Transient Advertisements,
INCLUDING
WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, ETC., FOR TO-MORROW'S ISSUE
May be handed in at the main advertising office of THE DISPATCH, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, up to midnight.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Transient Advertisements Received
At the Branch Offices of The Dispatch
For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M.
For list of branch offices in the various Districts see THIRD PAGE.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

REQUIRING A REST.

Father Mollinger Forced to Suspend Work for at Least a Few Days.

HARD TOIL TELLS ON HIM.

Eager Crowds Keep the Priest Busy Up to a Late Hour, and He Retires Quite Worn Out.

AFFLICTED PEOPLE IN HUNDREDS,

Struggle and Jostle Each Other for Precedence at the Reverend Gentleman's Door.

PITIFUL SCENES AND CURIOUS SIGHTS.

The Feast of St. Anthony to Be Celebrated To-Day With Special Services and Much Pomp.

SKETCH OF THE PRIEST-PHYSICIAN'S CAREER.

SENSIBLE of the intense eagerness and the large numbers of, the pilgrims who still remained to see him, Father Mollinger yesterday continued receiving visitors from an early hour in the forenoon until late into the evening; and when the reverend curer of human infirmities at length retired to his house, shortly before 9 o'clock, it was with tottering steps, and evidently completely worn out by his long day's work. During the afternoon he vindicated the charges brought against some of his attendants, and investigated, in the presence of a DISPATCH reporter, into those charges, and also into the general assertions of bribe-giving and taking, which had been made in interviews in THE DISPATCH. Father Mollinger will not see any visitors, either to-day or to-morrow. To-day he will be engaged mostly in the ceremonies incidental to the observance

A Lunch Stand in the Church Yard.

of the Feast of St. Anthony, his patron saint. These will be very fine and be witnessed by an immense crowd.

The Impressive Scenes of Yesterday.

A spectator of the strange scenes enacted yesterday upon the heights of Mt. Troy, around and within the precincts of Father Mollinger's church and office, could scarcely resist the impression that he was witnessing the events of a historic and bygone age. The scenes were pathetically suggestive of what must have been the surroundings of that Greatest of all physicians, when he was appealed to by the suffering multitudes of Judea and the blind were made to see and the lame to walk.

A conservative estimate of the number of pilgrims present would at least be 3,000. They had journeyed hither from all parts of the country. Hundreds came from New York State and city, particularly from the neighborhood of Binghamton, Elmira, Rochester and Buffalo. Hundreds came from the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn.; Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Kentucky furnished their quotas. Even the distant State of Washington had its representatives, and there were people from New Orleans. The blind were there, the deaf and dumb likewise, cripples and the lame almost without number, and with a shocking diversity hobbled before the eyes of those who could see.

Pictures to Arouse Deep Sympathy.

Poor creatures repellantly maimed and people deformed from birth, kindled pity or averted the gaze. Poor little children hobbled about on crutches, if they were able to get about, while others were carried in the arms of their parents. Many cripples of both sexes and of full maturity were wheeled in and about upon rolling chairs, especially designed or adapted for their use. To be well and to be present was to feel uncomfortable by a sense of painful contrast. Such a one, in the vigor of health, felt out of place and curiously conspicuous. Paralytics and epileptics were there. Quite a number of insane were observed. An idiotic boy attracted attention by his uncouth cries.

Hardly a car from 6 o'clock in the morning on throughout the day but carried its load of suffering humanity to this Mecca of their hopes. It was a strange procession. It exceeds anything of the kind here before, and the crowds of to-morrow, St. Anthony's Day, the Patron Saint of Father Mollinger, will far surpass yesterday, in all probability.

One Continuous Crowd All Day.

During the different masses in the morning the church was filled to overflowing several times. It seemed to take about half an hour for the throng to pour itself out—some on crutches, some in chairs, some in arms, some being led by those who could see. The churchyard is large and it is shaded, but neither the yard nor the shade was sufficient for the multitude which awaited its turn to attend within the walls of the sacred edifice. The crowd also massed itself in the street in front and along the one at the side. It also extended over into the large yard between the church and the priest's office at the rear. Feeble women and men were seated on boards placed on the ground near the fence so that they could have some support for weary backs.

Crippled children were here and there stretched out asleep upon the ground. One woman had thus fallen asleep. Hundreds were upon their knees in all parts of the grounds, counting their beads, saying their prayers, or reading from their book of service and following the exercises within. Those who were so fortunate as to be able to hold a place and stem the crowding, struggling mass of pilgrims as they strove to enter, afterwards joined in the services within, and there received the priestly blessing. Others waited outside until Father Mollinger appeared with the holy water, which he there dispensed with his blessing.

The Father was greatly disturbed yesterday morning, when he read in THE DISPATCH the account of bribe-taking by some of his attendants. He directed the most of his address, after the final mass, to a vigorous denouncement of anyone having authority to do anything of the kind, and to an emphatic statement that the blessing of God was without money and without price. It could not be bought, and the attempt

WAITING FOR ADMISSION.

would only result in a curse. The briber was as bad as the one bribed.

Hard to Believe the Reports.

"But I do not believe," he continued, "that bribes were taken. If there is any person here who offered money to the attendants, and that money was accepted by them, let him come forward and say so, and I shall know how to deal with that corrupt fellow."

Silence followed this declaration, and Father Mollinger gazed around the over-full church in expectation of someone arising to make good the charges. But no one stirred.

"You don't believe these charges, or you would get up and say so. Is it not so? What, then, am I to believe? The assertions made in this paper or my own knowledge of the integrity of the attendants?"

The most exciting scenes of the day were witnessed between 10 and 12 in the morning, when the sick and afflicted throngs were struggling for an audience before the Father, who had retired from the church and entered his office, and was there receiving visits and giving prescriptions. The churchyard was then the center of action. The crowding about the entrance to the Father's office door was something pitiful to behold. Men seemed to forget their manhood and women the weakness of their sex while both, in a frenzy of desperation, fought and struggled for precedence and position before that fateful door.

A Mob That Couldn't Be Handled.

Until 11:30 o'clock there was but one police officer there to regulate the crowd. The priest was inside, and, with his deafness, did not probably realize it. His assistants were utterly inadequate to handle such a mob. The morrow was St. Anthony's Day, and the priest would soon be going away. They had come hundreds of miles at great expense. This was their last chance. Their confidence in Father Mollinger's ability to effect a cure was unbounded, so it was not so strange that they became desperate in their entrance to the famous remover of infirmities.

Frightened babies and children, held aloft in mothers' arms, screamed with fright. Women who had held their positions for half an hour, and some for an hour and more, became exhausted and retired. One woman had her dress torn and disarranged and was actually wet to the skin, her face the color of scarlet. She threw herself down on the ground and sobbed and cried like a child. She could hold her place no longer. Her heart was broken. A blind man was tossed about, clutching wildly, and he, too, lost his place. A woman who had been holding a child and had retained her place longer than the others, became faint. An effort was made to fan her. At this point a tall man stepped forward from the rear and cried shame upon the men.

No Blessing to Be Fought For.

"If you are men," he shouted, "step aside and give the women and the children, the blind and the cripples a chance. The Father said we could not get a blessing by buying it—no more can you by fighting for it."

"That's so! He's right!" cried several. Just then an officer arrived, and after considerable difficulty the blind man was led back to his place, the woman and the baby rescued, and the woman crying upon the ground was taken forward by the energetic speaker and bid to follow the policeman to the front. The supposed presence of pickpockets in the throng undoubtedly accounted for a part of the confusion.

Detectives Steele and Johnston were detailed to keep an eye out for these gentry, but they failed to materialize, and the officers rendered very valuable assistance in preventing any possible accidents from over-crowding. Chief Murphy had three officers taken from their beats and placed in charge of the church grounds. Superintendent Muth was present during a part of the day to see how things were going. There were many strange sights for his inspection, and the observation of an sufficiently curious person, of whom not a few were on the Hill during the day, attracted by the accounts of Father Mollinger's wonderful popularity.

Tenacious Holding of Ground.

A remarkable feature of the strangers was the tenacity with which they stood their ground at a door. At one, going on to a street, about 30 men were packed on the short flight of stone steps. There were men there and feeble women—the adjective is used comparatively—and each vied with the other in retaining the inch of space which, they thought, gradually brought them nearer the long-desired entrance to the priest's presence. This was as they hoped. But the door opened to admit only one who had been sent for—that is, some person who had brought a note to Father Mollinger or who had prevailed on an attendant for immediate entry through a tale more piteous than ordinary. Among them was a woman bearing a child in her arms. She was in the middle, and with the others had to struggle to maintain her ground. Some of the onlookers cried out, "Look at the poor baby; it is dying; what a shame," and indeed the poor infant seemed nearly dead, for its face had become purple through suffocation in the close embrace of its mother in that struggling and unheeding throng. But the woman held her place, and it was not until repeated exclamations from women standing by had shamed her to a sense of her responsibility that she relinquished her place with a sigh of departing hope of seeing the priest and went home.

Scenes During the Afternoon.

During the afternoon the scenes of the morning were repeated, with possibly a stronger coloring. More travelers had arrived, and these added to the concourse which filled the school house yard to its capacity. On one side of the school there were two doors; one for entrance the other for exit. With the supreme egotism and selfishness which characterizes equally infirm and strong creature when bent on the accomplishment of a purpose, as many people crowded against the exit door as were jammed at the other. Each thought that if he or she could only attract the attention of an usher or the Father himself that a recital of his or her troubles would induce immediate attention as surpassing those of others.

And so they pushed and jammed and jostled until Father Mollinger was obliged to appear and rate them soundly for their perversity in blocking the door. He said he would not see them; he would go home; he would send them all away, but when his back was turned the jam at the door was as great as ever. Half a dozen times during the day he came down into the yard to keep the eager people in order, but it was no use. They had come long distances—one of the priests said there were people there from Australia—the feast day was approaching, their money was giving out, and nothing could prevent their trying every means to get in.

Various Ways of Getting In.

Every way of accomplishing this desideratum was tried. Everyone who seemed to belong to the place, and, inferentially, possess the ear of the worthy Father, was appealed to to exercise his good offices for the suppliant. Those who had letters sent them in and awaited the result in confidence, generally misplaced; those who hadn't importuned the attendants whenever they appeared, and even the good Sisters, who looked on the afflicted with pitying gaze as they passed, were besought to exert their influence to gain someone an audience.

There were persons willing and anxious to pay anyone who would get them in, if there was anyone willing to take the money.

A Solitary Skeptic.

THE DISPATCH reporter was accosted by one man, apparently well-to-do, who hinted at remuneration if he, the reporter, would get him him. And he didn't seem pleased when told that the reporter's business was news-gathering, not ushering. The charges made on Thursday regarding tips being secured by attendants were repeated yesterday but there was always a distinct refusal to give any names for publication in connection with that of the author of the charge. There was much comment concerning the charges made against attendants, by name, in a morning paper. Regarding these Father Mollinger sent for THE DISPATCH reporter, who had an interview with him in the school room where he saw his patients.

Vigorous Defense of a Boy.

"The statements are malicious lies," said Father Mollidger, "and made to do me harm. It is a lie what that paper says, and the man who wrote it knows it is a lie. It is inferred that I knew of these young men receiving money. I do not; I don't believe it; there is no necessity for it. I say who shall come in here, and not the attendants. I send for whom I please; sometimes for one person; sometimes for another; they have nothing to do with it. If I thought they were charging money for bringing people to see me I would send them away. I don't charge for what I do for the poor people. Everybody knows I do not. They come in here, and there is no charge. If they choose to give something toward building the church they can; nobody asks them. This boy," pointing to Adolph Hepp, whose name was mentioned in the charges alluded to "has been with me for three years. I knew him. He would not do that," and then turning to Hepp the priest asked him, "Come, now, did you get any money for bringing in people?"

Hepp answered in a very decided negative.

"Nor you," continued Father Mollinger, to his brother Frank.

"No, Father," he replied. "I never asked or received any tip; that I can swear to," and each of the six attendants was catechised, with the same result. At the request of Adolp Hepp THE DISPATCH reporter walked with him to Mr. Hack's, in whose saloon, it was charged, Hepp displayed a rolls of bills and said he was receiving money from patients.

The Boy in His Own Justification.

"The statement is an utter falsehood," he said. "How could I be getting money at the door, when I am

Continued on sixth page.

A HALF MILLION MORE

Just Now Discovered to Have Been Appropriated by Bardsley.

TAKEN OUT OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

A Decision in Favor of Pattison's Appointee for Treasurer.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST MADE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The expert accountants appointed by Mayor Stuart have discovered that in addition to all his other thefts of public money ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley has stolen $445,428 23 of school funds paid by the State to the city. This fact was communicated by Mayor Stuart to the Investigating Committee at a secret session late this evening. Mayor Stuart's letter is as follows: "I have the honor to hand you herewith report of the experts investigating the City Treasury relative to the State appropriations to the city of Philadelphia for common schools. I forward this at the earliest moment, feeling that it may be of interest and importance to you." Enclosed in the letter was the report signed by experts Taylor Faunce, Lawrence E. Brown and Thomas W. Barlow, which concludes:

As far as ascertained it appears that the sum of $420,000 received for the school year ending June 30, 1891, together with the balance of $25,428 23 for the year 1890, making together the sum of $445,428 23, has been used by John Bardsley partly to repay money due by him to the State and partly for his own purposes. We shall furnish a later report showing specifically the disposition made by Mr. Bardsley of the money thus converted.

Statement From Treasurer Boyer.

As soon as the Mayor was presented with this statement, showing that Bardsley had misappropriated to his own use the sum of $445,000 from the appropriations by the State for the public schools, he at once asked State Treasurer Boyer for a statement of the moneys paid Bardsley by the State for this purpose in the last six months.

Treasurer Boyer replied, and stated that on the 31st of December there was paid to Bardsley in three checks the sum of $420,000. It is surmised that Bardsley used part of the $445,000 to take up the bad checks of the Keystone Bank for $200,000 that he was carrying as cash.

Attorney General Hensel to-day had a long interview with City Solicitor Warwick in regard to the missing State funds. Mr. Hensel declared that after due deliberation he had decided to abandon the Commonwealth's claim against Bardsley, and look to the city and county of Philadelphia for all moneys due to the State Treasurer. The amount representing the taxes of 1890 is about $1,000,000, without reference to 1891. The Attorney General will begin proceedings against the city unless some satisfactory arrangement is speedily made. It was because Mr. Hensel had made up his mind to take this course that he declined to join the city in the equity suit against the assignment of the Bradford mills to the Dobsons.

A Decision as to the Treasurer.

Governor Pattison's appointee, W. Redwood Wright, has been decided by the Supreme Court to be the legal successor of John Bardsley as City Treasurer, and Richard H. Oellers, who was elected and installed into the position by the City Councils will have to step down and out. Intense interest was felt by the public in the decision of the court, and this morning, as the time drew near for the justices to hand down the result of their considerations, the luxurious chambers became crowded with anxious citizens and gentlemen learned in the law.

City Solicitor Warwick arrived early, looking confident and happy. He chatted for some time with Mayor Sulzberger. Then came in quick succession Secretary of State Harrity, Attorney General Hensel, President William M. Smith, of Common Council, and Lawyer Rufus E. Shapley. The last to appear were State Treasurer Boyer, Auditor General McCamant and State Senators Osbourn and Gobin. When the seven Supreme Court Justices had taken their seats, Chief Justice Paxson calmly and slowly read the decisions in some half dozen minor cases; but at last he said:

The Judgment Against Oellers.

The Commonwealth versus Oellers. The judgment is reversed and judgment is now entered for the Commonwealth upon the demurrer. It is further considered and adjudged by the court that the defendant, Richard G. Oellers, be and he hereby is ousted from the office of the County Treasurer, designated as City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and from the fees and emoluments thereof.

There was a buzz of excited comment and a general move to the door as the Chief Justice stated that there was a majority opinion written by himself and Justices Sterrett, Clark and McCollum, and dissented from by Justice Green; also two other dissenting opinions by Justices Williams and Mitchell, the court thus standing four to three in favor of Governor Pattison's right to appoint. Attorney General Hensel was the center of congratulations. He was calm, but triumphant, and only declared that he had predicted the court would stand four to three. Solicitor Warwick was somewhat dazed by the result, but was happy in having his views sustained by three of the justices. President W. M. Smith was much disappointed. He said that it would be useless to fight any further, and he would call a meeting of Councils on Sunday, if necessary, to qualify the new treasurer.

Mr. Oellers Takes Things Coolly.

Mr. Oellers, who was at his desk in the City Treasurer's office, received the news very good naturedly. He said: "I shall go on just the same until I am officially notified that I am no longer City Treasurer and I will do all I can to help Mr. Wright, by instructing him in the mysteries of the office, so far as my short experience warrants me in doing so. I do not want to criticise the opinion of the Supreme Court, but I think it will complicate matters, for, if the decision is correct, John Bardsley is still City Treasurer, as he has not resigned or been turned out. However, I bow to the decision."

W. Redwood Wright, the new Treasurer, was inundated with callers. He called at the City Hall and talked over matters for half an hour with Mr. Oellers. He said incidentally: "There was no more unconcerned man in the city this morning than myself. If the Supreme Court had decided against me I should have been contented, but now the lightning has struck me I feel I have a very bad time before me. I don't know what I shall do yet, but I shall not act in a hurry."

Mr. Furman Sheppard declared: "There will be no indecent haste in railroading Mr. Wright into office. Everything will be done formally and legally, but not hurriedly." Councilmen Smithers and Hicks expressed bitter disappointment at the outcome of the fight, but declared that no obstacle would be placed in the way of Mr. Wright taking office.

Another Big Arrest Made.

Another arrest has been made in connection with the Treasurer scandal. This afternoon H. H. Yard, the former partner of President Lucas, deceased, of the Keystone Bank, in the Seaside speculations, was captured in Trenton, N. J., where he is being held to await requisition papers, which will be sent at once. The warrant was sworn out for him Wednesday night late and all day yesterday detectives were looking for him.

Yark has an office in the Drexel building. He was a real estate promoter, and was closely connected with President Marsh, of the Keystone Bank. He left the city a few days after Marsh disappeared. The warrant upon which Yard was arrested was issued on the charge of conspiracy with ex-Treasurer John Bardsley in stealing the city and State taxes.

Before the investigating committee to-day General W. E. Wagner made a statement which reflected upon Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the Treasury Department, whom he said was a large borrower from the Spring Garden Bank, and the backer of one of the candidates for receiver of the concern. A dispatch from Washington states that Mr. Nettleton denies the allegations.

A BLAINE CONFERENCE

HELD BY THE ENEMIES OF HARRISON AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Conger and Burrows Among Those in Attendance—Steps Taken to Organize the Central States for the Maine Man—No Letters This Time.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The details of a sensational anti-Harrison meeting, in which it was determined to organize Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan for Blaine, came to the surface to-day, and have furnished food for much speculation among Harrison Republicans. The meeting was called by a secret circular sent to prominent men who oppose Harrison, and some 50 persons responded to the call and assembled last night in the law office of A. C. Harris.

Among those present were ex-Congressman Conger, of Ohio, member of the National Republican Committee; General McNulta, of Illinois; Congressman Burrows, of Michigan; W. C. Bradley, of Kentucky; C. W. Fairbanks and Otto Gresham, of this city, and the editors or authorized representatives of the Evansville *Journal*, Delphi *Journal*, Marion *Chronicle*, Terre Haute *Express*, Ft. Wayne *Gazette*, Logansport *Journal*, South Bend *Tribune*, Rensselaer *Republican*, Michigan City *News* and Steubenville *Republican*. The Muncie papers sent word that they were in sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

Colonel Conger was chosen to preside over the meeting and on taking the chair said that he understood from the letter which called him here that the meeting was to be held in the interests of Blaine; that he was not authorized by Blaine to speak for him, but he could assure the meeting that there would be no more letters such as paralyzed Blaine's friends three years ago. He was satisfied that Mr. Blaine could be nominated and he was equally positive that the nomination would be accepted. He referred to it as a remarkable fact that with the single exception of John C. New, not one of the members of the National Committee was favorable to Harrison's renomination. Others present made brief speeches in the same line and there was perfect harmony among the members.

It was determined to organize Blaine's friends in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and committees were appointed for each of these States to take charge of the matter. It was also determined to hold another and fuller conference, but the time and place were kept a profound secret.

FRANK G. CARPENTER, with Kodak in hand, has visited a famous watering place of Old Mexico. His article in TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH is a charmingly illustrated description of what he saw.

SWALLOWED BY A SHARK.

The Terrible Fate That Befell the Colored Cook of a Schooner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, VA., June 12.—Information has been received in this city of the fearful death of a colored cook of the schooner Silver Queen, which arrived at this port yesterday and left this morning. John Howard, the colored cook aboard the schooner, with others of the crew, while near the mouth of the bay, saw a school of sharks close after the vessel. Upon the suggestion of one of the men, an improvised net was made and endeavors begun to capture one of them. During the necessary excitement that followed, John Howard, by some means, became entangled in the meshes of the improvished net and before he could be rescued by any of the crew the unfortunate man fell over the vessel's side.

At the time he fell, the foremost of the monsters was not ten feet away. Several buoys were thrown to him, but it is supposed that the suction caused by the vessel's speed drew him immediately under. The unfortunate man was seen no more, and is supposed to have been made a victim to the sharks' hunger. A small school of sharks was recently reported in Hampton Roads by an incoming steamer.

DAN QUIN spins another yarn about Cinnabar camp in to-morrow's BIG DISPATCH. In Western tales Dan Quin is inimitable.

ATTACKED BY A WHALE.

The Leviathan of the Deep Charges on a Pilot Boat and Is Killed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—The pilot boat Actaea, while cruising 350 miles east of this port early Sunday morning, came up with three razor-backed whales that were sporting on the surface of the ocean. The man at the wheel was the only one on deck at the time, and before he could call out to those below the largest of the whales made a dash for the vessel. The shock of the collision as the boat's fore struck the monster threw the sleeping pilots from their berths and sent the chinaware flying from the lockers.

The monster dove as the vessel struck him, and, in his rage, struck her with his tail a blow that knocked the paint off her side. A big gash was cut in the whale's back, blood from which dyed the water as it sunk out of sight. Later the carcass was sighted by an incoming steamship, upon which was one of the pilots from the Actaea.

CAPTAIN MULLET IS MAD.

He Had $30,000 Worth of Sea Lions and Three Died in a Freight Car.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—A carload of 30 sea lions arrived here from the Pacific coast on Thursday, and because Captain Mullet, to whom they were consigned, had not a bill of lading from Buffalo, the superintendent refused to deliver the animals and Captain Mullet went away threatening to hold the railroad company responsible for his $30,000 worth of sea lions.

He has not yet appeared to adjust the dispute with the railroad company and this morning the car was opened and the hose was turned upon the famished sea lions. Three of them were dead. Later in the day the others were removed to the pool in Central Park, by permission of Superintendent Conklin, and now the sea lions are perfectly willing to wait there as long as Captain Mullet pleases.

A STORY of buried millions on a barren isle of the Pacific will be told in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. It is an old Mexican tradition, which has started many a fortune hunter on adventurous trips of investigation.

MONARCHY TOTTERING

Before the Rising Hurricane Caused by the Baccarat Scandal.

THE SITUATION REALLY SERIOUS,

Although the Turf Set and the Clubs Stand by the Prince.

A RECEPTION FOR GORDON-CUMMING

[Copyright 1891 by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, June 12.—The storm raging round the Prince of Wales is fast obtaining intensity, endangering his chances of succession to the throne, if not the existence of the English monarchy. No class appears to be stirred so deeply as the great middle class, the real strength of the country, and hitherto a solid and stolid prop of the monarchy. Wherever its voice becomes audible its earnest denunciations of the Prince of Wales are accompanied by regrets at his nearness to the throne.

Representative gatherings of religious bodies, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian and Presbyterian, have already recorded their condemnation. Boards of Guardians are going out of their accustomed paths to discuss motions branding the gambling propensities of the Prince of Wales as a disgrace to the country. Several Liberal societies have adopted protests against his continuance in the army.

Sure to Cause Party Action.

The agitation has every character of permanence. It has not yet touched more than a fringe of the political parties, but ere long the glowing fierceness of the popular

Lady Gordon-Cumming, Nee Miss Garner.

heat must penetrate to the core of politics, causing party action within and without Parliament.

The Radical members of the House of Commons are opening the attack on the Prince of Wales, but they have been warned that Mr. Gladstone resents the movement, and that the leaders of the opposition will actively show their repugnance to associating liberalism with an agitation tending to cast discredit on the crown. A group of Radicals meeting to-night after Cumming's dismissal from the army was gazetted concurred in the opinion that the leaders had mistaken the feeling of the nation, and even on party grounds it was impossible to neglect the duty to take the sense of Parliament on the position of the Prince of Wales and the others concerned.

The Radicals will not be content with anything less than action by the military authorities involving the same official reproof of the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Levett. The prosecution of Cumming and the others, for illegal gambling, will be made a part of the demand on the Government, but it will not be earnestly pressed.

Only a Technical Breach of Rules.

Conferences have been held at the War Office, attended by Mr. Stanhope, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, General Redvers Buller, and Colonel Stracey, and it is reported they decided that the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Levett had committed no offense against military law, but only a technical breach of the regulations. Mr. Stanhope, therefore, basing Monday's response to questions on the decision of the confession, will probably declare that the Commander-in-Chief will deal with the case privately without regard to regulations.

In reference to the Earl of Coventry it is reported in court circles that he has had intimated to Lord Salisbury his readiness to resign the office of Master of the Buckhounds, but that the acceptance of his resignation is delayed till the Government sees how Lord Coventry's retirement is likely to effect the position of Prince of Wales. Club sentiment naturally supports the Prince, although the Chairman of the Marlborough Club Committee writes repudiating the high play in vogue at the club and denying that games of hazard are allowed, it is publicly known that the club has just elected Wilson, one of the baccarat friends of the Prince of Wales.

Where the Prince Is Still Popular.

Nor has the scandal lessened the Prince's popularity in the turf set. The rumors of his bad reception at Ascot are a perversion of the facts. The turf crowds seemed bent to console him, and he had the heartiest greeting. He was specially cheered to-day when his horse Imp won the highweight plate.

Court circles are much exercised over letters from the German court, reflecting the opinion of Emperor William. It is believed the Emperor has written the Queen a long and serious criticism on the Prince's life, dilating especially upon the gambling of officers as a grave offense to military honor, and made worse by the signing of a paper permitting a Colonel of the guards cheating to retain his commission in the army. The Queen, it is said, forwarded the letter to the Prince of Wales.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming arrived at Grantham to-day from Woolasten Hall and thence started for Forres. When asked to reconsider his refusal of a public welcome Cumming wired the Provost of Forres assenting to a demonstration. The municipal authorities will meet the pair at the station. The town will make a holiday of the occasion and is raising floral arches on the route to Altyre.

Apparently Enjoying the Honeymoon.

Lady Cumming writes to friends here that she intends to make a prolonged stay at Altyre, probably over the shooting season. After a month's rest and seclusion she will entertain numerous guests at Altyre. Her husband is in good spirits and continues to receive assurance of unbroken esteem from many friends.

Several Tory members of Parliament in the interest of cattle trade are pressing Mr. Chaplin to refuse American inspectors the privilege of supervising the decisions of British officials inspecting imported cattle. Dr. Salmon's unreserved acceptance of recent diagnoses by American officials conflicting with the diagnoses of British inspectors led to an outcry that the presence of American inspectors is unconstitutional and that the United States has no more right to place veterinary inspectors in English ports than have other countries sending cattle. Mr. Chaplin in the the meantime finds it politic to continue the existing system.

In the event of the judgment of the judicial Committee reversing the Archbishop of Canterbury's decisions, the Bishop of Lincoln tells his friends that he will not resign; that he will face the adverse decree as a champion of the freedom of the Church against secular usurpation. The Judicial Committee's trying to coerce the Bishop opens up a prospect of wide clerical disturbances.

A DEBATE OVER THE GRAIN DUTIES.

The German Chancellor Not Compelled to Give Information.

BERLIN, June 12.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the debate on grain duties was resumed. Chancellor Von Caprivi declared that it was impossible for the Government to submit to the House the reports which had been received from foreign countries in regard to grain matters. Commenting on the Russian report he said that there was no danger that Russia could not supply sufficient grain for the use of Germany by the course adopted by the Government.

In conclusion, the Chancellor strongly protested against the reproach that the Government had not paid due consideration to the working people. After considerable debate, Herr Rickert's motion that the Government should submit to the House the material upon which the Chancellor based his recent speech upon the grain duties was rejected by a vote of 223 to 20.

THE 'BUS STRIKE SETTLED.

London Yard Owners Offer 12 Hours and Concede a Small Advance.

LONDON, June 12.—At a meeting to-day of delegates representing the men employed in all the omnibus yards, it was resolved to accept the employers' offer of 12 hours' work a day and a slight increase in the men's wages.

The omnibus traffic will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Turkey and the Anti-Slavery Compact.

LONDON, June 12.—As the Port has been hesitating whether or not to ratify the Brussels anti-slavery convention, the British and German Governments have advised the Grand Visier to ratify the convention by July 2.

Madrid Merchants.

MADRID, June 12.—As a protest the storekeepers of this city to-day decided to close their stores throughout the day as a protest against the increase of bank note issue.

Coal 48 Feet Thick.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, June 12.—A coal field 48 feet thick has been discovered on the Great Northern Railroad.

STEWART'S MILLIONS.

A BOSTON SYNDICATE FORMED AGAINST THE BIG ESTATE.

General Butler Said to Be a Leading Spirit in It—A. T. Stewart's Old Butler Used as a Cat's-Paw in the Suit Now Pending.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—It is alleged that those who fancy themselves entitled to a share of the fortune of the late A. T. Stewart have entered into a conspiracy to get some of it. Their plotting is said to have developed into a syndicate, a sort of a trust, arranged so as to let in outsiders with money in order to pay the expenses of the speculation. Judge Hilton has always had to bear the brunt of the hammering at the doors of the estate, because it is the popular impression that he has got most of the dead merchant's estate. This is wholly an erroneous idea, as will be shown.

A motion has been made by the attorneys for the Stewart estate asking the court to hinder the claimants from suing Mr. Stewart's old body servant, William P. Smith, and to compel them to make all the other heirs defendants along with Smith. This is asked because the lawyers say that Smith is not a genuine defendant, but is in the conspiracy and is only waging a sham battle, with the hope that by losing the house Mr. Stewart gave him he will gain still more.

When Judge Lacombe took his seat on the bench in the United States Circuit Court this morning, ex-Judge Russell carried a five-pound bundle of affidavits. William. H. Secor, counsel with General Benjamin F. Butler, of the Irish heirs, was not there. When Judge Lacombe called "Thomas Stewart and Alexander Stewart against William P. Smith," Mr. Root made the motion for leave to Henry Hilton to intervene and be joined as defendant. No one appearing for the opposition, Judge Lacombe said that he would note a default. About 1:10 o'clock Mr. Butler, accompanied by Mr. Secor, entered the court all out of breath. General Butler explained that his train had been delayed. Judge Lacombe told him that a note of default had been granted, and that he would have an opportunity to reply before any decision was rendered.

In the affidavits ex-Judge Russell outlines at great length what he has been enabled to find out about the formation of the syndicate and Butler William P. Smith's connection with it. With reference to General Butler's connection with the case, ex-Judge Russell says: "Philip Carpenter, a reputable lawyer, mentioned to me that he had been asked to go into a case against the Stewart estate, and that he had seen parties in Boston about it. He did not mention their names, except that of General Butler, but said they told him a syndicate had been formed there which had raised $50,000 for the prosecution of the case.

"About that time I was also informed by L. E. Chittenden, or his son, Horace H. Chittenden, that he had been told a strong and wealthy syndicate had been formed in Boston for the purpose of maintaining the action. Some time in the spring of 1890 William H. Secor came up to me and said, in substance, that he had been asked by General Butler and others to go into the Stewart case, and that a syndicate had been formed to furnish money to prosecute that action."

THE DISPATCH has secured a special article on the deadly grade crossing for publication to-morrow. It tells how a progressive city got rid of the grade crossings, with hints for the emancipation of Pittsburg and Allegheny from the death traps.

THE BACCARAT COUNSEL

Will Again Oppose Each Other in an Insurance Suit of Mrs. Maybrick's.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—James Maybrick, for whose murder his wife, Florence Maybrick, is serving a sentence of imprisonment for life in an English prison, was insured in the Mutual Reserve Fund Society, of this city and London, for $10,000. When Mrs. Maybrick was accused of the murder the society, from whose London office the policy was issued, advanced her $2,000 to conduct her defense. Under the contention that, according to English law, as soon as she was convicted and was sentenced to life imprisonment, her rights lapsed and she was legally dead, the society refused to pay the remaining $8,000. Sir Charles Russell, as her attorney, was appointed trustee of the estate, and brought suit against the insurance society for the balance due.

The case is set down to be tried in London this month. Sir Charles Russell, for the claimant, will be opposed by Sir Edward Clarke, for the defendant company. Mrs. Maybrick's American counsel, Roe & Macklin, say that to prove their case the society will have to convince a jury on the same evidence and as to the same fact of which Mrs. Maybrick was convicted before. Should they fail to do so, an appeal will be made to the Home Secretary for a pardon.

GOING IT ALL ALONE.

Another Very Important East End Religious Conference Held.

O. B. MILLIGAN ALL RIGHT.

One of the Suspended Continued at His Old Salary to

PREACH TO HIS FORMER PEOPLE.

Peculiar Position of the Proprietorship of the Church.

ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF THE SYNOD

The significance of the determination of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. O. B. Milligan has lately been pastor, to retain him in that relation is not fully understood even by most members of the Synod, let alone the world and the rest of mankind. The church property is held by a corporation independent of the congregatgson, though the bulk of the latter are members of the former. The corporation by its charter has the right to elect the pastor, and is independent of the church authorities, as much so as though it were a congregational body, so that it can defy the Synod with impunity. Further, its powers are not descendible, as is usually the case with church corporations, but it elects all additions to its membership and consequently a majority of the corporation can give effect to any regulations independently of members of the congregation who may be opposed. There are members of the corporation who are not members of the congregation, and of the congregation who are not members of the corporation. This much is explanatory of what followed.

Two Important East End Meetings.

There were two meetings last evening in the church at the corner of Highland avenue and Howard street, East End. W. C. Barnett presided, R. S. Denholm Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. M. Milligan.

The Chairman said that it was hardly necessary to state the purpose of the meeting, as it was well understood. With this view Mr. James M. Denholm heartily coincided, as he said he was sick of hearing explanations or the cause of rupture, and intimated that the learned doctors of the Synod who had condemned them didn't appear to know just exactly what was wrong, if anything. Mr. Denholm ended by moving that the late pastor, Rev. O. B. Milligan, be requested to again take hold, and the speaker testified to the high esteem in which Mr. Milligan was held by his people.

Thomas Johnston suggested that the programme be carried into effect at once by arranging to have Mr. Milligan preach to-morrow.

Looks Much Like a Divorce.

John Calderwood wanted to understand if this meant a divorce of the congregation from the authority of the Synod, and Mr. Denholm rather intimated that it looked that way, and that the Synod didn't seem to be able to understand what it had condemned, and he, the speaker, would not further bother his brain about the contention.

Mr. Calderwood protested that the proposed action was not in accord with presbyterial methods, and some 50 years' experience as a member of the R. P. Church had taught him that such movements were not productive of good. He desired to enter a protest, and would file it with all who would join him. He was followed by his son, H. W. Calderwood, and his daughter, Miss Agnes Calderwood, J. C. Shorts, Mrs. William Slater, wife of the late Rev. William Slater, Miss Rose Slater and another lady whose name the reporter did not catch.

After listening to all objectors, the resolution calling on Rev. O. B