered from his attack of malarial fever he was given a ticket by the Poor Board authorities of Nashville to Louisville, Ky., and when he arrived there he managed to

secure a ticket to Cincinnati and then one

to Pittsburg, arriving here yesterday. After questioning the boy closely, and being satisfied that he was telling a straightforward story, Chief Elliot gave him an order for a ticket to Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Pallaced.

NO CIGARETTE SMOKING.

A New Prohibitive Sign Swells the Hack-

neyed List in New York.

Placards bearing the words, "Cigarette

smoking is forbidden in this office," have

become quite common in the banking and

brokerage houses downtown, says the New

against the cigarette is said to have been

started by Mr. S. Pierpont Morgan,

whose hatred of "paper cigars" is intense. As the story goes, Mr.

Morgan stepped into a bank in Wall

street one morning to talk about some se-curities that his firm had been asked to

handle. As he stood talking with the affable cashier the thin smoke and fumes from a

ness where they smoke cigarettes."

The great financier then walked out of the

bank, and it required a good deal of tact and persuasion on the part of the bank offi-

eers subsequently to get him to renew nego-tiations. Very soon afterward a notice that

cigarette smoking was forbidden was put up

in that bank, and so popular has the placard

become among employers that vendors find it worth their while to go about peddling

PREPARING SALTED ALMONDS.

Craze of Late.

Recipe for the Dainty Dish That is All the

Salted almonds are now a favorite dish at

eceptions, teas, luncheons and even dinners

and their popularity is increasing all the

time. They are expensive when bought at the confectioners', but here is a simple

ecipe for preparing them at home: First,

carefully crack the nuts so that the kernels

can be extracted whole, then blanch the

almonds by placing them in scalding water,

which causes the brown covering of the nut

Have ready a pan of fine salt and when the

nuts are all blanched place the warm, wet kernels into the salt. Then set the pan away until next morning in order to give

them time for the salt to soak a little in the

Next day remove the kernels from the

salt and place them in a clean pan. The salt which still clings to them will drop off;

do not try to remove it. Place the pan of

nuts in the oven to brown, and stand by

them, as they require constant attention. Stir often and bake quickly to a light

brown. When done pour them into a cold

refuge in the Home for the Destitute.

FEMALE THIEF NARBED

A Woman Supposed to be Chicago's Mother

have under arrest Bridget Kennedy, who, if

their report is correct, is the Mother Mandel-

There were bolts of cloth ranging in style

from cheap calico to costly plush; lap robes without number, jewelry of all descriptions, and several trunks of dress goods. Much of

this property has since been identified as

NOT IN THE TRUST.

The Chicago Gas and Coke Company Takes

CHICAGO, November 28,-Chicago Gas

Trust stock fluctuated several points to-day,

and it was stated in explanation of the move

that the West Side company, otherwise

known as the Chicago Gaslight and Coke

Company, had withdrawn from the trust and had refused to forward its dividends to

the East for distribution.

When questioned about the matter to-

day, President Billings said: "As a matter of fact, the Gaslight and Coke Company

and is not now, a member either of the Gas

Trust or of the Chicago Gas Company, the

never belonged to the trust; it was neve

I Latest Social Fad.

It is growing more fashionable than ever

for society people to form "brewery parties,"

not for the purpose of testing the malt pro-

duction as it would seem, but to make ex-

cursions to the far away brewery and examine the mysteries of the building where great fortunes are made despite the

legalized name for the trust.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Independent Action.

Mandelbaum Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, November 28 .- The

request was granted.

baum of Chicago.

loosen, when it can readily

them at 10 and 15 cents eac

York Times. This prohibitory crusade

vania Railroad.

away serenely.

tiations.

and when he arrived there he managed

his home in Philadelphia.

# DANGER THERE, TOO.

The Reds of Indian Territory Have Discovered a Messiah Who Will

REMOVE ALL THE WHITES.

The Troops Have Been Hurried North, and There Are Fears of an

OUTBREAK OF THE WILD TRIBES.

A Prophet Who Visited the Impostor Returns With Great Yarns.

THE PRONTIER NEARLY DEPENSELESS

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.; FORT SILL, IND. T., November 28 .- For several weeks the entire attention of the military officials and a large majority of the people of this country has been drawn to the Northwest, where the Indians on the various Dakota reservations are engaged in observing religious rites which it is feared will end in bloodshed and war.

In the suddenness and excitement of the situation all seem to have forgotten that there are many more Indians in the Southwest than in the Northwest, and that many of the tribes hereabouts are fierce and warlike, and both able and liable to do great damage at any time. So far has this been forgotten that the soldiers at many of the Southern forts have been ordered North, leaving many sections here with almost no

WHERE THE REDS ARE PLENTIPUL. There are in Indian Territory alone upward of 70,000 Indians besides the many small but fierce tribes in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. While a large part of the Indians in Indian Territory are to a certain extent civilized, and in no way dangerous, there are in the southwestern part a number of tribes who hate the whites with an undying hatred and will be glad to seize upon any pretext to shed the blood of their enemies.

Just south of here are the fierce Comanches and Apaches, north the Kiowas and Wichitas, all of whom belong to the wild tribes and retain all the blood-thirsty traits of the red man's nature. North of these are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are also unchanged by efforts toward their civilization, while the Poncas, Missouris, Otoes, Nez Perces, Osages and others scattered over the Territory are all susceptible of being led astray and prevailed upon to do deeds of violence by fanatical and blood-thirsty leaders.

A MESSIAH THERE, TOO.

For many months the Indians in this part of the Territory have been talking of a coming Messiah, and their prophets and medicine men have been telling them mysterious things about a wonderful spirit that was to made. descend from above and confer great bless-ings on all Indians. Early last summer man held Wyke and Campbell in \$1,000 they heard rumors that the great Savior had appeared in the far North, and two Indians were at once sent to Dakota by the Chevennes and Arapahoes to ascertain whether or not the rumor was true.

These Indians returned and told a won derful story of the coming Messian, and aunounced that a great prophet from the North who had seen the Messiah would soon visit the tribes in the South and tell them all about the new doctrine. Early in October this prophet arrived from the North, and a grand carnival of the Chevennes and Arapahoes convened near El Reno. on the banks of the Canadian river, to listen to his teachings.

ANOTHER SITTING BULL

The prophet was Sitting Bull, an Arapahoe Indian of prominence, who formerly resided with that tribe in the Territory, but about eight years ago went North, and has since lived in Wyoming and Dakota. He claimed to have seen the new Christ, and the story he told was substantially as fol-

While hunting alone near the Shoshon mountain one day he became lost and for a long time wandered about simlessly Finally, a strange feeling came over him and he involuntarily began to follow a peculiar star which moved before him and led him many miles out into the mountains. Just at daybreak the star became stationary over a beautiful mountain vailey and he sank to rest on a couch of moss. While he rested a strange vision appeared before him. He saw a great spirit dance in progress and the participants were all the dead Arapahoe warriors led by all the great chiefs of the past. In the distance were dances being held by the departed of all other tribes, and the hills and mountains all about were slive with buffield, deer and other game.

Suddenly he was awakened by a strang which asked whether Sitting Bull would like to see all the dead braves re torn to earth again and have the buffalo and deer abound on the plains. Replying in the afficientive, Sitting Bull prose and saw before him a strange being dressed in a blanket f pure white and with flowing hair and beard of the same color, while about his head shone a strange light.

WHITES TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

The strange being said that he was the same Christ who was upon earth 1,900 years ago to save the white men, and that he would soon return to save the red men. They must prepare for his coming, for he would bring with him all of the dead Indians and the land would again be alive with buffalo and other game. the land across the sea never to return ugain, All day the Messiah conversed Sitting Bull, revealing to him many things, and he showed to him the scars of nails ! his hands and lect and the wound in his side. When night came on the Messiah disappeared and Sitting Bull was led from the mountains by the bright star of the previ-

The effect of this story was immediate upon the assembled Indians. Nearly all believed every word of it and a great ghost dance was at once started and kept up for three weeks. Sitting Bull and the medicine men sat in the center singing strange songs, while in a circle from right to left danced hundreds of Indians day and night.

When one would become exhausted and inll over another was always ready to take story were taken within the ring where Sitting Bull exerted a strange mesmeric influence over them and they went away firm relievers in the new doctrine.

A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE, The prophet from the north visited the Kiowan, Communches and other tribes, and men took up his residence near Darlington, and hundreds of Indians go on a pilgrimage

Comanche reservations a series of ghost or spirit dances were inaugurated, which are still in progress, and will continue all winter, for it is fast becoming the general belief that the Messiah will appear to all in the spring, and the prophets who have seen him command that the dance shall continue

until he appears. One large party of Comanches recently made their annual pilgrimage into the canons of the Wichita Mountains, where they yearly perform their sacred rites. No white man has ever been allowed to witness these reremonies, but some of the Indians who were present, claim that the Messiah appeared to them standing on the mountain side and commanding them to prepare for his coming. Since they have announced this to the other tribes the greatest excite-

ment has legun to prevail.

Large numbers of the Kiowa tribe have been dancing for three weeks, and during the dance they lacerate their breasts and limbs with knives and spears, roll in the mud in fits and convulsions and ride horses into dangerous streams. Other tribes are working themselves up into a frenzy in the same manner, and alarm is beginning to be ex-pressed by all who are experienced in Indian

THE MAJORITY FOR WAR.

Part of the Indians believe that the Messiah will remove the whites from the land peaceably, but large numbers believe he will command the Indians to drive them out by force, and to that end they are making preparations. Arms and ammunition have been purchased and the members of the tribes are all better armed than they had ever been before. The dances continue all over the western part of the Territory and as the time draws nearer when the Messiah is expected, all the tribes grow more restless. Messengers are going back and forth continually, and it is feared that an outbreak is being arranged. But little can be learned regarding future plans or the details of the Messiah's teachings, for the Indians are forbidden, under penalty of death, to reveal

Should an outbreak occur, a great amount of damage would be done by the Indians before they could be checked, as the forces here, at Ft. Reno and other posts, are entirely inadequate to cope with the large numbers of Indians who would gather. Every effort is being made by the agents to quiet the red men, but they will not listen to the whites, their only reply being, "The Messiah is coming; we must prepare to receive him. On with the dance."

#### ALL HELD FOR COURT.

Justice of the Peace and His Constable Get Into Trouble-Charged With Extortion-One of the Witnesses Against Them Also Bound Over.

Justice of the Peace W. P. Wyke and Constable J. R. Campbell, both of Brushton orough, were given a hearing before Magistrate Hyndman, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of extortion.

The information was made by Mrs. Emma Kane. She stated that some time ago her husband, Michael Kane, being out of work, left home to look for employment. She had no money, and the three horses they owned were turned loose on the streets to get what fodder they could find.

The Humane Society was notified of the occurrence, and Agent Berryman lodged an information before 'Squire Wyke charging Kane with cruelty to animals. Kane was fined \$10 and costs, but at the request of Agent O'Brien the fine was remitted on account of the poor circumstances of the family, Kane agreeing to pay the costs. Kane, however, let the matter go from week to week, and was finally arrested for the costs. His friends then paid the costs, amounting to \$19. A transcript was obtained, and, it was alleges, it showed that overcharges had been made. The informations were then

Kane was also given a hearing yesterday, before 'Squire Wyke, on another charge of cruelty to animals. It was alleged by Humane Agent O'Brien that Kane had alowed one of his horses to die from neglect. Kane was held for court.

THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold 24 Pages. Just think, 192 columns of reading

natter for 5 cents. A WORLD-WIDE SCHEME

How a Russian Visionary Would Reorgan ize the Whole Earth.

New York Star. 1 A certain M. Tehernooshenko of Kharkov has devised a new universal language, a universal religion, and a universal form of government. His religion consists of the simplest, natural conceptions, the emblems of which every ordinary child should be able to understand; in his Government he desires to have one Czar rule all mankind, who should be elected from among all the ruling dynasties of the present. His language is to be written in a sort of hieroglyphic alphabet, each letter to be represented by an object which suggests the sound. A man, for instance, represents the sound a because every newborn child cries a-a-a; b is to be esented by the figure of a bleating sheep; by a howling woll; g by a barking dog,

Yoozhniy Krai, a daily paper of Kharkov, reviewing M. Tchernooskenko's work, objects to the new letter b; it would rather have the sound presented by the figure of a cow, whose bellowing also sounds like booboo. This, the paper opines, would give the word baba (a woman) an objective and natural suggestiveness; you have only to draw "a cow, a man, a cow and a man again, and this would suggest to the simplest the word baba, as well as the component elements of the female nature.'

FOUR DINNERS FOR A DOLLAR

How a Quartet Can Feast Satisfactorily and Cheaply.

New York Press. 1 MENU.

Clam Broth, Parsley Sauce Blue Fish a la Flamande, Stewed Potatoes, Pilaff of Mutton, Salad of String Beans, Cold Slaw Wafers, leed Peaches, Coffee.

For this dinner allow 12 clams, 2 pounds of fish, 4 potatoes, a half pound of butter, a half pint of milk, bunch of pot herbs, 1 lemon, 2 pounds of neck of mutton, 1 cup of whites who had so long persecuted and rice (half pound),4 tomatoes, 4 large peaches robbed the Indians would be driven out of | 5 pounds of ice, 1 cup of coarse salt, a half pound of sugar, 3 ounces of coffee, a half nead of cobbage, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonfuls of oil, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, about 4 dozen string beans, 6 wafers, salt and pepper, 1 onion, half loaf bread, 1 gill cream. Clams, 6 cents; fish, 10 cents; potatoes, 2 cents; butter, 16 cents; milk, 3 cents; pot herbs, 1 cent; lemon, 13 cents; mutton, 12

cents; rice, 3 cents; tomatoes, 2 cents; peaches, 4 cents; sugar, 4 cents; ice and salt, 4 cents; coffee, 5 cents; cabbage, 2 cents egg, 114 cents; oil, vinegar, salt and pep per, 5 cents; waters, 2 cents; beans, 5 cents cream, 5 cents; bread, onion and flour, 6 cents. Total, \$1.

Investigating the Coltman Case.

Detective Fitzgerald is investigating the case of William Coltman, a young Englishman who died at the West Penn Hospital from injuries received in an unknown man-ner at MacDonald station. The inquest will be held on Monday.

Not at the Home Table. Boston Herald. 1

Johany-Pa, may I have another piece o

to his wigwam almost daily and listen to his teachings.

Soon after his visit to the Kiowa and Take the biggest piece.

## WILL BUILD A HOME.

Large New Building Projected for the Young Men's Catholic Club

TO BE SITUATED IN THE WEST END.

It Will Cost Over \$15,000 and be After the

Latest Designs. SCHEME TO RAISE NECESSARY FUNDS

The Young Men's Catholic Club, of the West End, will to-night make an initiatory move towards building a beautiful new club house to cost not less than \$15,000, and possibly more than that amount by a number of thousand dollars. The new club house will be three stories, of brick and dressed stone and fashioned after the latest designs for such buildings.

About a year ago the club leased a plot of ground on West Main street for five years and built the present West End Gymnasium. Before, the club's home had been in a small room and more often the members held their conclaves on the street. The club gradually grew in membership and began looking about for a larger and more commodious home. After considerable planning and figuring the ground was bought, as stated, and the present building erected at a cost of something like \$3,000. THE PRESENT CLUBHOUSE.

The club assumed the debt incident to building the present clubhouse with something like reluctance, but the wiseness of their action has been fully demonstrated since. The membership has grown to over 300, and the club rooms and large hall have been the scene of some of the most enjoyable and happy events given in the West End. It was found that it was no trouble at all to rent the hall for parties, entertainments, etc., and the club's debt, including \$500 per year for the rent of the ground, is vanishing like the mist before a summer sun.

It was soon found that the clubroom

were too small for the membership, and that the hall was unsuited for a gymnasium and such clubrooms as the members would like to have.

The ground on which the present building stands is only leased for five years. The club, since building, have tried to buy it for a new club house, but say they find the price too high and will have to look else-where. Several sites have already been looked at, but no selection yet made. THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building will be beautiful in its architecture and a model in its appointments. The design has not been selected yet, but the club members have a pretty good idea of what they want. The exterior will be of pressed brick, set off with dressed stone, with a tower probably in one corner or both. The windows will be large and the

glass the best.

The gymnasium will be on the first floor. The room will be built especially for this purpose, according to the latest ideas. It will be furnished with a complete set of parapherualia, including parallel bars, flying trapeze, rowing machines, lifting machines, horses, etc., etc. Each member will have a closet to keep his suit in. A master will be engaged to give instruction in athletics. The second floor will be given up to parlors, sitting, smoking and reading

COMPLETE IN APPOINTMENTS. A library will be provided, atocked with the best books of all classes of reading. The directors and manager will also have a

On the third floor will be located a large hall with a stage. It will be used for en-

The club expects to raise \$10,000 and go n debt for the other \$5,000 or thereabouts To-night will be held the first of a series of bazaars to raise the necessary tunds. The bazaars will be continued two nights in each week, under the management each week of two young men of the club.

The new building will be erected just as soon as the \$10,000 fund is assured. The present building being little but a shell an hardly be moved with profit, and when the ground lease expires will probably be sold for a goodly sum to parties wishing to rent it out as a ballroom or for entertainments. The young men hope, by means of the bazaars, to raise the fund in an easy way and at the same time have a good deal of enjoyment while doing so.

BASEBALL AS A BUSINESS. pan and allow them to cool. A Pittsburger Tells of the Millions Invested DEATH SEVERED PRIENDSHIP

in the Industry. "When people speak of baseball," After an Absence of 12 Years Mrs. Fore

said J. Palmer O'Neill, the President of the Cannot Find an Acquaintance. Pittsburg League Baseball Club, to a New Mrs. Catharine Faress asked yesterday to York Star reporter recently, "not many be sent to the Poor Farm. Her 70 years of realize what a business it has grown to be, age had made her hair snow white, but she There is nearly \$5,000,000 of capital invested still appeared strong. For a long numin baseball in the League and Association ber of years she lived out the clubs without taking into account the out-Fourth street road-now Fifth avenue. side baseball organizations. The Boston Twelve years ago she went to Plono, League Club plant is worth \$1,000,000 Ill., to live with her daughter. A short time ago she had some trouble with her daughter, and came back to Pittsburg to which, of course, includes grounds, grand stand, etc. The Philadelphia League plant cost nearly as much; Chicago about \$500,-000; New York, \$400,000 (the New York find her friends. When she arrived here she could not dis-Club does not own the Polo Grounds), and cover any of her old acquaintances. After wandering about the city she was given a

"You see, it is a big business, and ranks with almost any of our infant industries. No, we haven't applied to Congress for protection.' Baseball is one thing in this country independent of foreign competi-

#### DEMAND FOR A PHONOGRAPH.

A Russian Wants One to Keep Tab on His

Scolding Better Half. Syn Otechestva, a daily paper of St. Petersburg, regrets that there are no phonographs for sale in Russia. "One of our correspondents," the editor says, "has found a use for the instrument of which its inventor has perhaps never thought. He writes us a touching letter, begging that we should tell him where to procure a phonograph, for which he is willing to pay any price that may be demanded. He has a scolding wife, who uses the harshest words and the mos

cruel expressions.
"When she is in a calm mood and he re proaches her for the language she has used, she either denies her words point blank, or so perverts his words as to impute to him the therefore wishes to have a phonograph in the house, that the instrument may repeat to his wite her own scolding. Mr. Edison, if he could read the heartrending story of our correspondent," says Syn Otechestwa, "would undoubtedly have pity on him and come to his assistance."

#### THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

The Sameness in One Contrasted With the Variety of the Other.

New York Sun. ] The dweller in the city sees substantially the same surroundings the year through, but the man who has moved to a suburba residence is likely to be surprised when the leaves have fallen from the trees for then he sees houses, church steeples, and other ob-jects, near and far, of whose existence he had before had no knowledge. Sometimes these revelations are pleasant

and sometimes uppleasant, but usually they

are agreeable, and if he stays there it is

when the winter season comes and disappear

again in the spring.

Charters Issued. A charter was issued for the Godfrey & likely that with recurring years he will have rather a friendly feeling for certain distant buildings which appear prominently Clark Paper Company yesterday with a capital of \$35,000. The East Park Building and Loan Association was also chartered. The capital stock is \$35,000.

efforts of the good temperance people.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER A CHIEF UNDER FIRE

David Jackson Finds a Cold, Cold World-Tries to Win Fame With a Circus and is Head of One of the Allegheny De-Stranded in Tennessee-Back to Philapartments Placed on Trial

BEFORE HIS HONOR, MAYOR WYMAN

William Winn's Recital of How He Used to Draw His Salary

WHEN HE WAS AN ALARM OPERATOR

coating of grimy accumulations of the road, was the boy himself and he gave his name as David Jackson. Early last spring he joined Burke's Combination Show Company, against his father's wishes, and until a few weeks ago, when the show became stranded in Nashville, he was employed as Mayor Wyman yesterday began the ina driver. He stated that the show had but one attraction that was worth anything. This attraction was a young lady who per-formed several difficult feats on a tall restigation of charges made against Fire Chief Jones, in Allegheny. The room was crowded. About 20 witnesses had been summoned, and among them were ex-Mayor Japan balanced on his chest. The Jap was also an expert in drinking whisky, and one day in Nashville he was so much Pearson, Controller Brown, Clerk of Select Council White and a number of other city officials.

William Winn, who made the charges, was represented by W. D. Moon, Esq., and W. H. McGary, Esq. W. D. Porter, Esq., represented Chief Jones. The prosecution opened by asking why it was that Chief Jones was assessed as Robert

Hurdie and that he is known as Robert Jones. It was explained that the Chief's mother had been married twice, and had always been known by his step-father's The first witness called was William

Winn. He will be 21 years old next January. He is a son of George H. Winn, City Electrician of Allegheny. He testified that on the 1st of September, 1889, he took control of the police patrol system at the instance of Chief Jones. On December 13, 1889, he received a warrant from Controller Brown. Jones said it would be for \$200. After getting the warrant he and Jones went to the German National Bank and got the warrant cashed.

AS TO HOW MUCH HE OWED. As they left the bank he gave the mone to Chief Jones. On the way to the City Hall Jones said: "How much do I owe you?"

"I'll leave that to yourself." Then Jones gave Winn \$60, and said the next time he would give him \$25 per month, and in the spring he ought to take all the money. In May he got a warrant for \$150 and left town. When he came back Jones demanded the money he took away. Winn denied that any of the money in question belonged to him. After a while cigarette attracted his attention and, look-inng over the railing, he saw one of the subordinate attaches of the bank puffing Jones demanded \$85, which included \$10 of borrowed money. The other \$75 was half of the warrant. Winn said he was forbidden Pretty soon the fumes became annoying to Mr. Morgan and w th an impatient gesture he exclaimed: "Why don't you put a step to that sort of thing? I won't do busi-

to go into the battery room.

At first Winn thought he was working for Jones, but when he saw in the newspapers that he had handed his resignation to Mayor Pearson he became convinced that he was an employe of the city. In response to Mr. Moore, Winn said:

"One day Jones came to the room, and taking a test box attached it to Box 22 and pulled it. Jones said: 'Now, keep quiet and get away from the window, and old man Glenn will not know enough to know the thing is out of the way.' Thus a false alarm was made and a false run resulted.

It seemed to the witness that Jones tam pered with boxes out of deviltry. Jones said: "Winn, if I were you I would open the boxes in two or three places, and they'll soon come to you to fix it." This was on the day Winn resigned. Several times after that Jones told him to do this, the witness

PLACED UNDER A FIRE. Then Attorney Porter put the witness unmonth to take crosses out of the lines. He admitted he had no experience except in the battery room and in taking crosses out of lines. He knew about the fire boxes, but did know whether that was the Gamewell system. Winn said he could not help Jones showing him, and that when Jones tooked into a box he knew all about it. The

witness said he had put up complete lines but a moment later he recalled his state-In answer to Mr. Porter's question Wina said he had to swear in the voucher that he had done the work for which he was being paid. The voucher was then brought forth and Mr. Porter tried to show that Winn had perjured himself in swearing to such a voucher, as it reads: "No Councilman official or other person in the employ of the city is interested in it." Mr. Porter afterward said that he did not intend making

case of periury against Winn. Winn did not know that when Jones the idle box to box 22 and turned the dial to 4 it was for test of line. He thought the operator ought to be able to understand that part of the business. Winn said he had private system of signals with the operator at Central station. At suggestion of Jones in February or March Winn said he agreed to quit the job, because of differences with the operators. Then, he understood, Jones told the Mayor that he (Winn)

get along with the operators and had quit. EX-MAYOR PEARSON'S MEMORY. Ex-Mayor Pearson was sworn and test fied that he had a conversation with Chief Jones in August, 1889. "He told me," said the ex-Mayor, "that he would have to give the work up, and recommended Winn for the position, and I recommended him to the Police Committee, who ordered me to place

him in the position.' Mayor Pearson also stated that the Police Committee had directed him to employ Mr. Winn. He stated that Winn had called or him and had a conversation with him, in which he wanted to know what was the mater, and he (Mayor Pearson) informed him that he had not been discharged, but he wa given to understand that he (Winn) had ouit. He told him he was entitled to the Police Committee. He also stated that Jones had informed him that notwithstanding the outside talk, he had not received any money from the position occupied by Mr. Winn

George W. Winn, the boy's father, tool the stand and corborated his son's evidence in regard to the alleged advice about cutting the wires. That night the line was open for a couple of hours. He thought his son was fairly competent to take charge of the patrol system. The witness saw Chief Jones connect the line and pull the box to call our the wagon. Jones, on that occasion, said they would fool the operator and send the wagon up. Mr. Winn said he never had any trouble with Chief Jones except that when his son went away, Chief Jones had accused the boy of taking \$85 of his money away with him.

WINN WAS IN CHARGE. Charles Glenn, the ex-operator who was referred to by young Winn as the man Jones meant as the one easily fooled on boxes, tes-tified that after young Winn had been at the work for two months, he considered him as being in charge. He and Jones had not been on good terms for some time. He said that if a regular test call was sent over the line he would think that some one was tampering with the line.

A Gamewell box was exhibited by At-torney Porter; and the witness said he knew nothing of those boxes and was not sup-posed to know. The defense will attempt to how that the false slarms were simply test rung in from boxes 22 and 32, rung in by persons who knew only the correct call.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until Monday morning, when the prosecu-cution will close its case and the witnesser

for the defense will be heard on Wednesday

THE Nicaragua Canal is to be a reality. A etter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow gives the situation at present and the prospects.
All the news from every quarter of the
globe. A mammoth newspaper of 192 colTHE MILITIA STRENGTH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPTAIN TAYLOR ON THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

An Apparent Decrease Explained Through Lack of State Reports-Recommending a Reserve Cavalry Force and a Horse Census-Field Guns for the States. WASHINGTON, November 28 .- Captain

D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, who is charged with the supervision of supplies issued to the militia, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says that the increased interest in militia affairs caused by the passage of the act of February 12, 1887, has not been apparently maintained, as numbers show. The militia force of 1890 was 106,292 as against 106,506 in February, 1889, but this apparent decrease, it is thought, is deceptive, owing to the lack of reports from some States known to possess organized militia. Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Dakota and Washington, which were unaccounted for in the report, are known to possess 6,177 militia, which would make the grand aggregate in 1890 109,469 or an increase of 2,963 in one year.

Captain Taylor strongly urges the passage by Congress of the pending bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. Captain Tay-lor also calls attention to the disproportion in numbers between the cavalry and the infantry. He says that cavalry is one of the most difficult arms to improvise, and some steps should be taken to encourage the formation of new and to foster existing cavalry organizations in the National Guard. ommends that Congress authorize and appropriate for the placing in each State which has more than 5,000 regularly organized militia, at such place as the Governor may indicate and where stables and forage shall be provided at the expense of the State, of sufficient horses, not to exceed 75 for each State, to mount a troop of cavalry, with a detachment of regular cavalry soldiers to care for them and with such non-commissioned officers as may be competent to act as instructors in riding and in tacties.
In Austria and in France, when the land-

wehr is not in active service, the horses are loaned by the Government to farmers to keep and produce when needed, and after a certain number of years they become the property of the farmers. This course of action in country districts, or the one above suggested, says Captain Taylor, would produce a gratifying increase in the number and efficiency of cavalry militia. Captain Taylor also touches upon the feasibility of a horse census, and of legislation to prevent the country being depleted of the animals which will be urgently needed in the event of war. At present there is nothing to prevent foreign agents from hav-ing all our available animals, and un-doubtedly at different times large numbers

have been shipped out of the country.

The difficulty of obtaining suitable cavalry horses has alarmingly increased in the past 15 years, and the establishment of a horse reserve and of Government breeding stations would seem to be matters of first importance when the possibilities of war are regarded. Captain Taylor also urges the passage of the bill to issue to the States and Territories field guns, to encourage the formation of artillery companies.

THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold 24 Pages. Just think, 192 columns of reading matter for 5 cents.

#### PECULIARITY OF THE SENATE.

Devices for Ending a Debate, Except by Consent, Utterly Lacking.

The Senate differs from the House of Representatives and, I believe, from all other legislative bodies in this country, in that the "previous question" and every other deder a fire of questions and developed the fact that Winu was first employed at \$20 a that of unanimous agreement, is unknown to its proceedings, writes Senator Hoar is the Youth's Companion

The "previous question," according to the practice of parliamentary bodies here, is introduced by a motion "that the main question be now put." In the House of Representatives it is put without debate. In some assemblies a debate is allowed, which however, is confined strictly to the question whether or not the vote shall be taken a once, without permitting any discussion of the merits of the pending measure.

If the "previous question" is ordered,

there can be no further debate, and, what is commonly of quite as much importance measure must be adopted or rejected as it is. so that members are put in the awkward position of being compelled to vote against a measure containing some things they approve or for a measure containing some things which they dislike, without a chance to perfect it, or record their opinion on par-ticular parts or clauses. Measures are passed or defeated without giving opportunity to the members of the body, either to instruct their associates by discussion or to perfect the measure by suggesting amend-

nents. There are also in other legislative bodies limitatious on the time of debate, either by general rules or by special orders passed by the majority in particular cases. But in the Senate there can be no limit upon debate excent by unanimous consent. In this assembly speech is absolutely un-

fettered. Every measure can be discussed fully without restraint and amended without limit. This is of immence importance, not only to the perfection of legislation, but also to the dignity of the Senate, and, in my opinion, to civil liberty itself.

#### TWAS A CRUEL TRICK.

A Fond Uncle Finds Soda Water Not What it Used to Be.

New York Tribune. ] "It is a great mistake, my dear nephew this thinking it necessary for a young fellow to take intoxicants in order to be merry. said a fond uncle to a young fellow, as they were walking up Park Row. The old man "Well, let's take a soda water, Unk, and I'll swear off," replied the young man, as

they turned into a drug store.

The nephew gave the order. "Here's to the drink of the moral, the sober and the industrious; it imparts coolness to the blood, sensibility to the palate and calmness to the mind; it invigorates without depressing and sustains without exhausting," exclaimed the elder man, waxing eloquent. "It's a go; drink hearty, Unk," said the young man, as he winked at the clerk, and they emptied their glasses. Ten minutes later "Unk" was seen trying with difficulty to scull him self around a lamppost with an umbrella. "Unk" thinks city soda water has gained a

## OVERDOING IRON BUSINESS.

An Ohio Man Protests Against Too Many Furnaces in the South. J. G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, O., one

vonderful potency since he was young.

of the leading iron masters of the Mahoning Valley field, was in New York yesterday. He has been recently on a tour through Pennsylvania, investigating the condition of iron making, and he said to a New York Times reporter:
"The iron business is likely to suffer shortly

rom the two rapid building of new turnaces in the South. They have more furnace there now than they have demand for their product, and unless they stop building furnaces it will be bad for their own iron business as well as that of the whole

A Complementary Reply. Pharmaceutical Era. ]

Mrs. Maiadee-O, doctor, why do I feel so dreadfully blue lately? Dr. Bluntlee-Perhaps, madam, you use so much rouge; they are called com-plementary colors, you know.



When I was in Bangkok, I heard so much | nan is a very beautiful river, and the scenes of the "sacred troop" of jugglers from Paklaie and their secular performancesespecially the last one in the great pagoda of Phnom, the remembrance of which seemed to be vividly impressed upon the minds of all who witnessed it-that, when I learned that they were to perform again in the Temple of Juthia during the festivities attending the young King of Siam's coronation, I determined to make an extraordinary effort to be present.

My friend, Prince Pha-tajac, when I told him of some of the remarkable conjuring and legerdemain I had seen in Japan, and in Bengal atso, at the Rajah's court, near Moorshedabad, used to shrug his shoulders and say: "That is all trick! You should see the royal troop of Paklaie. Don't you know that sorcery is indigenous to the soil of Laos?" Then he would add, "But of course, you cannot see Tepada and Noroiom, you are not initiated, nor a noble of Siam." And he would give me no more satisfaction about it, question him as I might.

Not long since, I was conversing with'a Not long since, I was conversing with a Jesuit priest in Saigon, and he told me that he scarcely knew how to understand or to deal with these people. "I was expatiating to a native," said he, "upon the resurrection of Lazarus as a proof of the Savior's divine mission. 'Why, that is nothing,' said the man. 'Tepada's people from Paklaie do that every time they perform. I saw them revive the old Saint Stung-Tieng, myself, at the great pageds of Phonom: and everyat the great pagoda of Phnom; and every-body knows Stung-Tieng has been dead these 600 years, and only comes to life once in a while, when Tepada's people want him. He is the father of Tepada, of Norodom; of all their race, and comes when they call him." I found, indeed, that the prospect was

along its banks are varied and curious. But the weather was hot and sultry, the awning tempted to slumber, the young Prince did not spare the iced champagne, which his attendants knew how to flavor deliciously with certain aromatic stimulant herbs, and -well, I have no notes of the voyage, which passed swiftly enough. At dark on the evening of the 15th, we debarked and mounted elephants to Juthia, reaching there at midnight. The Prince took me to a cousin of his father's, who dwelt in that city, and, as the ceremonies were to begin early the next day, we took a bath, emptied the last bottle of the Roederer, and slept the sleep

 the just.
 Woun-Tajac called me early the next day. and he and his father's cousin, a jolly, fat old gentleman called Soondatch-Tam-Bondar, set to work to prepare me for witnessing the performances in the great pagoda. A white turban was wound around my head, my skin was stained the color of new bronze, my mustache ruthlessly trimmed down, blacked, and waxed till it had the proper Malayan dejected droop and tenuity, my eyebrows blacked, and native garments furnished me, over which I were the long, white robes which I was told were peculiar to the "initiated."
At 7 o'clock we started for the pagoda,

ondatch and I having had our breakfas but Woun, being a neophyte, was compelled

to go fasting.

The pagoda of Juthia is more celebrated for its sacredness than its size, or the splendor of its architecture. It is, nevertheless, a building of some very striking features. It is situated without the city, upon a broad and commanding terrace, elevated considerably above the level of the river-plains. It is approached from the city by a long brick-paved avenue, wide, straight and imposing. This avenue, which is halt a mile in length and nearly 100 feet wide, is bordered upon each side by strips of



palm groves, in the silent shades of which stand innumerable small votive pagedas, very slim for me to see the feats of this mysterious fraternity. The royal family of Siam is claimed to be native of Paklaie, and this troop of jugglers is of the royal race—a branch, however, that only claims oriestly, not imperial prerogatives. They never perform in public at all, nor in the presence of witnesses at any time, except upon two occasions. One of these is the incremation of the dead King; the other, the coronation of the young King. This is reported to have been their custom from time im-memorial. I could not hear that their performances had ever been witnessed by any white man or stranger. Indeed, no one was admitted but certain branches of the Siamese nobility, having either relationship to the royal blood or certain hierocratic affinities, and certain persons said to be "initiated," and holding high grades in a semi-religious confraternity akin to our Freemasonry in purpose perhaps, but in regard to which I have never been able to get any very definite information. These privleged persons flock to the performances whenever they take place-sometimes not for ageneration—but always in one or the other of five of the great temples or pagodas

of Siam and Laos.

Nevertheless, when I found that the French frigate La Reine des Ecossais was going round from Saigon to Bangkok, to ticipate in the coronation ceremonies, and that I could secure passage in her as a supernumerary, I very quickly packed my portmanteau and went aboard. Arrived at he Siamese capital, I lost no time in calling to pay my respects to my amiable friend, Prince Pha-tajac. I found the household of His Royal Highness in the greatest possible distress of mind. The corgreatest possible distress of mind. The coronation was to come off on the 16th. It
was now the 7th, and Mme. Liti-Mondatch, the Prince's first wife—a noble
creature she is, too, fitted to adorn any circle
—was laid up in all the agonies of a formidable bone felon, which neither the European
nor the native doctors of Bangkok could
make any head against I was the very make any head against. I was the very man for the occasion, and I seized it. I renembered me of my old grandmother's temple gallery.
Soondatch and Woun-Tajac, each hold-ing me by an arm, now directed me toward remedy for the atrocious ailment-a remedy proved intallible in a thousand trials-and proceeded to apply to it, with such happy ffect, that in three days, Mme. Liti was bout the house again, very nearly as well

as ever, and in a fever to give me substantial proof of her gratitude.

It was then that I broached to the Prince my desire to witness the performances of Tepada's troop, in the temple of Juthia, on the morning of the 16th. "It was simply impossible," he said. "The law would not allow it. It was sacrilege. The 'initiated' would tear me limb from limb sooner than permit such an intrusion their sacred rights." Failing Pha-tajac, I resorted to Liti. hesitated. I reminded her of upon with She

finger. She espoused my cause with the per-sistence and intelligence for which Siamese women are noted. I do not know exactly how it came about; I know that there was a terrible amount of diplomacy. I was given to understand that a certain royal personage ad finally been induced to interfere, and that the redoubtable Tepada himself, at first decidedly hostile, had been brought to con-sent. At any rate, I was told that I was to be permitted to witness the performances, under certain restrictions, which it is not Decessary to mention here.

On the morning of the 13th, in company

On the morning of the 13th, in company with Woun-Tajac, the Prince's favorite son, who was to witness the celebrated rites for the first time, I set out up the river in a covered barge. We had a guard of five swordsmen, quite a "tail" of servants and attendants, and the boat moved merrily ahead, propelled by the strong arms of 25 carsmen. The Med-

and golden images and statues of Buddha in all his characters, but especially as the calm, stagnant, peaceful Guatama. At the extremity of the avenue is a flight of broad sand-stone steps; then a ter-race, decorated with flowers and statuettes with much taste; then another broad flight of steps, another terrace, another flight of steps; and, finally, through a gateway guarded by monstrous statues, we came to the terrace upon which the temple itself was planted. The feet of millions of worshippers and pilgrims had worn their way into the steps and the flags of the terraces, and both steps and terraces, as well as the environs of the temple, were crowded with an immense multitude of persons, who incessantly moved about to and fro, yet never spoke above a whisper. These made way for us as we passed with a respect mingled of reverence and curiosity. Bands of male and female bouzes passed to and fro in the crowd, swinging censers and scattering flowers. Some of these were shockingly mutilated, having cut off their fingers, their ears, their noses, and their eyelids, in the excess of their devotion to Buddha's

ervice. The pagoda itself is an immense round building with a square top, like a gasometer, and rimmed around with a gallery sup ported with gigantic columns, painted vivid red, and dashed over with a dusting of gold, giving them a peculiarly brilliant effect. Underneath this portico, the build-ing was entered by eight tall doorways, each grotesquely sculptured with griffins, croco-diles, and serpents. Behind the building, like a pile of plates narrowing to a candle extinguisher at the apex, rose the characteristic bell-core of all these temples. It was multitudinous with bells, banners, gay lanterns, bright streamers. It was elaborately, even grotesquely ornamented, gilded, colored, and decorated with curiously shaped squares of porcelain, so that it was alm too dazzling in the sunshine to gaze at for any length of time. At its base, a forest of small pagodas clustered, crowding up to the very base of the columns supporting the

one of the doorways of the temple. It was guarded by two men with drawn swords and very fierce aspect, who stood in front of a heavy drapery of red cloth that completely concealed the interior of the temple from outside eyes. At a triple password, these men admitted my companions, but crossed their swords before my breast. Soundatch whispered in the ear of the elder of the two; he started, gazed at me intently, but did not withdraw his barrier. Woun showed him a signet. He took it and reverently placed it upon his forehead, yet he still re-fused to admit me. There was a controversy between the door-keeper and my compan-ions, and at last the elder guardian whistled shrilly upon a bone pipe tied about his neck with a strand of silk. A tail man suddenly appeared, I could not see from whence. He was middle-aged, athletic, and had a most peculiar, cunning, self-posessed look of per-son and intelligence.

"Tepada!" exclaimed both of my compan-ions at once, but the man, who was naked except for a breechclout, took no notice of them. He put his hand heavily, but not unkindly, upon my breast, gave me a pieroing, long look, and said, in excellent French,
"Are you a brave man?" "Try me!" I
said. Instantly, without another word, he
bandaged my eyes with a part of the long white robe I wore; he snapped his fingers sud denly, whispering in my ears, "Not a word for your life!" and the next moment I found myself seized in the hands of several strong men and borne some distance along a de-vious way, ascending and descending sever-