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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891. THREE CENTS.

AT ANY MINUTE

The Four Condemned Murderers May Now Be Touched Off, and

PERHAPS AT DAYLIGHT

Every Effort Is Being Made to Keep the Hour Secret, But There Is

A TIP OUT FOR 7 O'CLOCK.

Warden Brown Threatens to Have Any and All Intruders Shot Down by the Guards.

WITNESSES ARRIVE AT MIDNIGHT,

Strengthening the Belief That It Is Intended to Have the Electrocution Over as Soon as Possible.

SUNDAY SCENES AT SING SING PRISON.

Apparent Indifference of the Men Who Are So Soon to Meet the Fate of Kemmler, With All Its Possible Horrors.

NOTIFIED THAT THE FATAL WEEK IS AT HAND

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SING SING, July 5.—At the hour when a majority of the readers of THE DISPATCH are eating their breakfast to-morrow morning there will probably be enacting in the great prison here a tragedy similar to the horrible affair that shocked the world when Murderer Kemmler met his death in the electric chair at Auburn.

The four murderers, Slocum, Smiler, Wood and Jugiro, will meet their death as Kemmler met his, submissively and bravely, perhaps; perhaps as the cringing cowards their crimes would suggest.

The exact hour when the execution will occur has not been officially stated yet, but the belief here is general that they will not be delayed long after sunrise. A man whom everybody supposes knows a good deal about the matter said to the reporter this afternoon:

Almost Any Time After Midnight.

"My advice to you is to go to your room now and go to sleep and be on hand at midnight if you don't want to run the chance of being beaten."

Warden Brown is not in a state of mind that will permit him to delay the affair any longer than is absolutely necessary. There is constantly hanging over him the dread that some lawyer will appear with an order or a notice of appeal that will forbid him to go ahead with the performance of his duty.

If there was any possibility that the life of any one of the men might ultimately be saved he would be glad enough of it, but he knows, as everybody else knows, that an appeal or stay will result simply in a delay of the inevitable. He has with some effort screwed himself up to a point where he can take human life. He wants to have the affair over and to put it out of his mind. Therefore, he doesn't want any more "fooling" with the law. The warden has not said this, but his friends say it for him, and any hitch in the programme now, they say, would be about as great a disappointment as he could have. He would not make public any of his plans to-day.

The Ideas of the Warden.

He would not tell which man would be killed just now, whether the killing would be to-morrow or in a week. He interprets the law to mean, if it does not say, that he shall not make public anything about the affair, either before or after it has taken place, so he has sworn his employes to secrecy, and has threatened all with instant dismissal if they mention anything outside the prison walls that goes on within. He has even forbidden them talking among themselves about it.

Especially severe are his instructions to the deathwatch of the condemned men. There is no one in the prison except himself and Principal Keeper Connaughton who knows all about what is to be done and when it is to be done.

The prison is on the bank of the Hudson river, almost at the water's edge. The yard ends at the river. On the east side of the prison and yards a great hill of limestone rises high above the building, which itself is six stories high. Between this hill and the prison there is a narrow street. At the south of the yard and on the State property is a lime-kiln and a trestle. Nearly underneath the trestle is a two-story frame house. North of the prison stretches the New York Central tracks.

Place of the Murderers' Confinement.

For Sing Sing people this hill on the east side of the prison is convenient. From the top of it one can see miles up and down the river in either direction; and they can see the prison yard, too, and about all that goes on in it. There, in plain view, is the roof of the death house, where six murderers have been confined for more than a year waiting the time when their lawyers would tire of working to stave off their fates and let them die.

Back of that to the south is the real death house. The roof of that is not so high as the roof of the building where the men are confined, but it can be seen just as plainly. On it are two wooden saw-horses with glass insulators, around which are wrapped the wires through which the death-dealing current will pass to the bodies of the condemned men. The only spot where more can be seen of the prison yard and the buildings than from this hill is on the trestle over the lime kiln, and from the roof of the two-story house.

They are within a few feet of the high brick wall that surrounds the whole yard, and are higher than the wall. In the rear of the death house, facing the trestle, there is a window, and through that can be seen the lights in the execution-room when the machinery in the other end of the yard is set in motion.

He Threatens to Shoot.

The lighting of these lights would be a signal that the work of the executioner had begun, and two enterprising newspaper men found that out. So one rented the two-story building and the other the trestle, and this morning carpenters were at work putting up observatories, the one on the roof of the house and the other on the trestle. About 1 o'lock Warden Brown sent outa gang of convicts, who nailed a lot of big white boards cross the trestle parallel with the street.

"That," he said, after the work was done, "is the dead line, and the man who passes it will be shot." He will get but one warning and if he fails to obey, the guards who will be on duty will have orders to shoot to kill."

The enterprising reporter nearly fainted.

The condemned men spent the last day before the fatal week, and perhaps their last day on earth, much as they have spent all other days of late—that is, they awoke at an early hour, ate heartily, smoked cigars and cigarettes at pleasure, read a little in the few religious books they have in their cells, talked calmly to the chaplain and the friends who visited them and generally conducted themselves lazily and indifferently.

Awaiting the End Very Calmly.

In fact, there was nothing in the demeanor or the doings of any of the condemned to indicate that they felt they were upon the very eve of death, and yet they all knew what the day meant for them, for their religious instructors have been patiently priming the courage of each of them, disguising no truth and discouraging their hopes of another legal rescue.

Their keepers have also kept them informed as the fatal week approached, and Principal Keeper Connaughton, when he visited the cells at about 8 o'clock this morning, also was careful to inform them of the import of the day. The calm, independent bearing of the men was a surprise to the prison officials. Warden Brown said it was natural that men who had been confined so long in expectation of death, and who had been rescued from the death chair, should show at length a certain sort of indifference at the close approach of the fatal hour, but that the almost disdainful indifference of these men surprised him.

The real fact of the matter is that these men are so degraded, and their lives before their arrest were so full of hardship, that their prison life during these past months and years while the death law has been before the courts must have been a really pleasant experience for them by comparison.

Assiduous Attentions of a Priest.

The same keepers have been in charge of these men ever since they have been confined in the prison. Keepers Kirsch and Dumbecker are the day watch, while Partridge and Baxter are the night watch. Father Creeden, the Catholic priest of the parish, has been assiguous in his attentions to the condemned, and his assistant, Father Lynch, has also been a frequent visitor. Sisters of Mercy have also visited them from time to time, and have done much to cheer them up and make their prison lot comfortable.

It was reported late that Dr. Balch, of the State Board of Health, was expected to arrive this evening, with other witnesses, on a special train which is scheduled to arrive at 11:55 o'clock. Dr. Charles F. McDonald is known to have gone to Poughkeepsie this evening, and the report was that he was to be on the special train. The crowd increased around the prison as the night wore on. The armed guard was centered in front of the prison, and showed itself determined in its efforts to keep back the crowd.

A reporter for a New York newspaper, who tried to put up a telegraph instrument on the lime kiln trestle, near the prison, was stopped by a guard, who replied to the reporter's explanation that he had permission, to the effect that he (the guard) was an old soldier, and knew how to shoot. Principal Keeper Connaughton had to be called upon before the guard would permit the instrument to be placed.

Two Visitors at Midnight.

About 50 newspaper reporters, together with twice that many townfolks, were in front of the main entrance about 10:30 o'clock, when a small man with a bald head and a white beard entered on the arm of a young man. They had approached the prison afoot. Mr. Connaughton greeted them heartily. It was reported that this was the first witness to arrive. Sing Sing prison people present said he was a stranger in town. While the armed guard was persistent in its efforts to keep every person completely off the property belonging to the prison, no attempt was made to keep newspaper men from entering the prison by the main entrance and speaking to the keepers within. During Warden Brown's absence at Poughkeepsie, where he took his family this afternoon, Principal Keeper Connaughton has met the visiting newspaper men and treated them with every courtesy. It was reported that the warden will return to-night upon the special train with the invited guests, meeting it somewhere up the river. This report, as well as the report of the coming of the train, could not be confirmed.

ON THE WAY TO SING SING.

The Warden Went to Albany to Confer With Governor Hill.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SING SING, July 6.—3 A. M.—I have just received information from Albany, which I think is reliable, that Warden Brown went on from Newburg to Albany, and he saw Governor Hill there.

He started back for Sing Sing shortly after 1 o'clock A. M., and will reach here at 5:40.

A DIVISION OF LABOR

IN HIS DEPARTMENT TAKING UP WANAMAKER'S ATTENTION.

Apportionment of Duties Between the Several Assistants—Rathbone Will Be Assigned the Political End—The First Assistant to Attend to Business.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Postmaster General has not concluded the appointment of duties between the several Assistant Postmaster Generals, made necessary by the appointment of a Fourth Assistant, and the statement telegraphed hence last week concerning the allotment is pronounced by the several assistants, the chief clerk and Mr. Wanamaker's private secretary to be grossly inaccurate. From conversations with the Postmaster General, the general object sought to be accomplished by him in the reorganization of the office is to leave the First Assistant free from all political duties, so that he may devote his whole time as far as practicable to that part of the services relating to the dispatch of the mails and to place the political duties under the Fourth Assistant, Mr. E. G. Rathbone, who, it is claimed, is particularly well qualified to manage them from past experience as a campaigner.

With this general purpose in view, it is certain that the appointment division will be taken from the First Assistant and given to the Fourth, as also, if Judge Tyner decides that the law will permit it, the bond division. These two divisions relate to the preparing of all cases for the establishment, discontinuance, etc., of postoffices, the appointment of all postmasters, postal clerks, mail messengers, department employes, receiving bonds and issuing commissions.

This will leave the First Assistant the salary and allowance division, the free delivery system and the postoffice supplies. It is possible also that the special delivery business, now under the Third Assistant, will be transferred to the First. The office of foreign mails and the money order system are now independent bureaus, as is also the dead letter office. They will be assigned to one or more of the four assistants—possibly foreign mails to the First, money order to the Third and dead letter to the Fourth, to whom also may be assigned the inspection division.

GIVEN UP TO GERMANS.

NEWARK WAS WIDE OPEN SUNDAY FOR THE SAENGERFEST.

Twelve Thousand People Fill the Big Music Hall at the First Test Concert—Whole Masses of Singers in Harmonious Outbursts of Song.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 5.—It was undoubtedly the best and greatest sangerfest ever held in this country; greatest in point of numbers, and best in completeness of arrangements, freedom from accidents and in having perfect weather. Newark was given up to the Germans to-day, and personal liberty was unrestrained. There is a stiff Sunday law in New Jersey and an energetic Law and Order League, but, in the parlance of the street, the league was not in it. The front doors of saloons in the city were wide open, and extra barkeepers served the thirsty throng. Beer flowed more freely than it ever did before on a Newark Sabbath, and yet there was little drunkenness and no arrests of Germans.

Up to 6 o'clock in the evening more than 50,000 persons passed through the park gates, and 45,000 of these paid 25 cents. The auditorium and stage of the music hall held nearly 10,000 persons this morning and there was room for 2,000 more, but the prize singing didn ot attract the throng as would a general concert.

The first concert to-night was a brilliant success. The hall was crowded to its full capacity. The first number, an overture by the orchestra, was well received. Marie Ritter-Goecke followed in a solo part with chorus and orchestra, and was greeted with vociferous applause. Then came Miss Maud Powell and the orchestra in a brilliant violin concert. Her solo playing held the vast audience spellbound. The whole mass of singers then delivered "Die Lieder," which made the rafters tremble when the full volume of all their voices was lifted. Marie Ritter-Goecke followed with an aria from "Samson and Delila" and was applauded most forcibly. The sixth number was ballet music in the wedding march from "Ferramors." Number seven was the "Haidenroslein" of Werner sung by the singers in mass. The concert terminated with the fest hymn of F. Lachner.

At the meeting of the Northeast Saengerbund at Saenger Hall in the morning, it was decided to hold the next festival in this city, New York, in 1894, and some slight changes were made in the constitution. There is a hospital tent on the grounds and during the day eight patients were treated by the medical staff in attendance. They were chiefly cholera morbus and one man had a chill.

A SURPRISING FIND.

DISCOVERY OF A BIG MEERSCHAUM DEPOSIT IN NEW MEXICO.

Specimens Sent to Berlin and Vienna Pronounced the Genuine Article—A Big Bonanza for the Discoverers, Who Have Located a Large Claim.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SILVER CITY, N. M., July 5.—The discovery of a large deposit of meerschaum in the northern part of this county has just been made public. Several months ago Clark Rogers discovered the cropping, and brought a specimen to this place. Pieces were sent to Berlin and Vienna, and a few days ago the results of the tests were received here. Experts in both of these cities reported that the specimens were genuine meerschaum, and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Neff, of this place, immediately went out to the place where the discovery was made and located a claim. They brought in a specimen 8 inches thick and about 3 feet wide by 5 feet long, which was cut in two with a common handsaw. Some imperfections were found in the block, but there is no difficulty in getting cubical blocks with faces six or seven inches long without imperfections, and it is believed that the meerschaum will be of better quality below the surface, where the elements have had less influence on it.

The specimen brought in was an outcropping and merely shows the nature of the deposit. It floats on water until it is saturated, when it becomes only slightly heavier than water. The deposit is on the Sapello creek, about 25 miles north of this place, and only a short distance from the deposits of alum on the Gila river. There are seueral narrow veins on the claim which has been located by Rogers and Neff, but the principal one, which runs the entire length of the location, 1,500 feet, is eight inches in width.

This is believed to be one of the most valuable discoveries recently made in this country. Minerals are found in great variety here, but the discovery of meerschaum was not looked for. It was only a few months ago that ricolite was brought to the notice of Eastern capitalists as the finest ornamental stone ever discovered, and large quantities of the stone have been shipped to Chicago and other places and used for building stone where fine ornamental work is required.

G. A. R. SILVER ENCAMPMENT.

Two Hundred Thousand Veterans Will Be Present in August.

DETROIT, July 5.—The citizens of Detroit have assured the success of the Silver Encampment of the G. A. R. in this city the first week in August beyond peradventure. This has been done by the subscription of citizens of $110,000 to date, with other subscriptions coming in daily.

Over 200 brigade and regimental organizations have been assigned to free quarters for the holding of their individual reunions and camp fires. Leading citizens from all over his country are expected to participate in the reunion and from data now at hand it is believed that 200,000 veterans and their friends will be in the city on the day of the grand parade.

CONFERENCE OF RABBIS.

It Will Begin To-Night and Last for Several Days.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The delegates to the Central Conference of American Rabbis begin business to-night at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The programme is prayer by Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., minister-elect of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation; address of welcome by Rev. Dr. T. Schanfarber, of the Har Sinai Congregation of Baltimore, and annual report by the President, Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati.

NINETY OPEN SALOONS

In a Prohibition Town With a Population of Less Than 8,000.

NO TAX OR LICENSE TO BE PAID.

A Red-Hot Fight Which Ends in the Bold Defiance of the Law.

NOT CELLS ENOUGH FOR PRISONERS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALLIANCE, O., July 5.—"A careful count of the saloons in this place shows that there are just about 90 places in which liquids which cheer and inebriate can be purchased," said a leading business man to-day.

The rather startling nature of this statement will be appreciated when it is considered that the population of Alliance is less than 8,000, and, moreover, that the place is under a prohibition statute of a very sweeping description. Yet, notwithstanding these two features, this little Buckeye town has practically as many drinking places as Pittsburg was provided with in 1889, when Judge White was most stringent in his cold water views.

Five years ago, in the early summer of 1886, a temperance wave swept over this portion of the State. The then newly-enacted Dow law gave the Councils of municipal corporations power to restrain, prohibit or regulate the traffic in almost any manner they might see fit.

A Curious Start for Prohibition.

At first even the most radical did not propose to close the saloons altogether, and an ordinance was introduced in the Council providing that the bars should shut up at 8 o'clock in the evening. A bluff individual named Matthew Early was one of the two Democratic members of Council at the time, and objected vigorously to the 8 o'clock idea. Finding his protests of no avail he at last angrily exclaimed:

"We had better vote to close them altogether than at such an absurd hour."

The challenge conveyed in these words was promptly accepted, and another member moved to substitute a prohibitory ordinance for the one which simply prescribed regulation. It was finally decided to submit the matter to a vote of the people, and a most exciting campaign ensued. Immense meetings were held by the foes of the saloon in the public halls, the churches and the open air.

A Big Majority for Cold Water.

The liquor did not anticipate defeat, and contented themselves with the circulation of printed matter and appeals to the business element. The fight was decided, however, by the action of the owners of the large shops, in which a great number of the voters of the town are employed. The bosses declared for prohibition, and used their influence to such effect that it carried the day almost 2 to 1.

Acting under the stimulus of such a rousing a special meeting of Council was called and the saloons given notice to quit in ten days. However, before this time was up flaws were discovered in the hastily-prepared ordinance and it was repealed and a new one passed. This document was very carefully drawn, and served as a model for those adopted afterward in other Ohio towns. It provided for a trial before the Mayor without a jury, and for a fine of $50 for the first offense and $100 for subsequent violations.

A Long and Hard Fight.

Then the fun commenced. The liquor dealers calmly declined to shut up, and sold about as usual. The Mayor decided that it was his duty to act as judge and not as prosecutor, and it required pretty plain evidence to convince him that the law had been violated. The Prohibitionists, of course, were not supposed to frequent saloons, and the other citizens of Alliance who did would not testify against them.

For a time the temperance people were at a loss. Then they organized a law and order league, and imported detectives from Chicago. These sleuth-hounds appeared in the guise of thirsty sewing machine agents, and soon made the acquaintance of most of the courteous bartenders of the place. As a result, one bright morning nearly every dealer in the town was arrested, causing a great commotion. The evidence was conclusive and they were all fined. The cases were carried up to the Common Pleas and State Supreme Courts, and even the United States Circuit Court, but none of them would interfere and the fines had to be paid.

A Great Scheme to Beat the Law.

A few of the dealers quit the business then, but the majority of them kept on. After awhile another set of foreign detectives worked them, and they were all arrested again. This time they devised a great scheme to beat the local authorities and the Law and Order League.

The Alliance lockup is a small affair, with two or three tiny cells, and not intended to temporarily accommodate more than half a dozen prisoners at the outside. The convicted saloonists, one and all, refused to pay the fines assessed, and announced that they were ready to go behind the bars.

For a day or two the municipal powers were nonplussed and the liquor element rejoicing. But a special meeting of Council was called and a contract made with the the Cleveland workhouse to take care of the surplus prisoners. The prospect of hard labor and plain diet produced an instantaneous effect and the fines were promptly paid.

Not Obliged to Pay Taxes.

Some more of the places shut up then, and the rest conducted a running fight with the Law and Order League. As soon as prohibition is adopted by any Ohio town the County Treasurer refunds the liquor tax for the balance of the year, and after that gives no attention to that locality, taking it for granted that the law is enforced. As a result the dealers who continue to sell only have to pay the United States license and the fines imposed when they are caught. Some of them ran openly on this basis, claiming that the increased business caused by reduced competition and the freedom from taxation allowed them to pay a fine once in awhile and still make more money than before.

Beer gardens in plenty were established just outside of the corporation line, and hacks and wagons carried thirsty people to them free. But the cold water people succeeded in having the surrounding suburbs adopt prohibition, too, and that game was blocked. Then bars were opened in cellars, and all the usual devices for the evasion of such a statute adopted with more or less success.

An Issue in Every Local Election.

The question has been the main issue at every local election since that time, and bitter antagonisms have been aroused. At one time the business men worked hard for a change, and elected a Council which resubmitted the matter to the people. The cold water advocates again conducted a lively campaign, winding up the night before the election with a street procession composed of several hundred women. The result was that prohibition was sustained, though by a reduced majority.

The night following the second election, as a mark of defiance, the liquor dealers gave away beer by the keg on the public square to men and boys, and the fight was resumed on the old basis. The bartenders were now more careful, however, to sell only to persons whom they knew or who had someone to vouch for them, and convictions became more difficult. However, every few months a foreign detective would get in his work, and the fines would be assessed and collected.

Placed the Figure Too High.

Matters continued in this shape until recently, when, temporarily at least, the law and order people overreached themselves. Disgusted by their failure to entirely rid the town of the saloons the cold water leaders called the submissive council together and had the amount of the fine raised from $100 to $500 for each violation. The dealers in wet goods regarded this as entirely too high, and when the next batch of them were arrested showed fight again.

They were promptly convicted and the $500 fines imposed and paid under protest. Then the cases were carried up on the ground that the amount was an excessive one to be inflicted without a jury trial. The Common Pleas tribunal decided in favor of the prohibitionists but the Circuit Court reversed this ruling, and declared that the fine was undoubedtly excessive, and heavier than could be imposed in such a manner.

The Saloonists Now Have a Picnic.

The city appealed the case, and it is now on the Supreme Court calendar. In the meantime, however, the liquid dispensaries are running wide open, and their number has rapidly increased until, as stated, there are now about 90 of them to a town of 8,000 population, and they pay neither tax, license nor fine.

The dealers boldly declare that they prefer the present situation to the old plan, and say that they do not want the prohibitory ordinance repealed, as then the State authorities would force them to pay the regular tax. If the Circuit Court is sustained by the Supreme bench, the city will be in bad shape financially, as all the fines paid under protest will have to be refunded, and heavy legal expenses have been incurred during the fight.

Notwithstanding all this the lines are so tightly drawn and the animosities are so bitter that it is possible that if the question were again submitted to the people that prohibition would once more carry. The radicals declare that they prefer 90 illegal saloons to one lawful drinking place, and that as it now stands the community is not responsible for the woe and ruin caused by liquor. The business men, however, are nearly all eager for a change.

GULF WATERS ROLL ON.

GALVESTON'S WATER FRONT BADLY WASHED BY BREAKERS.

The Heaviest Gale for Years Visits the Texan Coast and Blows the Sea Ashore—Ships With Signals of Distress Reported to Be Drifting on Shore.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 5.—This city has been visited by one of the most terrific storms known in years. The tempest is still raging, and at this writing it is impossible to estimate the damage to shipping and other property along the coast. The waters from the Gulf are in the streets and many warehouses and buildings in the neighborhood of the docks are flooded. The telegraph wires are prostrated, practically cutting off all communication with the outside points. Efforts are being made to obtain full details of the extent and effects of the storm.

A dispatch says: As darkness deepened last night the wind, which had been blowing frightfully all day, accompanied by rains, increased in velocity, and by 10 P. M. was blowing at the rate of 26 miles per hour. This continued to increase, accompanied by a driving, blinding rain until 5:15 this morning, when it reached a velocity of 40 miles per hour, which it maintained for five minutes, when it gradually subsided. During the prevalence of the gale the Gulf was extremely turbulent and the surf was driven in, inundating the lower portions of the city in the extreme east end, while along the Gulf side it threatened the underpinning of houses near the Beach, and washed away and upturned about two blocks of the Galveston and Western Railway; tore up and demolished the street railway track, extending from Twenty-second street west to the Beach Hotel; undermined and broke up portions of breakwater protecting the Beach Hotel lawn, and carried away temporary approaches to the Pagoda bath house and other Gulf side resorts, besides wrecking a number of temporary stands in front of the Beach Hotel.

The damage thus far has not been serious and will not exceed $2,000, but the Signal Service predict the worst is not over, and the prediction, from present indications, will be verified, as the velocity of the wind at this time is reported by the Service at 42 miles an hour, with the barometer constantly dropping, while the Gulf is rolling inward with an angry, sullen roar that is ominous.

It is reported at 3 o'clock this morning that a four-masted schooner was sighted off Beach Howel with signals of distress flying, and that the life-saving crew had gone to her rescue and saved four of her crew and were attempting to save others. But all efforts to trace the authenticity of this report have proven fruitless.

The storm has knocked the electric light works out, and to-night the city is wrapped in darkness, with the wind whistling and the rain falling in torrents.

FRIGHTENED INTO A PANIC.

A Scene of Terror at the Funeral of Twelve Ravenna Victims at Corning.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CORNING, N. Y., July 5.—Twelve unrecognizable victims of the wreck at Ravenna were buried here to-day. The funeral took place from Harvard Academy, where the bodies have lain since they arrived here. The building was visited by some 5,000 persons. This afternoon the streets in the neighborhood of the academy were crowded. The building also was filled. Above the sobbing of the relatives of the dead the raising of a window was heard. Somebody shouted that the floor was giving way and a panic followed. Windows were smashed and people jumped through them. Then someone yelled "fire" and the excitement increased. The fire department was soon at the scene, but its services were not needed. It was some time before quiet was restored. Luckily nobody was injured, and the building was cleared of all save the relatives of the dead.

Dean Colgan, of the Catholic Church, conducted the services, and remarks were made by the Rev. John S. Bacon, of the Presbyterian Church. During the funeral every bell in the city was tolled. About 100 carriages were in the procession, besides a crowd of thousands. An enormous grave had been prepared for the bodies in the Catholic cemetery. One more body has been recognized. It is that of Fred Huff. Six more bodies will be buried to-morrow.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

The Body of Young Sterritt, Drowned at Chautauqua, Not Yet Recovered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHAUTAUQUA, July 5.—A sad feature of the day at Chautauqua was the drowning of young Sterritt, which occurred yesterday. The father, who is a prominent merchant of Titusville, Pa., arrived to-day and took charge of the searching party, who are trying to find the body of the unfortunate young man. Thus far their efforts have been unavailing, and the agony of the poor mother, who came here for pleasure, can be better imagined than described.

All day yesterday and all day to-day steamers and row boats have been trolling the lakes in the vicinity of Sandy Bottom, but their efforts have not met with success.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Farmers' Alliance Now 30,000 Strong in the Keystone State, and Very

RAPIDLY GAINING GROUND.

The Order Expects to Go Into Politics in the Near Future, and Is

UNANIMOUSLY FOR FREE SILVER.

Counties in Which the Organization Is Most Solidly Established.

SOME OF THE OBSTACLES VANQUISHED

Many rumors are running wild at present concerning the strength of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in the State of Pennsylvania. Labor organizations naturally are inclined to overrate their political co-workers, and political parties and politicians in general try to impress the public with the order's inefficiency and unpopularity.

The fact is that the official records of the Alliance in this State are securely guarded by the State officers; all business is conducted cautiously, and organizations are perfected in a very conservative and judicious manner. Thereby are its opponents confused and statistics rendered almost inadmissible. The facts of the early history of the Pennsylvania Alliance were published in THE DISPATCH, August 18, 1890.

The Start in the State.

The first Alliance officially organized in the State was "Patriarch" Alliance No. 1, organized April 7, 1890. The first County Alliance in this State was Lebanon County Alliance No. 31, organized October 14, 1890. The State Alliance was organized at Harrisburg November 27, 1890. In the formation of a County Alliance five local organizations or more are necessary, and to organize a State Alliance seven County Alliances are necessary.

The counties represented at the State meeting were Lebanon, Crawford, Indiana, Dauphin, Somerset, Berks, Potter, Adams, Armstrong, Lycoming, Greene and Franklin, representing a total membership of about 8,000. After the formation of the State Alliance, the work of bringing the Keystone State into line with the general movement has apparently moved along with considerable ease, considering the fact that the Alliance in Pennsylvania had obstacles to combat that the Southern States did not possess.

This State is the stronghold of the Grange, and that was the principal hindrance in the path of the new movement. Somehow the Grange officers conceived the idea that the Alliance was not a co-operative organization with theirs, but that it sought to destroy the Grange.

One Obstacle in the Path.

This opposition occurred all over the State, and it was found sometimes difficult to overcome. It took considerable talk and much argument to open Pennsylvania farmers' eyes to the fact that the Alliance was more aggressive than the Grange, that it did not debar politics from the order as the Grange did, nor did it prohibit women from joining, as was the general idea that prevailed.

In fact the women are allowed to become full members without paying initiation fees or dues and of course can hold any office in the order. The result of this missionary work was that large numbers of the Patrons of Husbandry have joined the Alliance and are now its most active workers. Many of the old Grange men are at present State organizers, and there are at present more than 50 of these at work all over the State. The Alliance has always endeavored and exerted itself to be friendly with the Grange, but for some reason or other the State Grange officials will not co-operate in their particular work of improving the farmers' condition.

They persistently say that their organization is the only one that has ever improved farming and that it is the only one than can bring success in the future. One of the chief aims of the Alliance in this State now is to bring about desirable harmony and good-will between these two great farmers' organizations in this State so that the greatest good can be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

Two Organizations to Be Merged.

Another obstacle the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has encountered throughout the State is the Northwestern Alliance, which is very strong in the counties of Warren, Erie, Crawford, Beaver, Mercer, Lawrence and the northwestern portion of the State generally. These organizations are not as great in number as they were six months ago, for the National Farmers' Alliance has gradually engulfed them as it is likewise doing the "Alliance and Industrial School."

"The Northwestern Alliance" has its stronghold in Michigan and is a rival organization of the National Alliance, having started a few years later than the latter. At the annual meeting in St. Louis two years ago the States of the West and a few of the Northwest organized under the Northwestern Alliance were admitted bodily into the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, but a few remained out and still keep up the order.

Quite a number of lodges were organized in the northwestern part of this State under the Northwestern Alliance by Morgan, the State organizer, but they are gradually coming over into the larger body and it is only a question of a few months when they will cease to exist under the old regime.

Rapid Growth of the Order.

At the time of the State organization in November, 1890, there existed throughout Pennsylvania more than 100 sub-Alliances belonging to the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and the average membership was about 75. There were then seven county organizations. At the present date there are about 300 sub-Alliances of the National order with an average membership of about 100, so that the power of the great organization in the State of Pennsylvania can be safely placed without exaggeration or underestimation at about 30,000 members.

This number includes some of the wealthiest and most popular farmers in the State, so that the influence of the organization extends much beyond the membership list. More than half of the counties in the State contain one or more alliances; in the county of Greene alone there are more than 50 sub-organizations, but this large number is probably due to the close proximity of the county to Maryland, in which State the Alliance is very strong.

But when we jump to Potter county we find there more than 30 sub-organizations, which shows how rapidly the order is growing along the Southern and Western border. Toward the north, Somerset is strong, so likewise Lycoming, Berks, Adams, Crawford, Dauphin, Erie, Lebanon, Franklin, Indiana, Monroe, Venango and Washington; these contain between 10 and 20 organizations each.

A Score of County Organizations.

There are at present about 20 county organizations and each county Alliance represents five or more sub-Alliances as according to the constitution of the National Alliance it necessarily cannot contain less than five in order to entitle the county to a county Alliance.

During the winter just past Somerset county was the seat of some internal disorder. E. H. Werner, State business agent of the Alliance, was organizer of that county together with J. C. Potts. Shortly after the meeting of the State Alliance at Harrisburg in November of last year these two members conceived the idea of starting an Alliance of their own in the State with themselves as President and Secretary of the same. They were successful to some degree, having succeeded in forming some 40 odd organizations in Somerset county and vicinity. The charters issued were of their own manufacture and they no doubt succeeded very nicely in obtaining the $9 charter fee from the farmers who were led to believe that this was the only correct Alliance in Pennsylvania.

After belonging some time to the "Pennsylvania Farmers' Alliance," as it was called, and perceiving that they did not derive much benefit from the same, if any at all, they began to make inquiries, and the result is that they are gradually finding out their mistake and are sending in applications for new charters from the State Alliance. This difficulty is rapidly being adjusted.

Going Into Politics for Free Silver.

As stated in THE DISPATCH in August, 1890, the Pennsylvania Alliance did not go into politics as a body during the fall election, but the organization has now assumed such proportions as to warrant entering the political field. Notwithstanding the determination of both political parties to make the tariff the leading issue in the approaching campaign, the Alliance has determined that silver question be first adjusted, free coinage being first and last for free coinage. This doctrine is being freely preached everywhere among the farmers. The campaign in Kentucky is closely observed, as will the campaigns in Iowa and Ohio.

The National Alliance will no doubt take action officially in regard to independent action at the joint meeting in Washington, February 22, 1892. The object now is to gain strength everywhere possible. When the moment comes the People's party, lately formed at Cincinnati, will receive full endorsement, and the Pennsylvania Alliance will fall in line with the rest; but there is no doubt a chance will be given both political parties to acquiesce to the Alliance demands, before independent action is taken in this State. The farmers of Pennsylvania are determined to have more legislation in their favor, and not in favor of others and to their own detriment.

Until February, 1892, all parties will be given a fair trial, and the only fights the Alliance will partake in will be of a local character. Their policy at present is to secure numbers by co-operation with similar organizations, and forming new Alliances wherever opportunity affords. A system of education has been devised and the farmers will be well instructed upon the issues of the day, so that when the hour comes for work every man can be depended upon.

THREAT OF REVOLUTION

MADE BY THE ANTI-LOTTERY DEMOCRATS OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Red-Hot Address Pledging the Best Blood of the State Against the Evil—An Eloquent Pulpit Orator's Utterance Taken as a Watchword.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—A few days ago the political campaign in this State was opened by the Anti-lottery wing of the Democracy at the Grand Opera House. The fight is one altogether within the Democratic ranks, the principal issue being the acceptance of the offer of the Louisiana Lottery Company of $1,250,000 a year for the extension of its charter, an issue upon which the Democracy has divided into Pros, who favor the acceptance of the offer, and the Antis, who oppose it. The two factions are more bitter toward each other than ever were the Democrats and Republicans of old.

The principal speaker at the Grand Opera House meeting was the Rev. B. M. Palmer, of the First Presbyterian Church, and asserted to be the greatest pulpit orator in the South. He assailed the lottery company savagely and declared that the people rather than submit to its domination would resort to actual revolution to get rid of it. The Pros objected to this declaration, as likely to stir up strife, if not civil war, but the opponents of the lottery have taken up Dr. Palmer's cry of revolution, as a watchword, and declare they will resort to revolution if necessary to get rid of the lottery. A large number of citizens of Lincoln and Bienville parishes met this week and adopted and signed an address, which they are sending all over the State, in which they declare as follows:

We pledge ourselves to fight to the bitterest end the horde of gamblers and bribers who infest our beloved State; we pledge you even in revolution, bloody, stern and terrible, rather than submit to the shame and degradation proposed by the lottery company. We pledge you the best blood of the land to maintain the honor of the State.

It will be seen from his address that the political and lottery campaign here has become, at the very beginning, even hotter and more exciting than was expected.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS

Elect Delegates to Conventions and Indorse Governor Campbell's Acts.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

STEUBENVILLE, July 5.—The Democrats of Jefferson county held their convention in the Court House yesterday and nominated a full county ticket, and elected delegates to the State Senatorial and Judicial Conventions. H. H. McFadden acted as Chairman, and Oliver J. Beard, Secretary.

The ticket was as follows: For Representative, Dr. W. J. McConnell, of Mingo Junction; Sheriff, E. P. McConnell, of Steubenville; Treasurer, Robert M. Francy, of Toronto; Commissioner, John Young, of Alikanna; Coroner, W. A. Clifton, of Steubenville, and Infirmary Director, Cromwell Buey. No nomination was made for surveyor.

Delegates to the State Convention are as follows: George N. McCook, J. H. S. Trainer, H. H. McFadden, of Steubenville, J. W. Stephenson, of Richmond, and Dr. W. J. Collins, of Toronto. Alternates: J. F. Mitchell, Andrew Roe, John Brannigan, G. W. Ault, and T. J. Lawrence, of Hammondsville. A resolution was adopted indorsing Governor James E. Campbell's administration and instructing the delegates to vote for his renomination.

OPPOSITION FOR DEMOCRATS.

A Fourth Louisiana Parish Declares in Favor of an Alliance Ticket.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—After three days' deliberation with closed doors the 26 Farmers' Alliance men of Calcasien parish have resolved to put a full Farmers' Alliance ticket in the field in opposition to the regular Democratic for the next election, and to support the third party movement. This is the fourth parish in Louisiana in which the Alliance has so declared. All of them are strong white parishes.

On the other hand, Mr. Adams, head of the Farmers' Alliance of the State, has come out as a candidate for Governor, to be nominated by the regular Democratic Convention. A majority of the Alliance is probably opposed to acting independently politically, and as a third party opposed to the Democrats.

RETURN OF THE ITATA.

That Slippery Ship Again in Charge of United States Authorities.

ONLY ONE SMALL CANNON MISSING.

American Officers Report That the Chilean Rebels Are Winning.

AN EMBASSY TO TALK WITH HARRISON

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN DIEGO, July 5.—The Chilean insurgent steamer, Itata, convoyed by the United States steamer Charleston, arrived off Point Loma this morning, and while the Charleston an