BUYERS AND RENTER

LOOK FOR BARGAINS

Now Slowly but Surely Being Forced Through the Legislature.

FARMERS IN FULL CONTROL,

And Very Determined That City and Corporate Property Shall Bear the Burdens.

THE INCOME FEATURE DROPPED.

An Attempt to Exempt the Deposits of the Working Classes in Savings Banks Fails After a Fight.

SENATORS NEARLY SLUG EACH OTHER.

The Prospects for a Constitutional Convention Believed Have Been Much Enhanced by Recent Events

RECWERS IMPART THEIR VILWS AT LENGTH

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, March 18 .- For nearly five weary, windy hours the House wrestled with the revenue bill to-day, and with all the work and wind only succeeded in disposing of 8 of the 23 sections. It seemed as though almost every member tried his "'prentice hand" on amending it, but its friends stuck of Lords might be the scene of a plebeian together, and, with the exception of one lit- slugging match. Senator Grady attacked a tle amendment exempting musical instruments from taxation, no amendments were permitted to be made except those offered by its spousor, Mr. Taggart.

The first amendment was offered by Mr. Capp, and was a substitute for the first sec- prevented a decent man from voting for tion, his objection being that this part of the them. He recalled one passed some years bill defined the meaning to be placed upon certain terms, such as "moneys and credits." "transportation companies," "taxable person," etc.

Coming Into Contact With the Courts. This, Mr. Capp stated, was usurping the function of the courts, whose duty it was to construe the laws. He stated that he had never seen an act of Assembly which prescribed the construction to be placed upon its terms, but Mr. Wherry speedily enlightened him by producing the mining law of 1885, which contains no less than 19 such definitions, and further informed the gentleman from Lebanon that if he would give him 30 minutes he would produce 100 laws containing similar provisions. And Mr. Capp's amendment went glimmering.

Mr. Fow endeavored to have stricken out deposited in banks and savings institutions not drawing interest and subject to check the words "not drawing interest and subject to check," thus exempting all interest-bearing deposits in those institutions. He argued that this was nothing but justice to the working people, who otherwise would be taxed by the bill on their earnings under the income clause, and also upon their say-

A Difficult Point to Adjust. This was agreed to, but the result had hardly been declared when Mr. Baker moved its reconsideration, on the ground that this would exempt large depositors as well as small, and also large trust funds deposited in these institutions. It was reconsidered, despite the vigorous opposition of the Philadelphia delegation, whereupon Mr. Walton tried to amend by exempting funds in institutions which limited to \$300 the amount to be deposited in any one year.

Mr. Finley, of Washington, promptly objected, because this would simply point out the institutions where money could be deposited free from taxation, thereby working injustice to other banking concerns. There was a long discussion on this question, resulting in the section being left unchanged.

The Income Tax Feature Abandoned.

On motion of Mr. Taggart the section imposing a tax on all incomes in excess of \$300 was stricken out. The opposition to this feature was so strong that it was feared that its retention would imperil the passage of the bill, and it was thought wise to sacri-The irrepressible Fow next moved to

strike out the provision taxing all machinery not taxed as real estate, declaring that this would affect hundreds of manu-facturers in Philadelphia who operated machinery worth \$100,000,000, and would drive them out of the business or into other States. Mr. Taggart intimated that Mr. Fow did not know what he was talking about inasmuch as machinery attached to the realty was taxed now, and this provision was only to catch leased machinery which goes scot free. Fow denied this, and attacked the larmers savagely. He asserted that they lived off of the cities. Take Philadelphia and the other cities out of the State, and where would the farmers sell their produce? Farmers always attacked the corporations, and yet the latter

Paid Two-Thirds the State Taxes, while farmers paid one. They complained of raying heavy taxes, while paying only 50 to 70 per cent as much as did the residents of cities and boroughs. And now they

wanted to tax machinery and drive the manufacturers out of the State.

Mr. Baker, of Delaware, proceeded to rip
Mr. Fow and the other Philadelphia members who supported the amandment clear up the back, by asserting that if Philadelphia had not been taxing machinery she had been violating the law, or had exempted it by local ordinance. It was only exempt when leased, and the bill aimed to cure this defect. Philadelphia was always making the Legislature trouble, simply because her representatives did not know their own business. When country judges all over the State knew they could transfer licenses the Philadelphia judges did not, and her delegation came asking for legislation which they already had.

"Isn't that so?" he asked Mr. Brooks, and the apostic of high license blushingly owned the soft impeachment. An Attack on the Cities.

Mr. Baker asserted that Philadelphia members should be the last to say anything against the farmers, or to claim that the city benefited them. When any attempt the Constitution, and protect farmers from unjust discrimination, the cities only looked after their corporate interests, and silowed the farmers of Pennsylvania to be forced into unfair competition with those of Ohio and the West. Pending the consideration of the amendment.

the orders of the day were called and the House adjourned. In addition to those amendments mentioned, others were inserted by Mr. Taggart exempting the mortgages of building and loan associations, taxing book accounts bearing interest, including transportation companies, bridge, turnpike and water companies, and exempting wearing apparel. The result of today's action shows that the country members are practically solid for the bill, and that it will go through the House without material amendment. All the attempts to change came from Philadelphia, and had the solid support of her delegation, without regard to party affiliation. The friends of the measure are greatly encouraged, and say that if the Senate defeats it they will make the grant for schools in the general appropriation bill large enough to exhaust all the State's funds outside of the expenses of the State Government and public institutions, cutting out all charitable appropriations. This will hit the cities hard, almost all the charitable institutions being located therein, and the holding of this rod over them will doubtless prevent the failure of the measure. Verify the advocates of tax equalization are in dead earnest.

The Cost to the Railroads. Calculations are being made as to the increase of taxation which the Taggart bill will impose upon the railroads of the State. It is impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy what valuation would be placed upon them

under the provisions of this bill, but, taking the basis suggested by ex-Attorney General Palmer in the general revenue bill of 1887, which was to rate them on the appraised value of their capital stock and the par value of their bonds, it will be seen that even at these figures the bill would in some lower these these threatments. he bill would, in some instances, at least more

the bill would, in some instances, at least more than double their taxes.

The Pennsylvania Company pays tax upon \$110,000,000 of capital stock, and has issued bonds for construction to the amount of \$65,000,000 more. Four mills tax upon \$175,000,000 would yield \$700,000. At present the Pennsylvania pays \$330,000 capital stock tax and \$180,000 gross receipt tax for State purposes. This added to the \$700,000 local taxes under the Taggart bill would make an annual total of \$1,215,000. It is not difficult to understand why the railroads are so violently opposed to Mr. Taggart's little bill.

HE DREW THEIR FIRE.

SENATOR GRADY STIRS UP A HORNET'S NEST IN THE SENATE.

He Criticises a Bill of General Gobin's and the Latter Hotly Resents It-Senato Ross Also Fiercely Denounces Quaker City Gentleman.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 HARRISBURG, March 18 .- For a time this morning it looked as though the House bill introduced by Senator Gobin, authorizing the Auditor General to compromize and settle certain long standing claims for building the Norristown Insane Asylum. He said he was weary of Norristown scandals. Bills came from there with a stench that ago through the efforts of a lawyer now dead, who had received 66 2-3 per cent of the amount appropriated as his fees. Another bill to pay for 25,000 bricks, had been amended on second reading to 50,000 bricks. This bill was too general. It left only the Auditor Gen-eral between the contractors and the State

General Gobin hotly asserted that it did not lie in the mouth of Senator Grady to say that he would bring a bill here to raid the State Treasury. He thought that Mr. Grady had about as much knowledge of scandals as anybody in the Senate, and also showed a remarkable familiarity with percentages in securing legislation. He himself knew nothing about it, but would take Mr. Grady's word. This bill was simply to settle honest claims.

Senator Ross declared that the asylum trustees knew nothing of the bill, nor had any interest in it. He had no sympathy with the cowardly innende of the Senater from Philadelphia. No fair-minded man would insinuate of the clause exempting from taxation money | what he dared not assert. Mr. Grady's referall. He did not know who he was, but the old adage, "Of the dead say nothing but good," should never be forgotten,"

Mr. Grady seemed startled by the outburst of

wrath he had brought upon himself and quietly subsided. The bill then passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates Will Be Chosen as Member of the Legislature Are.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HABRISBURG, March 18 .- If it should be decided to call a Constitutional Convention as now seems very probable, it is said that Senator Robinson's bill for that purpose will be materially amended. Instead of providing for minority representation, the delegates will be chosen as Senators and Representatives are now elected, thus making the membership of the convention stand politically about as the House and Senate stand in the present Legislature. This would be a Republican majorit of 58. Should it be decided to elect delegates at large, there will be 30 more, or one for each Congressman under the new apportionment. These, of course, would be Republicans, which uld increase the majority in the convention

This latter feature of the bill basn't yet, however, been finally determined upon. Should Governor Pattison object to the failure to allow minority representation and veto the bill, he must do so at the risk of incurring the displeasure of those who demand a Constitutional Convention, in order to secure an absolutely secret ballot.

TWO PLANS PROPOSED

For a New or Improved State Capital Building at Harrisburg.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, March 18.-The Public Build ing Commission met to night and concluded to present two propositions to the Legislature. The first is for the erection of a new library and departmental building, at a cost not to ex ceed \$500,000. The second recommends the appropriation of \$125,000, or so much as is necessary, to so alter the present capital building a to furnish proper accommodations for th House of Representatives, and make such othe House of Representatives, and make such other improvements as may be thought necessary. A sub-committee, composed of the Governor Speaker Thompson, President Pro Tem Penrose, Attorney General Hensel and Treasurer Boyer, was appointed to frame a bill for this purpose, to be presented as part of their report. This committee will report to the full committee to-merrow night. The action proposed in this bill is practically the same as that provided for in the bill introduced by Speaker Boyer in 1887, and which was passed, but vetoed by Governor Beaver.

EXEMPTION ASKED FOR

In the New Brooks Bill by Pittsburg Brewers and Distillers.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT ! HARRISBURG, March 18.-Theodore Straub. Edward Frauenheim, brewers; Isador Coblenz and Henry Renziehausen, distillers, of Pittsburg, appeared before the Ways and Mear Committee of the House to be heard on the Brooks wholesale liquor bill, which was reommitted for this purpose.

They asked that brewers and distillers be exempted from the discretionary power which the bill proposes to give the courts in the grant ing of licenses.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

Only \$13,000,000 Revenue Out of Which to Pay \$23,000,000 Now Appropriated.

[PRON A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, March 18.-The total amount of appropriations asked for up to the present is \$17,107,936. This does not include the general appropriation bill or the \$500,000 asked for the World's Fair. Adding these, the grand total will foot up about \$23,000,000.

How to pay these from \$13,000,000 of revenue is a question with which the Appropriations Committee is now wrestling.

mittee is now wrestling. PROTECTING STATE DEPOSITS

The Plan Now Proposed Condemned as Being Utterly Impracticable. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, March 18.-The Treasury In. igation Committee held a session to-

and the state of t

opinion that the present system is the best that could be devised. The proposed plan of entering up judgments on the bonds of those who secure the State deposits, as the only safe way of indemnifying the State was utterly impracticable. Not a single banking institution in the State could take deposits under this system.

system.

Bondsmen could not be obtained, as the judgments would be heralded throughout the country by the mercantile agencies and greatly injure the credit of those against whom they

A HALT CALLED

On the Introduction of Bills in the House After Next Tuesday. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, March 18.-The Hous adopted a resolution to-day to stop the intro duction of bills, except by unanimous consent next Tuesday. Bilis were introduced as fol

tion to supply the deficiency incurred by the examination of applicants for mine boss in the bituminous region. By Flickinger, Erie, repealing an act which enables the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to end its road at Corry, instead

of entering the city of Erie, as provided by its Finley, Washington, making an appropria-tion to the Western Pennsylvania Charitable Association

Association.
In the Senate to-day the following bills were introduced:

By McDonald, Lackawannn, a judicial salary bill, similar to that of Representative Fow, except that it fixes the salary of all judges outside of Philadelphia, Allegheny and the Eighth district (comprising Dauphin and Lebanon) at \$7,000 a year, instead of \$5,000, as provided in the Fow bill.

57,000 a year, instead of \$5,000, as provided in the Fow bill.

By Markley, Montgomery, to repeal an act regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships.

By Ross, Bucks, extending to the courts jurisdiction to grant divorce where either of the parties has been convicted of perjury or an infamous crime and sentenced to imprisonment for two years or longer.

Williamson, of Huntingdon, presented a remonstrance against paroled prisoners of the

monstrance against paroled prisoners of the Industrial Reformatory being put to work out-side at half wages, to the disadvantage of resi-dent laborers.

LIVE BIRDS FOR TRAPS.

The Bill to Legalize Pigeon Shooting Passe Finally by the House. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. HARRISBURG, March 18-In the House to lay the following bills were passed finally: Fixing the compensation of road viewers at \$2 50 a day; appropriating \$5,000 to pay Philadelphia school superintendents and assistants, and \$2,000 for a similar purpose in Pittsburg and Allegheny, and 12 cents per resi-dent in all other cities, boroughs and town ships, providing no city of the third class shall receive more than \$1,500 a year; to legalize the shooting of pigeons from traps; to provide for satisfaction and discharge of recognizances of sheriffs and coroners; appropriating \$12,500 for the erection of monuments and tablets at for the erection of monuments and tablets at Chickamauga, to mark the positions of Pennsylvania troops; House bill authorizing an annual transfer of \$400,000 from the general to the sinking fund; limiting the time to 20 years, during which a mortgage shall be a lien after maturify: to provide suitable clerical assistance for Supreme Court, the amount of compensation not to exceed \$1,000 for each judge; requiring all warrants to be charged and countersigned in the Auditor General's department; to provide a law library for the Supreme Court, to cost not exceeding \$5,000.

NO TIME TO WASTE.

peedy Action Necessary on the Bitumi Mining Law Commission

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, March 18.-If the commis to ravise the bituminous mining laws is to ac complish its work in time for anything to be done this session, the selection of the eight operators who are to serve on it cannot be much longer delayed. These gentlemen, one of are to be selected by the president judges whose counties are included in the district. In the Third Inspection district this duty devolved upon Judges Gunnison, Noyes, Henderson, Taylor, Mchard, Wilson, Hazen, Rayburn, White, Doty and Wickham, and the sooner White, Doty and Wickham, and the sooner these gentlemen, and the judges in the other districts as well, get together and select their man, the more likely the commission will be to accomplish its work.

The commission must report to the Legislature within 35 cays after their appointment, after which that body must act upon their recommendations. The flual adjournment will take place between May 10 and 15, which shows that there is no time to be wasted.

that there is no time to be wasted

THE ROAD BILL PASSED. It Goes Through the Senate After a Day of

Wrangling. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT 1 HARRISBURG, March 18.-Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was spent in wrangling over the road bill. The Democrats, with the exception of Senator Lloyd, sent up amendment after amendment, and Senators Brown, Green and Sloan attacked the bill in protracted speeches. The Republicans, with rompily voted down.
At last a final vote was reached, and the bill asseed by a vote of 33 to 13. Although party ines had been drawn by the Democrats in vot-

ring on the amendments, they broke on the final vote, Senators Dunlap, Hall, Herring, Hines, Lloyd, McDonald, Meek and Monaghan voting with the Republicans, while Senators Critchfield, Robbins and Packer voted with the Democratic minority against the bill.

GRANGERS' TAX BILL

The Clause Taxing Incomes Voted Out o the Measure by the House. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, March 18 .- The consideration of the commission revenue measure (known as the session of the House to-day. Amendments were inserted, exempting from taxation mort-gages held by building and loan associations and taxing water companies and bridge and A provision taxing incomes of trades, professions, occupations or investments of money, a capital not exceeding \$300, was voted out of the bill.

A FAVORABLE REPORT

Will Be Made on the Franklin Amend

to the Brooks Law. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 HABRISBURG, March 18 .- The Franklin bill to amend the Brooks law, by permitting bonds-men to be taken from the county instead of from the ward or township where the tiquor is from the ward or township where the liquor is to be sold, and reducing the fee in third-class cities to \$300, will be reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee.

Its chances for passing the Senate are not at all favorable, as a number of Republican Sen-ators are convinced that it would be an ex-tremely unwise thing to do.

NEED'S EXECUTION BILL

It Will Be Favorably Reported, and Turner Petition for Its Passage. FROM A STAFF, CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, March 18.-The House Judiciary General Committee to-day decided a a unanimous vote to affirmatively report Senator Neeb's bill providing for executions in the penitentiaries of the districts instead of in the county jalls.

Senator Neeb had presented 20 petitions largely signed by the Turners of Pittsburg and Allegheny, praying for the passage of the Flickinger House bill.

INSURANCE MEN HEARD

A Delegation on Hand in Opposition Senator Robinson's Measure. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, March 18 .- A dejegation of Eastern insurance men were before the Senate Insurance Committee to-night, in opposition to Senator Robinson's bill, which is the same measure introduced in the House by Mr. Lytle. They were strong in their opposition to the bill. Insurance Commissioner Foster is credited with saying that it could not be worse than it is. Made to Yield More Than

MILLION IN ILLEGAL PROFITS.

May Yet Be Recovered.

The Course of Action by Which the Money

SOME SLIGHTLY PECULIAR DOCUMENTS

MPRCIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCIL PHILADELPHIA, March 18 .- The Record will say to-morrow that recent revelations at Mercer disclose the fact that the State of Pennsylvania has been robbed of over \$1,000,000 in the management of the soldiers' orphans' schools. The illegal profits of one of ten big schools amounted to \$270,-000, and this school was one of three that were controlled by a syndicate headed by ex-State Senator George W. Wright, of Mercer, Pa.

The fortunes accumulated by eight men through pinching the orphaus and fleecing the State were roundly as follows: George Wright, \$300,000. John I. Gordon, \$285,000.

S. F. Thomson, \$65,000. R. R. Wright, \$65,000. James L. Paul, \$60,000. Major Moore, White Hall, \$125,000, Professor Sweet, Harford, \$85,000. Rev. A. F. Waters, Uniontown, \$80,000. A considerable part of this sum may be

recovered, as the persons here named have retained \$750,000 of their ill-gotten profits. The question of recovery is indisputable. The statute of limitations does not work In Direct Violation of the Law.

All of the gains appropriated by these men were acquired in direct violation of the law, without contract of any kind. The ig-norance or stupidity of the head of the de-partment, or the corrupt collusion of the actual manager of the department, will not actual manager of the department, will hot interfere with a full recovery. The method to be employed is very simple, and has been repeatedly done at Harrisburg. The Auditor General reopens the accounts and makes a new settlement. Then the Commonwealth proceeds in the courts to obtain the moneys that have been illegally taken from it for traffic in orphan misers.

have been illegally taken from it for traffic in orphan misery.

Within a recent period S. F. Thompson, one of the partners in the Mercer school, received from the treasurer of the Mercer Soldiers' Orphan School Company a check for \$10,000 in partial settlement of a one-twentieth interest in the profits of the school. Thompson claims \$2,000 additional, alleging that the profits of the school were \$240,000 in excess of the original investment of \$24,000 and of the payments made to George W. Wright as manager. It is therefore evident that the profits of the school exceeded \$270,000. The division of the interests of the Mercer school into twentieths came about in this way: in this way: The Ownership of the School.

Prior to March 1, 1874, J. G. White, of Mercer, Pa., had been the owner of the Mercer Sol-diers' Orphan School, having operated it from December, 1867, to the date named. In January, 1874, he sold the undivided four-fifths interest in the school for \$19,200 to George W. Wright, John I. Gordon, R. R. Wright and S. F. Thompson. By agreement dated April 14, 1874, he sold the remaining one-fifth interest in the school property for \$4,000, retaining, however, one-fifth of the net profits of the school after they had reimbursed themselves to the extent of their original outlay of \$24,000 with interest at 10 research.

extent of their original outlay of \$23,000 with interest at 10 per cent.

In 1875 White became financially involved, and on February I, 1875, transferred his interest in the profits of the Mercer school to his brother and father, White alleging that this transfer was in trust for him. On August, 1875, C. H. and H. C. White assigned the same interest to George W. Wright, the Whites claiming that they made the assignment to

claiming that they made the assignment to George W. Wright as trustee for J. G. White, but George W. Wright claimed that he had received the assignment absolutely for the consideration of \$160.

When George W. Wright acquired the White interest in the school he told his brother that he had made the purchase for the company, but he had a row with S.F. Thompson over the purchase, and then he claimed that the purchase had bren made on his individual account. By the close of 1877 the White interest had reached \$7,000, and on December 14, 1877, George W. Wright assigned to his brother Richard R. Wright one-fourth interest in the White assignment, or one-twenticth interest in White assignment, or one-twentieth interest in the net profits of the school for \$1,100, the text of the agreement reading as follows: A Showing as to Profits.

"For value received I hereby sell, assign and transfer to R. R. Wright the undivided one-fourth interest in a certain article of agree-ment between the Mercer Soldiers Orphans' School Company and J. G. White, of Mercer Pa., wherein said company assigned and agreed to pay to said White the one-fifth of the profits of the Mercer Soldiers Orphans' School after

to pay to said White the one-fifth of the profits of the Mercer Soldiers Orphans' School after deducting certain amounts as in said article stipulated, the said article having been assigned by the said J. G. White to Charles W. White and by him assigned to C. W. Wright, it being distinctly understood that the estate intend to be conveyed by this assignment is the one-fourth of all the dividends and profits declared due on said article of agreement from and after this date, and in no way to interfere with dividends heretofore declared, which was due and have been paid to the said G. W. Wright, and the said R. R. Wright agrees to perform and pay the one-fourth part of all stipulations and agreements as contained in said instrument between the Mercer Soldiers Orphans' schools and J. G. White.

Witness our hands and seal, December 14, 1877. "GEORGE W. WRIGHT."

This agreement shows that the net profit of the school from March 1, 1874, to December 14, 1877, was not less than \$52,720, as by the White contract the school company was to receive its purchase money, \$24,000, and \$1,440 interest annually before any dividends were paid on this one-fifth interest. Thompson demanded his share in the White interest, but George W. Wright refused to assign. In the summer of 1878 Thompson threatened to file a bill for an account against his copartners unless Wright would permit him to participate in the profits of this one-fifth interest. Wright's answer was brutally frank. He declared that such a suit would expose the excessive profits of the schools and would ultimately result in the stoppage of all appropriations. If Thompson could stand that Wright could.

A Rather Peculiar Agreement.

A Rather Peculiar Agreement. After frequent interchanges of threats the four partners, George W. Wright, John L. Gordon, S. F. Thompson and R. R. Wright, en-tered into an agreement that one-fourth of the

| \$240,000 | \$240,000 | Original cost of school repaid: | 24,000 | Interest from 1874 to 1877. | 4,320 | Salary to George W. Wright: | 15,000 | .\$288,820

In 1886 J. G. White sued for his interest in the school, and from the papers in that case the foregoing information has been obtained. White lost his suit, and with it over \$50,000, on two grounds: First, the master held that Wright had purchased this one-fifth interest outright from the White, and, second, that the statute of limitations harred his recovery.

TURNED UP BY A DOG.

The Body of a Dead Infant Found in Pasteboard Box. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHAMBERSBUG, March 18.—A dog prowling about a yard on West Market street dug up body of a dead infant, which, physic

CLOSE TO A BILLION.

Official Figures on the Appropriations of the Late Congress.

CANNON AND ALLISON EXPLAIN.

Last Democratic Body.

Suit Against the Big Oil Company to Have Its Charter Annulled-The Official's Decision Expected Soon. NEW YORK, March 18 .- J. D. Rockeeller, President of the Standard Oil Trust, and S. C. Dodd, the counsel to the trust, declined to say anything to-day about a peti-

General by Roger A. Pryor, Jr., in behalf of a number of independent oil refiners, asking him to bring a suit in the name of Fiftieth Congress. the State against the Standard Oil Company. of this city, to have its charter declared forfeited, because it had become one of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Mr. Dodd who spoke for Mr. Rockefeller

and the trust said he did not think it wise to try the case in the newspapers, at any rate at this stage of the proceedings. The matter was at present before the Attorney General awaiting his decision. This application is the same method that was

A PETITION TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF NEW YORK.

Independent Refiners Ask Him to Bring

tion that has been filed with the Attorney

pursued in the proceedings against the North River Sugar Refining Company, whose charter was subsequently declared forfeited by the courts. In that case General (now Judge) Roger A. Pryor appeared for the Attorney General. If Attorney General Tabor decides to grant the petition filed by Roger A. Pryor, Jr., he will have to ask the Supreme Court in special term, for permission to bring suit against the Standard Oil Company in the name the people of the State. The Attorney General is expected to give his decision in a few

PINKERTONS MUST GO.

The Ohio Legislature Will Enact a Law Barring Them From That State. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATORS COLUMBUS, March 18 .- A bill to prevent the importation of armed police into the State in times of riot or labor troubles was favorably reported in the Ohio Senate to-day and will be passed to-morrow. The bill passed the House by an unanimous vote. There was a chance

that the measure might have been defeated, but the presence of a large number of debut the presence of a large number of de-tectives in the city for the past two weeks, and their operations in boring holes through the cellings at hotels, in order to learn what mem-bers had to say on certain subjects, has had a tendency to incense them against the service, and they will vote to a man for the bill.

It is aimed at the Pinkerton and kindred agencies, and considerable influence has been brought to have the bill laid away, as it will seriously interfere with the workings of de-tective agencies. Members of the Legislatur-believe the detectives who have been on their tracks for some time were from the Pinkerton agency, though they are not sure as to what

agency, though they are not sure as to what PRESIDENT GROSS IN TROUBLE.

Dakota Students Demand a Former Pitts burger's Resignation.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ST. PAUL, March 18 .- To-night's dispatches from Vermillion, S. D., indicate that the students of the University of South Dakota are in open rebellion against the faculty in general and President H. B. Gross in particular. Mr. Gross was summoned to Vermillion from Pittsburg to take charge of the University immediately after President Olson was killed at the Minneapol's Tribune fire, in Nevember, 1889, but the students formed a violent dislike for him, and to-day the senior and junior classes unanimously requested him to resign, charging him with incompetency.

President Gross declined to entertain the re quest, whereupon the citizens took sides with the students and recommended to the trustees that they remove the President.

AN UNKNOWN'S SUICIDE.

He Leaps to His Death Into the Seething

Waters of Niagara Falls. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.] NIAGARA FALLS, March 18,-A beautiful day has been marred by the suicide of an unknown man from Prospect Point at about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. At 4:15 o'clock the suicide alighted from a carriage in the park and dismissed the driver, remarking that he would remain there for awhile. He went to the Point, just at the edge of the American Falls, and stood watching the water as it tumbled over the brink and struck on the rocks

tumbled over the brink and struck on the rocks below. J. A. Jarrett, of Buffalo, stood there at the same time, and remarks made to the stranger passed unauswered.

Mr. Jarrett had proceeded toward Hennepin's View but a short distance when a lady screamed: "See that man!" He turned about and the man had gone from the point. The lady, Mrs. T. B. Berry, of Hudson, O., said she saw him leap upon the wall, jump into the water and pass over the falls. Soon after the body floated out into the lower river and passed down through the rapids into the whirlpool.

A WIDOW'S PLIGHT. Two Jealous Suitors Fight Over Her, and She Jumps Through a Window.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. Boston, March 18 .- A pretty little widos who furnishes lodgings to sailors, had a red-ho time with two suitors last night. The widow's name is Alida M. Johnson. The suitors are Charles Johnson and Peter Nelson, both Swedes Johnson proposed marriage just before shipping on a short voyage, and the widow promi answer on his return. Last night became home, and, after drinking heavily, visited the widow. She showed him the door. Later he returned to find the widow sewing on a button for Peter Nelson. Johnson drew an ugly looking dirk, and a flerce conflict took place. Johnson is now a prisoner in the Tombs, and Nelson is laid up in a hospital. The widow, during the fight, threw a mattress from the windov and jumped out upon it.

SMOTHERED IN FOAM. A Peculiar Fatal Accident to the Cook of a Steamship.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, March 18.-The Dalzell tug Stannart escorted the Ward line steamship Saratoga, bound for Cuba, from her berth t day. Sam Tull, the Stannart's cook, cast off the steamship's thick hawser. The steamshi was going ahead at about six knots then, and was going anean at about six knots then, and the sailor men aboard her were hauling in the hawser. Tied to the end of this was the heavy line. Tull's heel was caught in a loop of the line. He was jerked from his feet, carried overboard, and dragged in a smother of foam for 100 feet before the sailors tugging on the line or the captain of the Baratoga found out they had a human being in tow. they had a human being in tow.

The accident was soon seen on both vessels, but too late. Tuli's body, apparently lifeless, went-up the river on the swift side.

FIRST DIRECT TAX REFUNDED. New York State Now Has \$2,213,330 in Its

Treasury as a Special Deposit.

ALBANY, March 18.—General John G. Earns worth returned from Washington to-day, where he has been acting agent of New York State in the prosecution of war claims, and handed to the prosecution of war claims, and handed to Governor Hill a check for \$2,213,330, which is the amount due to the State of New York in pursuance of the provisions of the direct tax bill passed by the last Congress.

Governor Hill indersed upon the back of the check: "Pay to the order of Elliott Danforth, Treasurer of the State of New York—David B. Hill, Governor," and turned it over to the State Treasurer, in whose hands the money will remain as a special deposit, subject to the disposition of the Legislature,

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Before the

prepare statements for insertion in the Record showing the amounts appropriated by the last Congress and the increases or decreases of appropriation compared with the These statements have been carefully prepared, and show in detail how the public

have aggregated as follows: ated for agriculture, army, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, fortifications, Indian, legislative, Military Academy.

A Clear Increase of \$170,446,269. Fifty-first Congress, embracing the fiscal years of 1891-1892, and result in the grand total of \$988,410,129. The net apparent increase of the last Congress over the one be-

pensions in the appropriations made by the former Congress.

Mr. Cannon then argues against increasing the number of committees having charge of appropriation bills, and says the system of distributing the appropriation bills among various committees is vicious and tends to extravagance in appropriations. He thinks one committee of the Hoase should be charged with the preparation of the money bills for its consideration, and indulges the hope that the incoming House will remedy the error of its predecessor and commit the general appropriation bills to one committee. He cites as an example of the unwisdom of having many appropriation committees the Indian appropriation bill of the past session, prepared by and under the parliamentary control of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and adds:

One Very Serious Mistake.

One Very Serious Mistake. "The Senate placed upon the Indian appro printion bill by way of amendment an item of legislation and appropriation giving to the Choctaw and Chickness Midians in round numbers \$3,000,000 for a supposed equity in certain lands in the Indian Territory, which equity the Secretary of the interior states does not exist, and which, if it does exist, is of no value. This amendment was carried in the Senate and House. In my opinion the result can only be explained by the action of the minority, on the supposition that they were not responsible, and I am satisfied it would not have been accomplished it the Indian appropriation bill, with all the other general appropriation bill, with all the other general appropriation bills, had been under the parliamentary control of one committee on appropriations. priation bill by way of amendment an item of

On being asked as to the truth of recent newspaper statements to the effect that he himself is a candidate to succeed Mr. Sherman, Mr. Foster replied; "It is a question that has been presented to me more than once lately. Had I remained in private life I probably should have been a candidate for the Senatorably. But is not the case new somewhat different? I have accepted a Cabinet position; will it not lock a little too much like self-seeking for me to come up within a year as a candidate for another very important place?" Chairman Allison, in his statement, gives somewhat in detail the reasons which operated in the several appropriation acts to increase expenditure authorized by the present Con-

The Causes for the Additions. An increase of \$637,849 for the District of Columbia was for the police department, street im-provement and public schools, and under forti-fication an increase of \$2,302,144 was for con-

One Which Is Easily Explained. An increase of \$22,668,348 under the postoffice bill was due to the growth and expansi service throughout the country. The increase of \$2,738,678 for river and harbor improvements was due to enlarged appropriations for some of the principal works of improvement in progress, such as the Mississippi and Missouri river imsuch as the Mississippi and Missouri river im-provements. The increase for studry civil ex-penses of \$15,530,499 was for the river and har-bor improvements; expenses of the eleventh consus; public buildings; Government Printing Office; Home for Disabled Volunteer Soidiers; military posts; for artificial limbs for soidiers; the World's Fair; for the Life-Saving Service; for recoinage of silver coins; quarantine ser-vice.

bill.

The miscellaneous appropriations act shows a decrease of \$9,159,221 over the Fiftieth Congress. This was caused in the main by the fact that many public buildings acts passed by the Fiftieth Congress carried appropriations therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress excluded most of such appropriations from the acts and most of such appropriations from the acts am made special provisions in the sundry civil acts

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

About \$10,000 Sent From Columbus to th Coke Strikers in Two Weeks.

IMPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I COLUMBUS, March 18.-Large sums of mone go from Columbus to the relief of the miners on a strike in the Connellsville coke regions of

granted.

Before leaving, they were given a check for \$5,000, and when they go to Cumberland, Md., to get the signature of President Rae, who is attending a convention there, the money will be ready for distribution. Last week \$4,800 was sent from here, making \$10,000 in two weeks.

LABOR LEADERS ARRESTED.

ing Cutters' Lockout Investigation. SPECIAL TELEPHAN TO THE DISPATCH.:

ROCHESTER, March 18.-After the State oard of Mediation and Arbitration closed the nvestigation of the clothing cutters' lockon this noon three of the persons in attendance were placed under arrest. They are Frederick A. Archer, Master Workman of the Clothing

PLENTY OF HOTELS.

THREE CENTS.

in Pittsburg. LICENSE COURT DISCOVERY

Reports of Scores of First-Class

Houses to Be Found

Wylie and Fifth Avenues Would Be Overrun if All Were Granted.

RESTAURANTS DON'T PAY THERE.

But a Score of People Are Willing to Keep Them With Saloons.

LIFE INJECTED INTO THE HEARINGS.

PITTSBURG'S PLIGHT.

FOSTER NOT A CANDIDATE.

THE SECRETARY SPEAKS OF THE OHIO

SENATORSHIP MATTER.

The Cabinet Officer Does Not Decline the

Honor Outright, but He Thinks Sherman

Will Be His Own Successor if a Repub-

TOLEDO, March 18 .- A reporter has se-

ured an authorized interview with Secre-

tary of the Treasury Charles Foster, who is

in the city attending a meeting of the Trus-

tees of the Northwestern Ohio Insane

Asylum, of which body he is a member.

Mr. Foster, on being asked his view of the

"Why, one thing seems certain to me-that if we elect a Republican Legislature

Mr. Sherman will be re-elected, if he is a

"Will Mr. Sherman be a candidate?"

BRIBERY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Another Fruitless Ballot Taken in the Cali-

SACRAMENTO, March 18 .- The tally list of

certain members of the Legislature found in the office of the State Librarian was the one

torn up by Assemblyman Dibble, the leader of

AN AMAZON ASKS A PENSION

She Served Through the War as a Man Sol-

dier and Was Wounded.

alias Charles Dewey, has applied for a pen

GOSHEN, IND., March 18 .- Mary E. Dewey,

The grounds of her claim are that she served

through the war in the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and that while in the service she received a gunshot wound which has left her disabled.

THE BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

It Is Increasing, and the Water Flowing

Through Inundates a Parish.

t noon to-day from the crevasse on the S. M.

Ames White House plantation are to the effect that the crevasse is now 200 feet wide and 15 feet deep, the water going through with irre-

istible force.

A large portion of Jefferson parish will be in-induced, and the loss will be very great.

ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR.

welve Lives Lost in the Wreck of the Nor-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18 .- The Merchants'

Exchange has advices that the Norwegian bark imperator, bound from Cardiff to Santa Rosalia, a a total wreck east of Boavista, Cape De Verde Islands, and 12 of the crew were drowned.

THE ASTOR HOUSE SUICIDE.

The Remains Exhumed and Fully Identified

As Those of Wright.

ANOTHER \$1,000,000 BLAZE

NEW YORK, March 18 .- The body of "Fred Evans, of England," the mysterious Astor House sulcide, has been dug up, and fully identified as Wright, the supposed murderer of Ruttinger, the murdered man found near Staten Island.

wegian Bark Imperator.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Reports red

fornia Senatorial Fight.

Senatorial situation in Ohio, replied:

candidate."

the National Executive and Clothing Cutters, who will also be seen to the control of the control

There has been one fact developed in License Court that would perhaps never have been known were it not for the interrogation of applicants by the judges. Pitts-burg is check full of first-class hotels and restaurants. On every street and sometimes two or three in a block can be found a firstclass restaurant or hotel-that is, if you accept the sworn testimony of applicants for renewals of their liquor licenses. And yet the city is not overcrowded. Scores of men are willing and anxious to go into the restaurant or hotel business if the judges see fit to clothe them with the power to sell liquors, spirituous and mait. The first-class hotels range up from our rooms.

But with all its faults the License Court has developed some cases of refreshing honesty. There are, semi-occasionally, of course-men who honestly admit that they can't run a hotel in four rooms or a restaurant where no one will eat. Because of their honesty men may ometimes injure their chances of securing licenses, but the Judges appear inclined to re ward those who do tell the truth.

Wylle and Fifth avenues would be overrun with saloons if all the applicants were successfull. It was the burden of Judge White's elomence yesterday that about four-fifths of hose applicants would be disappointed. Business went very slow yesterday and although court was kept running until after 5 o'clock, only about 65 cases were disposed of. To-day they will commence with the Ninth

IN THE FORENOON.

The Hotel Boyer Case Opened Court With Testimony in Rebuttal-Judge White Thinks a Saloon Not Good for a Woman

-The Restaurant Attachmen When court opened yesterday morning the Hotel Boyer case was taken up. The clerk testified that J. C. Redman, who it was alleged got drunk there and later died, was kept out. He refused to allow him to register or to take dinner because he was intoxicated. The register was produced toshow that he commenced to register, but the pen was taken from him. One of the barnot to sell to this man, who was drunk. He was afterward refused. The clerk was re-called, and said that Redman had skipped his bill two weeks before his last visit. A crosspetition in answer to the remonstrance was fored signed by citizens of the ward and guests of the hotel.

Terrence Hines keeps a cigar store at 121 and 123 Wylie avenue and would like to add a stock place last year. Mrs. Ida Murphy, a comely widow with two children, keeps boarders at 196 Fourth avenue, and would like to move to No. 3 Wylis avenue

and open a saloon and restaurant. It is a fourstory house of seven rooms, the first floor occupled by a billiard room. Thinks It Hardly Right. Judge White-I doubt very much the proprity of your going into the saloon busines Mrs. Murphy-I have a brother who would Mrs. Murphy—I have a brother who would run the saloon and I would run the restaurant. Judge White—Still I doubt the wisdom of your trying the business.

Mrs. Murphy—I have had experience. I assisted my father when he run the Court House Exchange ov Fifth avenue.

Dennis McGlinchy's Dream is at No. 18 and 20 Beaford avenue where he has kept a hotel for four years. He wants to run saloon and that has been his unrealized desire before.

Peter McGee had a license the past year at 39 Webster avenue, and as he has kept the law, wants to continue. Two years ago the church next to him asked that he be given the license to quiet the neighborhood.

to quiet the neighborhood.
At No. 21 Wylie avenue Thomas McDermott would like to go into business. At present he is a cracker maker, but he would like to fur-nish "skull cracker" to men who have the

the office of the State Librarian was the one torn up by Assemblyman Dibble, the leader of the Republicans, in the Assembly, who said he had been checking it off and tore it up in connection with one of the county division bills, and that nothing improper should be done in connection with it. Immediately upon the opening of the Senate this morning, Senator Voorhies introduced a joint resolution, calling upon both Houses to appoint a committee of three to meet with the Attorney General for the purpose of investigating the documents found in the State Library yesterday. The committee was appointed. The House took similar action, and Assemblyman Dibble, in a speech, said that he desired the fullest inquiry into all the facts connected with the case.

The first ballot to-day in the joint session of the Legislature resulted: Estee, 46; Felton, 34; Johnston, 4; Blanchard, 1. After some changes had been made, the ballot was corrected to stand: Estee, 47; Felton, 35; Johnston, 3; Blanchard, 2. At the close of the ballot Fenton's friends demanded an adjournment, and on call of roll this was carried by a vote of 62 to 50. price.
"I've been working nigh on to 31 years for other people," said he, "and now I thought it was about time to do something for myself. I am 50 years old and in a few years no one will Judge Magee—Why don't you live on what you have?

McDermott—I don't want to eat up the bricks
my father left me.

He Is Minus the Restaurant.

Frank McLaughlin has a place at Tunnel treet and Wylie avenue. He keeps only a saloon and no restaurant. Judge White-There are a number of people Judge White—There are a number of people who are ready to start restaurants with saloons. It would be manifestly unfair to give Mr. McLaughin a license for a mere saloon.

McLaughin—It would not pay to keep a restaurant, it would only be an excuse. It the comt so desires I'll try to open a restaurant.

Daniel C. Neary who keeps a saloon on Smithfield street and as he was compelled to go out he decided to try at 27 and 229 Fifth avenue, now occupied by a clothing store.

John O'Neil wants to continue at 500 and 602 Grant street, where he has erected a large building for a hotel.

George Pfordt has a saloon and restaurant at 29 Wylle avenue. His restaurant is 40 feet long and he feeds on an average of seven a day and it runs as high as 11 or 17.

and he feeds on an average of seven a day and it runs as high as 11 or 17.

Mr. Christy—Who furnished you money to start the saloon business.

Pfordt—I borrowed money.

Mr. Christy—Who keeps books?

Pfordt—My daughter.

Mr. Christy—She also keeps books for John Lunber don't she'. Mr. Christy—She also keeps books for John Lauber, don't she? Pfordt—Yes sir. Mr. Christy—And you take the money down there to her. How much of it does John New-

ell get?
Pfordt-Not any.
Lots of Wylle Avenue Places. John Russell now keeps at 41 Wylle avenue and is after the court's permission to continue.

Morris Resenthal applied double last year
for 33 Wylie avenue and secured only the

wholesale license.

Judge White—Your sales were mainly by the

Judge White—Your sales were mainly by the quart?
Rosenthal—Well, yes sir.
Judge White—What extent was your jug business?
Rosenthal—About \$5 or \$10 a day.
Judge White—Why do you keep open until 10:55?
Rosenthal—Because the most of the trade came in after night. That was the local trade.
Judge White—That's not a wholesale business. I suppose you did no more than the majority of the wholesalers. That is one of the worst features of our law. These small whole sale houses are as bad as the retail places.
James F. Scott is sick and his attorney furnished a physician's certificate.
James Stafford, who has been refused the past two years, don't know why, and applies again for 42 Wylie avenue. He is keeping a grocery store, but don't like it.
L. Sablodowski lives at 10 Wylie avenue and would like to have a saloon located there with himself as the head. He has a restaurant.
Phillip H. Tress is located at 508 Grant street, where he sets up a cold lunch with his beer. His sales amount to \$75 or \$50 daily. He wants to keep open another year.

There Must Be No Discrin

Joseph B. Walker, colored, was refused last year, but he applies again this year for No. 20 Nylle avenue.
Attorney Fetterman made a strong plea for

[Continued on Eighth page.]

IN THE EVERY MORNING DISPATCH. THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. say, had been born alive and then strangled. The body was wrapped in a red flannel skirt and placed in a pasteboard box and burled in the garden J. C. Bomberger and J. Uhler, Harrisburg ORPHANS A BONANZA the orders of the day were called and the House A NEW TAX SYSTEM bankers, both of whom have had State do posits, and the former a bondsman of Treas urer Boyer, were examined, and agreed in the and placed in a particle and the garden.

It is thought the body was buried about a month. It was preserved from decomposition by the cold, which froze it stiff. Charges That the State Schools Were FIGHTING THE STANDARD.

A Clear Increase of \$170,446,269 Over the

FEATURES WHICH COME RATHER HIGH

Fifty-first Congress adjourned authority was given Senator Allison and Mr. Cannon chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, to

money has been expended. The statemen and also a me Committee "ed Clothing Cutters, Trimmers at a committee "ed Clothing Cutters, who are organize of the Marchael All the Marchael prepared by Mr. Cannon shows the amounts appropriated during the Fiftieth and Fiftyfirst Congresses under the several bills to During the Fiftieth Congress, covering the fiscal years of 1889-1890, the total appropri-

navy, pensions (including deficiencies) postoffice, rivers and harbors and sundry civil, was \$548,811,445. To this is added deficiencies, exclusive of pensions, \$24,393,901; miscellaneous, \$20, 426,657; permanent annual appropriations, \$224,331,854, giving a grand total of \$817,-963,859. The same items are covered in the

fore it is \$170,446,269. fore it is \$170,446,269.

Mr. Cannon, in an appendix to these figures, says there should be added to the appropriations of the Fiftieth Congress and deducted from the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress the sum of \$25,321,907 to meet the known deficiency for the payment of ponsions in the appropriations made by the former Congress.

"There have been some intimations made by his friends that he contemplates retiring at the end of his present term. If he concludes to do so, no doubt he will make it known in ample time for the full discussion of the ques-tion of his successor."

On being asked as to the truth of recent newspaper statements to the effect that he him-

oxpenditure authorized by the present Con-gress over those of its predecessor. He says an increase of \$1,441,473 under the agricultural ap-propriation act was caused by the establish-ment of agricultural experiment and the trans-fer of the Weather Eureau from the War De-"But your present term as Secretary will end on the day that the next Senatorial term on the day that the hear seems to me that it begins."

"Yes, I know; but it seems to me that it would look more as it I were considering my own personal ends than the good of the Republican party of Ohio, if I should announce myself as in line for the Senatorahip."

"You forget Governor Hill, of New York, and his recent election to the Senates?"

The Secretary laughed. "Well, Hill is a Democrat; I am a Republican."

"Then you are not a candidate as Mr. Sherman's successor?" partment. In the army appropriation bill the small increase of \$52,955 was for the expenses of recrusting, and in the diplomatic and consular service a reduction of \$40,750 was made. man's successor?"

"I certainly do not feel that I would be doing what is best for the party were I to be a candidate," frankly replied Mr. Foster. The Secretary left this evening for his home in Fostoria, and goes back to Washington next week.

provement and public scuoous, and under forth fication an increase of \$2,302,144 was for continuing the construction of mortar batterles for the defense of Boston, New York, San Francisco and ether harbors, and for the new gun factory at Watervilet, N. Y.

In the Indian bill an increase of \$7,307,146 was made to carry into effect recent treatles negotiated with various Indian tribes. An increase of \$1,456,633 under the legislative, executive and judicial branch of the Government was for clerical force in the various departments, mainly in the Pension Office. An increase of \$300,000 was made in the internal revenue service, principally on account of the expenses of inspection of sugar upon which a bounty is to be paid. The appropriations for the Military Academy were less than those made by the last Congress by \$380,449.

The navy appropriations show an increase of \$14,642,344 for new repairs for the navy and improvements at navy yards. Pensions show an increase of \$113,312,351, including deficiencies made by the Fifty-first Congress over the Fiftieth Congress. This increase was caused in part by the failure to make sufficient appropriations for pensions for the year 1890, leaving a deficiency of \$25,821,907 to be provided for.

vice.

The deficiency appropriations, exclusive of pension deficiencies, were \$1,726,284 less than those made by the Fiftieth Congress, although an appropriation of \$1,304,000 for the payment of French spoliation claims was included in the

Pennsylvania, To-day a committee from Divi-sion No. 4, of the United Mine Workers, embracing that region, Messrs. James McBride and John McNuity, was at the headquarters in this city seeking to have a more systemati it is the rule to only give to members in good standing, but they wish to have it extended in this extreme case to all others, which will be

sational Turn to the Rochester Cloth-

A Fire at Elizabethport, N. J., Throws 600 Persons Out of Employment. ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., March 18. - The Elizabethport Steam Cordage Works were de-stroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss probably \$1,000,000. Six hundred persons are thrown out Cutters' Local Assembly 727, Knights of Labor: \$1,000,000. Six h
John G. Thein, an officer of the same local, of employment