very well satisfied to leave town by

no encouragement from the people. Even those most benefited were the least demon-

strative in giving the poor credit of com-mendation. It makes the work of a more

esteem of the public.

DONE WITH DECORUM

The Eighty-Sixth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Harmonites' Society Passes With

FERVENT PRAYER AND FEASTING.

The Banquet Board Groans Under the Weight of Good Things, and the Wine Bowl Circles Gaily.

MEN WORTH MILLIONS OF MONEY

No New Members Joined During the Year, and New Only 40 of Them Are Left,

There were festivities at Economy yester day, but they were not of the order customary with young men out for a jollification, or on a par with the fun a baseball umpire enjoys when his decision is disputed by The Harmonites celebrated the eighty-

sixth anniversary of the foundation of their society in the manner which has been customary with them for many years. For the information of those who know not of this organization, it may be stated that it comprises about 40 persons, who are a religious and economic power unto themselves, owning several thousand acres of land, \$20,000,-600 worth of property and giving employment to about 300 people, who form the concomitants of the industrial vilinge of Economy, in Beaver county, some 18 miles from

As to the history of the society, it will be sufficient to say that it was founded by one Jucob Rapp, a native of Germany, who arrived in this country with ideas born of the revolutionary times which struck Germany about the commencement of the century, and who sought to form an establishment after his manner of thought, in the neighborhood of Zelienople.

Complete Success of the Undertaking. In this he was partially successful. Sub-

sequently the more favorable site of the present location was purchased, and the Harmonite Society established at Economy. That the society thrived is evidenced by the value of its property to-day.

The general tenets of the organization are of an essentially communistic turn, the principles of the society claiming equal rights for all in its property, and that the property of one should be the property of

The present chief of the society is Jacob Henrici, who is well known in this city as punctual in his business engagements, and as a man who is thoroughly honest and straightforward in his purposes. His figure is not an untamiliar one, and he bears the weight of his 87 years with uncommon vigor. Mr. Henrici is the chief trustee of two, annually elected by the society to look after its interests. The other is John S. Duss, a much younger man and one of the few native-born Americans in the society, which, it may be said, is German in composition and thought. The council comprises nice members, including the President, Mr. Henrici, and in their hands is vested the execution of affairs.

A German Hamlet Near Pittsburg. The stranger who gets off at Economy station and ascends the gradually ascending roadway leading to the level stretch of country on which the village is situated may easily, if he has an acquaintance with with their porches and enclosures bear to that of many villages in the Vaterland. And the similarity is rendered the more complete, should it happen to be a weekday, from the dress of the busy housewives and their help, as they pursue their avocations with many interjections in the Tueton Throughout, nothing but German

Yesterday was a day of rest and celebration of the annual recurrence of the founda-tion of the society. The place was quiet in the extreme, owing to the cessation of all business, but when the community had assembled in the church at noon, under the presidency of Mr. Henrici, one might have imagined himself in a city of the dead, so absent were all indication of human surroundings. Even the very children-left within for some reason or other-spoke with bated breath, and a solemn air of seriousness, that was almost oppressive, seemed to pervade the whole place.

The Anniversary Exercises

President Henrici, from a raised desk on one side of the church, spoke rather lengthily on the day in opening the exercises, and the choir, composed of some 15 or 20 male and female voices, sang a hymn. The church contained nothing to indicate its sacred purposes, and the congregation-the men on one side, the women on the otherwas as simply attired as the edifice was bare of ornament. At the conclusion of the services Mr.

Henrici gave a signal, and the women retired by one door, while the men, when the former had departed, left by another. After the church services interest centered in the feast, to be given in the Town Hall. For half an hour or so women were busy in bearing the dishes from the katchen, in a building adjoining, to the hall, and a member of the Harmony police occupied himself in rounding up everyone who came in sight. Women, attired much as their sisters in the Fatherland, were seen passing from the hall, carrying paths of soup and dinner to such of the community as were unable to attend, through sickness.
Finally the church bell rang out a warn-

ing note, and the community assem within the hall for the feast of the day.

How the Feast Was Enjoyed. Through the courtesy of Mr. Henrici, Mr. Duss and Mr. Fischer, THE DISPATCH reporter was invited to be present. Six tables, ranged along the hall, accommodated the community, the men being seated at one saide, the women at the other. At the upper end was a platform and band stand, with a table set crosswise in front. When everyone had been seated for some minutes, dur ing which not a whisper could be heard in the hall, Mr. Henrici, followed by the eight Councilmen, entered and walked down the hall to their table, the band, meauwhile,

playing a strain in welcome.

This accomplished, the President said grace, and at a signal from him the assembiage began an ouslaught on the feast. This consisted of a plentiful supply of cold mutton, veal, rice soup, sauerkraut, rye bread, dried apples, Catawba wine and water. When the soup and mutton had been disposed of there followed an intermission of an hour, during which the band, composed mainly of brass and reed nostruments, dered some excellent music, and the choir sang several hymns. Mr. Duss then cut up a loaf of rve bread into thin pieces, and Mr. Henrici invited the members of the so-ciety to advance and break bread with him. The men, going forward, did so, Mr. Henrici extending the bread and each man breaking odf a piece and eating it. The women fol-it wed, doing likewise. In all about 40 people broke bread, signifying that they were in accord with the principles of the society.

Resumption of the Feasting. During this stage of the proceedings there was a cessution of all feasting, but immediately on its conclusion Mr. Henrici gave the cue to the band which played another hymn, and general attention was turned to The Catawba wine circulated until the jugs were empty, and finally, after

four hours' continuous feeding, the banquet was brought to a close by President Henrici walking out, accompanied by the Council. Then the women left, and the men were not long in clearing the building, with more or

less apparent relief.

A similar feast was partaken of at 6 o'clock in the evening, and the day's celebration was brought to a close.

One peculiarity apparent about the Harconites is that they appear to be a people unto themselves; to be, in a measure, severed from the world, and to live only that they may live in the small entourage of Economy. Even the women, many of whom are young and comely, and the children carry an air

of somber seriousness that would be re-garded as remarkable anywhere else. There were no new members taken in yes-

There were no new members taken in yes-terday, and, on the other hand, several passed away during the year.

Mr. Henrici's house, modestly furnished, contains many curios which the collector would be glad to get at. Noticeable in the parlors are two pictures, one representing "Christ Healing the Sick," the other "Christ in the Manger," which originally formed part of the collection belonging to can be seen a white-painted, wooden, two-storied house, in which some of Secretary James G. Blaine's ancestors first saw the light. It originally stood about half a mile arther down the river.

Mr. Henrici takes a strong interest in the

Holy Land and has sent a goodly sum of money there. He sent \$10,000 last year to

REFUSED TO ROAST.

A Resolution Condemning the Judges for Granting Licenses Receives Rough Treatment in an Allegheny Temperance Meeting-The Younger Members Show a Strong Hand.

There was a little diversion in the usual quiet Sunday night meeting of the Sons of Temperance last night at their hall, 68 Ohio street, Allegheny. Mr. Laurence Mooney had read the lesson of faith as laid down in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, and had introduced several speakers, among them Mr. A. Bryce, W. H. Carlisle, Robert Grundy and D. Swoger. All of them spoke of the evils of intemperance, and regretted that the county judges looked at the Brooks law in the way they did. The speakers took the ground that all licenses should be re-fused, and could be without any violation of the judges' authority in the matter, that they had discretionary power to do so. The speakers regretted that the judges did not

enforce this power.

In Mr. Swoger's speech he advocated holding indignation meetings and condemning the judges if they would not, and so enlist the sympathy of church people and finally compel the judges to quit their churches or refuse licenses. Mr. Bryce proposed that a resolution be adopted by a rising vote of those present, indorsing this idea, and several of the young men in the audience rose and objected. They said they were not wholly in sympathy with those ideas, and they knew enough of parlia-mentary law to understand that when a resolution was offered they had the right to

dehate it. There was quite a little confusion ove this declaration. The objectors were all bright young men, members of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and knew how to talk. William G. Hohman finally got the floor and had begun to say he was not exactly of Mr. Swoger's belief, when one of the members of the society jumped to his

feet and interrupted him.

Mr. Bryce proposed fair play for the
young man, and he was allowed to proceed. He defeaded the judges in their actions and said they did only what the great majority of the people desired them to de, and the majority wanted licenses. He said he did not know Judge White, but he thought he was fair and honest and he would defend him in the judge's absence, Mr. Hohman was loudly applauded by his friends, who were evidently out in force. Mr. E. N. Parker and Mr. William Bigger also spoke to the same effect, and a feeble defense was attempted by some members of the society who took the floor while the boys were

talking.
In the midst of it all Mr. Mooney ad-Europe, imagine himself in some German journed the meeting by having the choir hamlet, such resemblance does the architecsed resolution. It was not adopted The young men were not satisfied and asked Mr. Mooney to allow them to debate the question at next Sunday night's meeting, which he agreed to. Mr. Mooney told them, however, that he was going to have a policeman in attendance to keep order.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Four Families Have to Move Hastily and Lose Much Furniture. At 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in a double frame tenement house in Caramel alley, Thirteenth ward. An alarm was turned in from box 334, which was quickly responded to by the department, who found the interior of the building pretty well wrapped in flames. The fire was rather a stubborn one to fight and the interior was pretty well gutted and

the household furniture of the occupants destroyed before the flames were subdued. The houses were occupied by four fam-lies, Mrs. Patch, Fred Ulig, W. A. Woffett and Upton Reed. Some little of the goods were saved, but the majority were burned, entailing a loss of about \$400, while the damage to the house was \$500, the latter being covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a boy throwing a match in a cupboard while searching for some clothing.

BRINGING THE REMAINS HOME.

The Body of Charles Fitzwilliams to Reach Pittsburg To-Night.

The body of Charles Fitzwilliams, of this city, who was killed by an electric wire in Connecticut, will arrive at his late home tonight. The deceased was a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. The body will be taken to Little Washington for burial. The deceased lived in the rear of Clark street, and leaves a wife and two

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

-Dr. O'Neil, of Lexington, was a passenger on the Eastern express last evening for Philadelphia. He is one of the Panhandle surgeons, and is suffering severely from

-Mrs. M. L. Myers and daughter Minnie and Miss Ida McClurg, of Allegheny, left last night for a six-weeks' trip through Florida. They will visit many places of interest in the

-Harry Askin, manager of the McCaull Opera Company, Digby Bell, the comedian, and other leading members of the company, are stopping at the Duquesne for the week. -J. R. Erringer, Jr., special passenge

agent of the Pennsylvania road, and W. J. iontown, are registered at the Monongahela House. -Dr. W. A. Shuev and W. B. McCand-

lish, of Peidmont, are in the city. They will leave for Florence this morning in Judge Hud--John Pizer, of White Sulphur Springs,

and S. M. Goodrow, of Saginaw, are stopping at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. -Pauline Hall, the operatic singer, passed through the city last evening on the limited, bound for Detroit,

-C. Niedieck, Jr., of Fahberick, Germany, and F. L. Goodenough, of Windsor, are at the Auderson. -The Stowaway Company passed through

the city last evening, en route from Columbus to Laucaster. -H. Kirk James, of Oil City, who has been in the city for several days, returned home -E. C. Darley, of J. P. Witherow & Co.,

left for Roanoke last evening. -Judge Harry White, of Indiana, arrived in the city last evening. -Major Howard Morton left for Phila

delphia last night. -S. S. Marvin and wife went East last

evening. Special To Let Lists This Morning.

PURIFIED BY POLICE

Inspector John A. McAleese Makes His Report of One Year's

WORK IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Speak-Easy Proprietors and Gamblers Driven Out of Business.

POLITICAL PULLS NOT RECOGNIZED

Thirteen thousand arrests were made in the First police district, which comprises the first 13 wards of the city, during the year ending January 31, 1891, according to the annual report of Inspector John A. McAleese, made yesterday to Chief J. O. Brown. The year preceding, 9,500 arrests were made

This remarkable increase is not due to an epidemic of crime, but to the unrelenting war waged against the speak-easy last summer, and the determination of the Police Bureau to rid the city of loafers, thieves and thugs. The Inspector, in his report, instances the suppression of the "Owl Gang," which terrorized the hill district, as showing how this determination was carried out. Sixty persons connected with this organization were arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary and other penal institutions. Hardscrabble, once notorious for the bad character of its habitants, has been purified, and those criminals who lived there who are not in the penitentiary, have taken the very broad hint given them and have left the city.

Tribute to the Detective Force. The Inspector calls attention to the fact that few serious crimes such as murder or burglary were committed in his district, and after complimenting the ability and zealousness of his detective force, refers to last summer's speak-easy crusade, as follows:

One of the most arduous tasks ever given to me in the management of my district, by yourself as Chief of the Bureau, was the sur sion of the illegal liquor traffic. When I un dertook the work there were in the First police district at least 500 places which were known as speak-easies. At the expenditure of a vast amount of labor, and by use of the services of specially trained and directed officers. I was able, beginning in May, 1850, to bring to immediate justice between 300 and 400 of these peculiar violators of the law. My statistical report will give the exact figures, and they will be found to bring the total nearer to 400. The plan of prosecution decided upon, to proceed by summary conviction to fine these delinquents for keeping disorderly houses, proved after vigorous enforcements to be effective, where, if the prosecution had been committed to the courts, the cases would have been out on bail, and pending their trial would have been prosecuting their illegal traffic.

Tempering Justice With Mercy. lice district at least 500 places which were

Tempering Justice With Mercy. Another good effect of this method was that the summary conviction and fine enabled the persons arrested to satisfy the law and leave the business. A large number of the violators were women, many of them widows with large families dependent on them, and to imprison them would have been a severe hardship, but by the payment of a fine they escaped the more severe punishment and were given an oppor-tunity to become obedient to the laws. In a number of cases it was necessary to arrest and fine stubborn violators of the law two and even three times before they realized the bureau was entirely in earnest, and quit the business. As a result, as far as the First police district is concerned, "speak-easies" are things of the past. One coming into existence is oc-casionally heard of, but if the report is founded on fact the violators are immediately appre-hended and subjected to the severest penalty;

hended and subjected to the soverest penalty; subjected to a close surrelllance and driven out of the trade.

A kind of house drinking, which in some respects closely resembles the speak-easies, is in existence, but it is extremely difficult to obtain evidence sufficient to secure conviction. It is done in boarding houses, where the proprietor or promietress lays in a stock of beer and serves it to the boarders, ostensibly without price and as a part of the regular boarding house supply. But eyen of this kind of drinking there is not enough to challenge serious consideration, because the active prosecution of several cases of the kind wherever the proprietors become ac-

the kind wherever the proprietors become ac-cessible to the Bureau has made people in the boarding house business extremely careful of venturing too close to the line of the law. The Pittsburg Gambler Wiped Out. Gambling is next taken up, and in this

Gambling is next taken up, and in this connection the Inspector says:
Your imperative instructions that gambling must be suppressed have been implicitly obeyed, and gambling has been suppressed in the First police district of this city. The gambler to-day is a rara axis in Pittsburg. They have been bushed day and night, in the teeth of strong political and other opposition, and the resources at my command unoved it. They have been bushed day and night, in the teeth of strong political and other opposition, and the resources at my command proved effective in ridding the city of this particular evil, so far as gambling of a public or semi-private character could be driven out of a community so populous as this, Faro banks, pool rooms and poker rooms are no more. When poker and other card games are played in Pittsburg it is by men who are not professional gamblers, and in private residences or club houses. There is probably less club gambling in Pittsburg than in any other city of its size in the country. The gamblers have been driven out, and it is proposed to keep them out. They recognize this fact and few are left.

With reference to another feature of the darker side of city life, I am able to report the complete suppression of dives and dance houses, and the extinction of, places where liquor was handled and deled out by women. In this respect we have a model section of a city in the First police district.

The Lappedor refers to the work of the

First police district.

The Inspector refers to the work of the

Bureau in guarding girls and boysfrom the snares of a great city, and then makes the following vigorous protest:

A Police Official's Chief Difficulty. Right here I want to call your attention, but ore especially the attention of the public, to the fact that many of the difficulties that surround the police work of this and other districts are made by people who are good people, or very nearly so. As they talk they want their laws enforced against every violator, and they maintain that position until a friend or close acquaintance is arrested. Then they use every means in their power to retard the action of the bureau and clog the vigorous administration of the law. When none of their friends are in trouble, such a thing as rendering voluntary assistance to the Police Bureau by giving it information, which they frequently have, never occurs to them. They manifest an indifference that encourages the criminal and his associates to believe that the good people are too fond of their ease to give aid or assistance to a police officer in the discharge of his duties.

To be popular and to do your duty in my position as Inspector of the First police district is an impossibility which I recognize and make no attempt to achieve. As I understand my position. I am here to obey your instructions in protecting the people of this First police district from the marauding of thieves, the blackguardism of loafers on the streets, the rufflanism of the tough and bully, and to maintain such measures of peace and good order as will assure every means in their power to retard the action of touch and bully, and to maintain such measures of peace and good order as will assure every man at night or day within the limits of this district, that his property is as safe as restless vigilance can make it, and his life on the street is as well guarded as it is within the precincts of his own home. Under our patrol system it it is absolutely impossible for one man or for a gang of men, for more than the fewest possible moments at a time, to incite disorder on any theroughfare of this district at any hour of the day or night.

The Inspector next called attention to the fact that he could use more patrolmen to ad-vantage. Many beats in his district are much too large for one man to cover, and he is compelled to leave them to the vigilance of loved and trusted officers, exacting from each the work which should be done by two officers at least. The largest stretches of territory are arranged so as to occur only in such neighborhoods as justly bear the reputation of being quiet and peaceable. The business section of the city is thoroughly watched over day and night. A proof of the efficiency of the system may be found in the fact that the business section of the city is and has been free from the deeds of des-perate thieves, which, under a less vigorous system, are frequently made successful. There are no local thieves who amount to auything, and under the present system a strange thief can be in Pittsburg but a short time before that fact is made known to the police. An arrest is summarily made, and the visiting burglar or robber, of whatever grade he may be, is given a workhouse sentence, at the expiration of which he is

shortest route possible. Speaking of the work of his men, the Inspector said it was done with very little or

Circumstances of It Described by a Standing Rock Resident.

BOW THE INDIANS ARE TREATED.

exacting character than if the force were upheld by an outspoken public sentiment that would encourage the men to obtain for themselves an acknowledged place in the During a Year of Prohibition a Man Buys 128 Jugs of Whisky.

Busy Life of the Inspector. Referring to his own duties, the Inspector says they are of a character that requires unremitting and unceasing application. He is on duty all the time, day and night, GOOD FRUIT AT A PREMIUM THESE DAYS and expected to be whenever required, no matter what the hour or how inclement the weather is or untoward the circumstances. Often has he gone weeks in the discharge of his duties with less that five hours of sleep said E. P. McFadden vesterday. each day. Even then be was aroused four

or five times each night by telephone calls, or to go to a fire to take command of the olicemen there. Speaking of his men as a force, the Inspector compares them favorably in every respect with any other force in the country. He next called attention to the building years old, badly ventilated, cramped for space, and anything but a healthy place. without exaggeration he regards it as a dis-grace to the city and to the Bureau of Police. It is thoroughly unut for the uses to which it is put. It is also inconvenient to handle the cases of deserving poor, sick and disabled, footsore women with children, and similar cases that come there for accommodations, and who can only be treated now as if they were prisoners. Chief Eliiot's assistance, in relieving this kind of cases as far as in his power, is gratefully acknowledged. In this connection it is added that there are no means for caring for the insane or for those suddenly taken sick. They are frequently thrust on the hands of the police by circumstances. They are obliged to dispose of them, in the cases of the insane, by jail commitment preliminary to a medical examination, and in the cases of the sick to endeavor to secure a

cost to the city.' The Support of Public Sentiment. Inspector McAleese thus refers to the nui-

place for them in one of the hospitals, "The

West Penn Hospital and the Homeopathic

Hospital," he says, "have dealt liberally with us, and received our patients without

sance of people who think they have a In conclusion, I want to assert in the simplest and strongest language at my command, that good police government, perfectly working police regulations, and the assurance of a proper regard and respect for law and order, in this or any other district, can only be permanently secured and retained when, in the discharge of their duties, the police officers are upheld by a strong public sentiment which will recognize the fact that in the exercise of his office the policeman is serving the public, and that he is worthy of the support, and should have steadily the assistance of every lover of law and good order. I say to you, sir, that in many cases I have had the solid opposition of people who should have been eager to hold up my hands and help me to make their places of tusiness and houses safe for themselves and families. On the other hand I have had some support from the good people of the city, but, where its manifestation has been made clearly enough for me to recognize it in one case, I have had 50 cases where, to accomplish my purpose in preserving the peace and prosperity of the commandy. In conclusion, I want to assert in the sim purpose in preserving the peace and prosperity of the community, I have had to contend against the fierce opposition of the very men and interests for whose chief benefit my work

and interests for whose chief benefit my work was being done.

I have no failures to report in the administration of the police affairs of my district, but I have to report that a lack of this support of which I have just spoken, the magnitude of the work to be done by me and the multitude of duties to be performed by myself and my men have been such that in the results the success of our efforts has not been in such full measure as it would be if I had been heartly supported by the people, upheld by public sentiment and strengthened by a perfectly proper number of officers under my command.

Interfered With by Councilmen.

Interfered With by Councilmen. I have been handicapped at times by the machinations of municipal politicians who deelred for their own purposes to interfere with the operations of the active work of my department, and I suffered the annoyance of a good deal of councilmanic interference, to which I should not have been subjected, and which I should not have been subjected, and which was barren of results, because, as I see it, I am here to do my duty under the regulations of the Police Bureau, regardless of politics and politicians. A general healthy public support of the honest efforts of earnest officers to give the city a stable and safe and admirable experiment, would be worth as nuch as the

government would be worth as much as the services of 25 more policemen in uniform in this district.

The Inspector added that the district is now in better condition than it ever was, and if still in command he hoped to be able to repeat that declaration a year from now.

Of the whole number of 19,000 or 20,000 arrests made in the city nearly 13,000 were made by his officers. Without an exception they received his personal attention disposed of. The hearty support and cooperation of Magistrates Gripp and Me-Kenua in making arrest a terror to the vicious was acknowledged as a heavy debt of obligation placed upon the Inspector.

Some Statistics of Crime A synopsis of the statistical report is given, as follows: given, as follows:

Three hundred and thirty-one disorderly houses were closed. All of these were speakeasies. The proprietors were fined under city ordinances from \$25 to \$100. Altogether 425 informations were made against these people. In some cases the proprietors were allowed to go on moving out of the State or district, while on account of poverty and sickness and on promises to reform, others were set free. In a few cases bonds were filed to secure the department against further violation of the law. In cases where the disorderly house ordinance would not reach. 19 illegal liquor sellers were prosecuted under the Brooks law.

Twenty-two gambling houses were closed; they were all small games and the proprietors

they were all small games and the proprietors paid fines.

The important arrests numbered 628. These include arrests for larceny, burgiary, felonious shooting, etc. Formerly arrests of this kind were made by the "front office" men; now the afficers on the beats do the work with such assistance as is required from the special officers.

There were 133 fires discovered by officers, 254 accidents attended to by officers and 143 lost children found by officers. The total number of arrests in the First district was 12,725, as compared with 9,541 during 1889, an increase of 3.184, and 295 cases were sent to court.

The value of lost and stolen goods recovered by officers of the First district was \$13,673 45; delivered to owners, \$12,169 75; awaiting claimants, \$1,403 50. they were all small games and the proprietor

A NEW ROAD TESTED. The Duquesne Traction Makes Its First Trial

With Success. The first trial trip of one of the Duqueso Traction Company's cars was made early yesterday morning with very satisfactory re sults. A car belonging to the Ellsworth and North Highland division had been fitted up with a motor and trolley, and was started from the car house on Neville street shortly after midnight. The car was in charge of the electricians of the road who ran it back and forward from the car house to the Ellsworth avenue railroad bridge un til 3:30.

The power was furnished by the East End Electric Company by connecting a wire to was pronounced a success. There are 23 cars in the house on Neville street, which are being fitted up as rapidly as possible with motors. They will all be run over Ellsworth avenue, and given a test before they are sent over the road.

WAGING WAR ON LIQUOR.

A New Series of Meetings Opened at th Glenwood Temperance Hall.

A special series of temperance meetings was inaugurated at the Glenwood Temperance Hall yesterday by holding one meeting in the afternoon and one in the evening. The meetings were largely attended and the exercises, which were conducted by Gilbert McMasters, Esq., were very interesting.
Another meeting will be held on Tuesday
evening which will be addressed by Mr.
McMasters, J. K. Barbour and others.
The regular Sunday night meeting at the
"Little Jim" church on Rebecca street,
Allachery last night was the largest at Allegheny, last night was the largest at-tended of any yet held. The meeting was presided over by James A. Wherrey, and addresses were made by Thomas Jones, "Father" McGraw, J. W. Moreland and David Hall. The music was a special lea-ture of the meeting, being by a selected choir. Eight pledge signers were obtained.

Special To Let Lists This Morning

CROWFOOT'S KILLING.

"I have just received a very interesting etter from the Standing Rock Agency,

Mr. McFadden was for 13 years an Indian agent and interpreter, and is highly interested in the trouble the Government has lately had with the red men. "My correspondent," he continued, "says, among other things: 'I can give you all the information you desire in regard to Indian affairs here. I think I can say truthfully that the agent here is a true frind to no man. He would sacrifice anyone to advance his own interests. He was always afraid of you, as he did not want to be ventilated in the newspapers. You need only tell the truth o cause the people here to squirm, and they will soon have their fangs in each other's flesh. There is not a more corrupt agency on the face of the earth. All that is necessary is to let the world know how matters are conducted here, and public opinion will do the balance. When an inspector comes here he accepts the hospitality of the agent, and examines a few of the employes, who have been previously posted and prepared to clear up any charges that may have been made against the agent or the agency.

No Information to Be Given Away. "'It is a mighty poor way to gain any information of the workings of an Indian agency, by depending on the evidence of men who know that if they told the truth they would be bounced in short order. By some means or other the agent is always in-formed of the nature of all charges against him, long before an inspector arrives to in-vestigate, and has therefore ample time to prepare for anything that may be brought against him. There are three men employed at the agency whom the agent has often said he would not believe under oath. What does he keep them for? He has often ad-mitted some of the employes were liars and would swear to anything, would steal and do worse. Yet they were retained until they be-came such a load that the agent dare not keep them any longer. When the agent let them go, he said that one of them was the most valuable man he ever had. For heaven's sake, for what? Perhaps on account of his being able to make any kind of an affidavit when called upon to do so. A very valua-ble man for an Indian agent to have! If he had any claim to morality or common de cency no one was ever aware of it but the

agent.
The agent now has around him a nest of half-breeds who have no shame, and when they are caught in any scrape it is hushed up and matters go on as before. Heaven belp the poor Indian girl who falls into their hands! If she goes astray she is forced to marry an Indian, no matter how great her suffering may be, even unto death. The gang must not be broken up.

How Sitting Bull's Son Was Killed. "'In regard to the killing of old Sitting Bull, had the military gone there with the police there would never have been a shot fired. The soldiers could have whipped the Indians with ease. The agent says that Sitting Bull might have escaped. Suppose he had. Where would be have gone? The country was full of troops. Rather than see the military arrest Sitting Bull, the agent would have sacrificed all the police agent would have sacrificed all the police on the reservation, and did sacrifice men he cannot replace. He sent them out without the Chief of Police, Louis Prinseau, a half-breed, but in command of Bull Head, Lieutenant of Police, and Shave Head, First Sergeant, two of the bravest Indians on the reservation. The agent evidently did not desire to lease helf-breed.

did not desire to lose a half-breed. " 'After Buil Head and Shave Head were shot the police went into Sitting Bull's house, to prepare a bed for them found the women sitting on one of the beds. Then pulled them away and told them to get out. Crowfoot, Sitting Bull's 17-year-old son, was under the bed, and without arms. They pulled him out and shot and clubbed him to death, in the presence of his mother. That part of the fight has never been made public, to my knowledge, but is true. Heaven help the poor Indian, and protect him from the halfbreeds, should be the warry of every honest man. Halfthe prayer of every honest man. Halfbreeds can commit any crime they choose, and go unpunished. When their crimes become known to the public the whitewashing committee gets together and fixes them up all right, and the agent announces

there is nothing in it.
"Halfbreeds steal the wives of Indians, and if the latter kick they are liable to be missing, and no questions are asked, unless the public gets hold of it, and then it is smoothed over.

HIS RECORD FOR A YEAR.

Under Probibition He Found 128 Empty

Jugs in His Cellar. "I do not believe in prohibition," said gentleman at the Anderson yesterday, who hails from a neighboring county that recently returned to liquor, after a cold water period of a year. "When the hotels resumed the sale of alcoholic beverages, I met a friend on the street who is rather fond of the flowing bowl.

"'How many empty jugs do you suppose I found in my cellar?' he asked me. "'Oh, I naven't the slightest idea,' I replied.

" 'Can't.

"'Why, 128." "What! 128 one-gallon jugs of whisky 'No, by George; worse than that. They held two gallons apiece, and I bought it all from the distiller. I was one of his regular

"Here was a man who wouldn't go without his bitters, and between his friends and himself they had punished quite a large quantity of the stuff. If he had bought his drinks at a bar I don't believe he would have made such a record.

RUNNING A HOTEL

me Difficulties Experienced in Getting Good Fruit.

"I will be glad when a new and better rop of fruit appears in the markets," said a hotel proprietor yesterday. "Guests want it, but the variety is limited this year and the quality is such that half you buy is decayed or unripe, and not fit to eat. The banana is so common that few people care to eat it, and as a rule they have been plucked too soon and ripened in the sunshine that pour through a shop window. Malaga grapes are scarce, so are peaches and apples, and the prices of all kinds are out of sight in comparison with the rates of former years.

"No, the cost of living has not increase lately. It remains at the basis established last fall. The canned goods men and the preservers figured on the crops, and fixed their prices for the year. New articles of food are beginning to come in from the South to relieve the dreary monotony and tempt the appetite. It is hard to get up a tempting dinner, outside of the ments and cereals, the other things eaten have such an insipid taste."

Changes at the Duquesne. H. C. Perdu, the bookkeeper at the Duquesne, has resigned. He is succeeded by George R. Wells, of New York. Mr. Wells is an old hotel man and his son is one

of the clerks at the Anderson. Mr. Perdu will engage in another business.

BOTH DIRT AND REARD.

How an Allegheny Barber Got Even With an Unkempt Customer. An Allegheny barber, on the elite order

had a workingman for a customer the other day whose face was begrimed with dirt, and a scrubby beard of three weeks' growth adorned his jaws and neck.

"Here is soap and water," suggested the barber. "Get some of that dirt off while you "No, I'll be hanged if I will," the laborer

replied. "I seel contented."

The barber bit his lips and said nothing. It was apparent he didn't like the task be-fore him, and the contracted brow and oceasional gleams that flitted across his visage howed he was evolving a plot to get even The workman's turn soon came, and the barber shaved him. He looked like a spotted monkey. His face was clean where the lather and razor had been, but the balance were the original hue.
"Next!" yelled the "tonsorial artist," and
the fellow walked out with a smile of satis-

faction on his vari-colored phiz, that made everybody laugh who saw it. He was a sight. "Why didn't you wash that man?" the next victim inquired.
"Because he wouldn't wash himself.

spoiled a razor on his tough beard, and his price does not pay me for my trouble." ALL LIVE ON ONE STREET.

Striking Coincidence About the Federal Judicial Appointments. "It is certainly a remarkable coincidence," said an East End gentleman yesterday, "that both of the new Federal judicial

appointments have gone to Amberson avenue, Shadyside. "On the west side of the street are seven houses, three of which are occupied by at-torneys, and these attorneys are the heads of the Federal Courts in this district. Hon. M. W. Acheson, of the Circuit Court, lives nearest to Fifth avenue; then comes Hon. James H. Reed, of the District Court, and the third is Albert York Smith, the Regis-

NO WORD FROM WESTINGHOUSE.

ter in Bankruptey.

Mr. Bannister Expects Him from New York This Morning. Vice President Bannister, of the Westinghouse Electric Company, said yesterday that he expected Mr. Westinghouse to return from New York this morning. He has received no word from cerning the rumored consolidation with the Thomson-Houston Company, and Mr. Bannister doesn't know anything at all about it. He does not believe the report.

SALOONS MUST CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Even Gifts of Liquor on Election Day mend themselves.

Violation of the Law. To-morrow is election day, and the police vill be particularly active in suppressing any illegal liquor selling or giving. As the elections in this city are for ward officers only, the point has been raised that saloons need not close. Inspector McAleese, of the First district, says this idea is a mistaken one, and there will be trouble for anyone in this district who fails to comply with the law. "The law on this matter is very

direct," said the 'Inspector, yesterday. "Some people do not know how sweeping it is. The act of 1887, says: 'It shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to furnish by sale, girt or otherwise, to any person any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquor on any day upon which elections are now or hereafter may be re-quired to be held, and upon conviction from 50c to \$3 a yard. thereof the offender shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and undergo

"You see," continued the Inspector, "it is illegal for one man to give a drink out of a bottle to a friend. Of course, we do find a man who has laid in a stock of liquo for the express purpose of treating his friends on that day we will make it very unpleasant for him. It goes without say-ing, of course, that any saloon keeper who tries to do business on Tuesday will have an account to settle with the police. Oh, yes, it's a regular election day, and comes withn the meaning of the act of 1887."

THOMAS H. LEMON DEAD.

His Death Supposed to Be Partly From Injuries Received in an Assault. Thomas H. Lemon died yesterday at his home, No. 1324 Virginia street, Duquesne

Heights. Mr. Lemon was employed at Joseph Horne & Co.'s retail stores. He went home on Saturday feeling unwell and sank rapidly, dying at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. His death is thought in part to have been from injuries received in an assault made on him some time ago. He never having been entirely well since.

Mr. Lemon was 50 years of age and leave a widow. He was a brother of Hon. M. B. Lemon, member of the Legislature from the Third district. He served three years in Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered out as a corporal. Mr. Lemon was a mem-ber of Post 157, G. A. R., which will bury him with the honors of the Grand Army tomorrow asternoon. The members of Pos 157 are requested to meet at Devore's under taking rooms on Grant street this evening

Little Peter Leeshuck Disappears. Peter Leeshuck, a 9-year-old Polish boy, of No. 74 South Twenty-eighth street, has been missing for three weeks. His parents have not seen him since he started for school nearly a month ago, and they can now find no trace of him.

Kleber Takes the Lead in Music, as Ever In addition to the numberless Steinway, Conover and Opera planos and other musi-cal instruments sold daily at this popular old-time establishment, the Messra Kleber have also disposed of quite a number of Vocalion church organs. No one can have any idea of the surpassing musical beauty and excellence of these wouderful Vocation organs without having seen and heard them At the low price of \$800, the Vocalion fur-nishes more variety, delicacy and strength of tone than any \$2,500 pipe organ, while for durability it far surpasses the latter.

Churches which desire a first-class instru ment for public worship, and do not want to squander thousands of dollars unnecessarily in an ordinary pipe organ, are invited to call at Kleber's music store and examine these matchless Vocalion organs. The Klebers enjoy the confidence of the public for their integrity and also for the superior excellence of their instruments. Anything that comes from Klebers' must necessarily be musically perfect and satisfactory. Their store is 506 Wood street.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS Are Special Rent List Days.

It will pay any home hunter to consult the excellent lists published in the To Let columns of The Dispatch on those days. IRON CITY beer is uniformly excellent. None but the perfect article is allowed to leave that brewery. Ask for it at your

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS Are Special Rent List Days

It will pay any home hunter to consult the excellent lists published in the To Let columns of The Dispatch on those days. ONLY pleasant results follow the use of ales and beers of the Iron City Brewing Co.

All dealers keep them. Special To Let Lists This Morning

No. 82 Etua street; Peter Hannibau, rear of No. 2545 Penn avenue, and May and William Teemer, No. 2211 Mulberry alley. SCOOPED ON SUNDAY.

Police of Both Cities Drop in Upon John Coates and Tim Driscoll interfered

with the officers and were arrested. Both men are known to the police. Coates was Half a Dozen Speak-Easies. concerned in the assault on and robbery of an old man on Mulberry alley several months since and was also implicated in the

THREATS OF A CAPTURED VISITOR. Captain Silvis' Warm Welcome to Surprised Customers.

45 Eighteenth street. She and two men and a ker of beer were taken to the Twelfin ward police station.

The house kept by Annie Duvall, at 29 HUSHERY TURNED UP IN ALLEGHENY

The police of the First district made raid

resterday upon several speak-easies. A speak-easy kept by Jesse Pavey and is wife, Rose Ann Pavey, 48 Fourth avenue, was raided by Captain Silvis and a squad of officers at about 7:30 o'clock last night. Officers Maxwell, Yeager and Conwell, in citizens' clothes, got into the place during the day and found it running wide open, with a big supply of liquor on hand. They reported, and a raid was planned. As the officers were on their way to the place in the evening, Steve Fanson saw them and ran to Pavey's house to notify him. Capain Silvis suspected Fannon, and hastened am not ruening a bathing establishment, and barbers do not cater to such trade. I after him, arriving at the house in time to catch him, in company with Payey, Mrs. Pavey and another man. While the officers were awaiting the arrival of the patrol wagon 11 other thirsty men, nearly all oil well drillers who had come to town for a big time, entered the place. They were politely received by the officers in charge, and, after being treated to the stock on hand, were loaded up on the patrol wagon, which had

to make a second trip.

Pavey had several hundred dollars on his person when arrested, and he put up \$210 for the release of his wife and himselt. Several of the men arrested were released on \$15 forfeits, one of them alleging that he would make it very warm for the police be-fore he got through with them if it cost him \$7,000. Fannon's release could not be secured for less than \$50, as he was only re-\$7,000.

leased on Saturday from another charge by the payment of a fine by his friends. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning raids were made on the houses of John Kearns, No. 47 Eighteenth street; Mrs. McGovern.

HUGUS & HACKE

Open this week, new styles of Ladies' CLOAKS, JACKETS,

COATS AND REEFERS, Our direct importations, in strikingly handsome designs for early spring wear at prices which com-

Our new importations CHALLIS shown also for the first this week, a large assortment of most exquisite designs in light and dark colorings. A special exhibit of High Nov-

and embroidered trimmings. New Spring Dress Stuffs in Cheviot, Scotch Tweed, French, English and American Suitings, complete lines of this season's most desirable styles and fabrics, in all grades,

Choice assortments of Grenadines and Mousseline De Soie, the novelties of this season. Plain Stripe and Figured in all Black. Black with color, Pompadour sheen of silk. "Beautiful Lansdown" they effect, etc.

Cor. Fifth Ave. & Market St.

felő-MWFSu SOUVENIR SPOONS,

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS,

ODD SPOONS,

FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

BON BON TONGS.



CLEARANCE SALE

UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S. The Natural Grey and White Shirts and Drawers at 38c, down from 50c.

own to 50c. The \$1 Searlet Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers down to 75c.

Our 75c Natural Wool Shirts and Drawer

The \$1 50 Camel's Hair, Natural Wool and Faney Striped Shirts and Drawers down to \$1. LADIES'.

One lot of Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 121/c. One lot of Ladies' Ribbed Vests in White

A few odd sizes of Ladies' Scarlet Vests One lot odd sizes in Natural Wool Vest

CHILDREN'S.

One lot of Natural Grey Vests and Pants at 25c.

One lot of all-wool Scarlet Pants from 25c to 50c, according to size. These are slightly soiled and are only marked at half price.

MRS. C. WEISSER,

435-MARKET ST.-437

Hospital. He was in Pittsburg on Sature day and the award was made by Mr. J. B. The details of the award have not been completed, nor has the bond been fited. The contract price, Mr. Strayer says, is not to bemade public.

Pittsburg, Pa.

riot on a train on the Lake Erie Railroad some time ago.
At a late hour last night another house was raided, that of Mrs. Mary Handon, No.

Kilbuck street, Allegheny, was raided by Officers Bittner and Donaldson at 9:30 last

night, and nine men and three women were taken. The proprietress had received; a pointer and was absent.

GIVEN TO A JOHNSTOWN MAN

Mr. Strayer Gets the Job to Build the Momo-

rial Hospital.

that he has been awarded the contract for

the construction of the Johnstown Memorial

Jacob J. Strayer, of Johnstown, states

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

The Leading

PENN AVE. STORES.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

We announce this morning our formal DRESS GOODS OPENING for the Spring of 1891. What has been true of past openings is much more than true of this-the finest and largest collection of Dress Goods shown in these cities. This season we have far outdone our past. Greater variety by far and seemingly more beautiful goods. Not a complete Spring stock, but a strong advance display for early buyers. Many extreme and exclusive styles that may not be seen again this season. A Wool GrenaeltyParis Dress Robes, our own select dine (or canvas clotn) with big tufted cirstyles, elegant lace effect, braided cles of contrasting colors, is one of the nov-

elties shown first to-day. Another came late Saturday eveningvery fine, soft Camel's Hairs with shaggy

polka spots or stripes. A new line of Camel's Hair Stripes in variety of shades with black tufts. A new line of Cordurines and a complete

line of Shepherd's Plaids and Checks. Novelty Department. New Lansdownes-beautiful Lansdownes -soft and graceful as wool and with the

are universally pronounced. All the new shades now. Forty shades of a new special line of Cashmeres, extra heavy and extra quality (40 inches wide) at \$1 a yard. A novelty in Camel's Hair, all the ultra shades, with broken parallel lines of single black hairs-shades, maize, light grays,

New All-wool Batiste, in a full line new shades (about 20) at \$1 a yard, Special values in light-weight Cheviots 40 inches wide, at 90c a yard, worth fully \$1 25. All best shades, including gobelins, tans, browns, greens, grays, wine and blues.

tans and creams. Price \$1 65 a yard.

Also a lot of sizes 42 inches wide at 90c a vard, worth \$1 25, A line of sizes, in a fair line of shades, 46 and 50 inches wide, worth 90c and 85c a

yard, will sell at 65c a yard. Cashmere Department.

A new line of 52-inch Camel's Hair. Serges, in all the latest and best shades, at \$1 20 a yard. A new line of 56-inch All-wool Plaid Suitings at \$1 a yard. A new line of 52-inch All-wool Plaid

Suitings, very stylish, choice colorings, at 75c a vard. A new line of 42-inch All-wool Plaids at 75c a yard. A new line of Plaids and Stripes, allwool, extra value (38 inches wide) at 50c a

New All-wool, 42-inch Plaids at 50c a yard-the best values ever shown on a retail A new line of Plaids, beautiful goods, ex-

tra value, at 45c a yard.

vard.

American Dress Goods Department. Over 200 pieces entirely new French All-

wool Printed Challies, extra value, at 55c a

A new line of plain All-wool Challies, 36 inches wide, at 50c a yard, in all newest evening shades, as Tuns. Grays, Gobelins, Cadeta,

Egyptian Grays,

Navy and Cream. A new line of Spring Cloakings.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

609-621 PENN AVENUE.

BUTTER-FROM STEVENSON CREAMERY, In 3, 4 and 5 pound cases.

GEO. K. STEVENSON & CO., S.MWF Sixth avenue RESORTS. THE CHALFONTE—
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
On the beach, with unsurpassed of
Salt water baths in the house.

HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J...
Now open
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths in the House
16591
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Send for circular. E. ROBERTS & SONS.