PITTSBURG. MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Allegheny Cemetery Officials Take a Step Which Indicates the

PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

A Columbarium to Be at Once Erected for the Reception of the Ashes of the Dead.

PITTSBURG FIRST TO ADOPT IT.

The Architecture of the Structure Will Be on the Grecian Order and It Will Cost \$20,000.

A GROWING PUBLIC DEMAND TO BE MET.

No Idea of Profit Ras Entered Into the Movemen but It Is Simply Taken to Keep Fully Abreast of the Times.

MODERN PREJUDICE SEEMS TO BE GIVING AWAY

A strange thing has come to pass. When the cry, "What shall we do with our dead?" first rang out, an answer in divine language came back in these words: "In the swent of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt then return." A public cemetery was the result. The edict came to be looked upon as eternal, and ever since then cemeteries have had but one charter, constitution and by-laws, and that is the above Now, however, popular sentiment has forced an amendment. The anthorities of one of the foremost public cemeteries in the country are about to take a step which practically adds to its platform the words "Ashes to ashes."

A MAUSOLEUM OF URNS.

Sculpture and cremation are to come face to face on a common ground. That ture is a custom honored and hallowed by time. Cremation is a doctrine that only a short while ago was pretty generally denounced as barbarous. It has undoubtedly been growing in favor though, and now an attempt is to be made to give each of these burial rites an equal footing on a barmoni-

This plan is quite novel. It is to be put into execution at Allegheny cemetery in this city. A building is to be erected for the deposit of urns containing the ashes of bodies incinerated by the process of cremation. This is the first cemetery in the world to formally recognize the growth of eremation sentiment and to make arrangements to meet the demands of the public. the deposit of urns containing the ashes of ments to meet the demands of the public. The act is bound to attract widespread attention and thus indirectly stimulate the

the cemetery, in a lovely bit of woodland, about half way between the Butler street entrance and the receiving vault. Ground will be broken for the erection of the structure next month, and it will be ready for cupancy by early winter. It is worth while to note that this colum

barium is a demonstration of one of the chief claims of crematists, viz., that the incineration of the dead will economize room | ing knowledge that crematories in different

generally placed in a sealed tin box, and can be carried away by the friends or sent by express. The weight of the remains varies from five to seven pounds. The cost of cremating a body is \$45. This includes all expenses after the body reaches the railroad station at Washington; a hearse, carriage and box to contain the remains, as well as fuel, attendance, etc.

IT BOOMED OTHER CREMATORIES. Six years ago, however, the trustees, hav-



Front Elevation of Columbarium, Showing One of the Corners.

in the rapidly growing land. The space to parts of the United States were about ready be occupied by the 40 coffined bodies in the to begin operations, concluded to close the vaults of the columbarium will be just about Washington institution to all persons exvaults of the columbarium will be just about three times as large as the space required for the urns containing the remains of 150

II. Growth of Sentiment for Cremation "Dust to dust."

That was the cry which assailed venerable Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne on all sides, just 15 years ago, when he proposed to erect a in the furnace at Washington, Pa., in which to cremate the bodies of dead people. He was told that he was horrid, that his ideas were awful, and that he outraged filial emotions.

Up to that time there had never been a cremation in the United States save two crude attempts which Dr. LeMovne recorded in a pamphlet he issued then. One was a Colonel Lawrence, somewhere in the South, who insisted upon something like the old funeral pyre arrangement. other was the case of a man in New Engchild by means of a primitive stove.

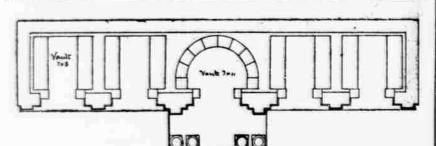
THE FIRST CREMATION. Before a single brick of the little crems tory building on Dr. LeMoyne's property was put in place, he laid before the trustees of the public cemetery at Washington a proposition that if they would give him permission be would donate money enough superintend its construction. He laughed at, and the trustees refused to even call a meeting to consider his offer.

He then built the crematory on his own place. It still stands there to-day, its yawning oven, or retort, none the worse ap-parently for the incineration of two score of corpses. The first time the furnace was operated was in the fall of 1876, when the remains of Baron DePalm, of New York, were placed inside of it. This gentleman had died leaving a request that his body be burned. As there was then no place in the country intended for such purposes, the Baron's body was embalmed. Six months later Dr. LeMoyne's furnace was completed, and the first formal cremation took place.

OPPOSED BY GREAT ODDS.

Although the experiment was a success, very few of the great newspapers of the country dared to uphold Dr. LeMoyne's ideas. He was editorially buffeted by near-ly all the New York journals, and East and

Sovernor of Pennsylvania, he now diswith his well-preserved mental condition,



Interior of the Columbartum, Sectional Vice.

new theory of burial, because the led him to keep his crematory open in th cometery is Pittsburg's greatest corporation of the kind, including in its list of directars such respectable gentlemen as Charles J. Clarke, Alex. Bradley, James R. Speer, besides the late William Thaw, John Harper and Benjamin Darlington.

IT WILL COST \$20,000.

Superintendent Perring, of the cemetery, has just received from the architects in Philadelphia the revised plans and specifications for this building. It is called a "columbarium," a word used for ancient receptacles of burial urns in the Oriental give the word. The dictionary defines 'columbarium" as "a dove-cote, a pigeonhouse, a place of sepulture," etc. The architect's drawings of the interior and front elevation of the mausoleum are reproduced in these columns. The building will be of granite, and will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Its novelty consists in adapting the interior to the deposit of either ashes or bodies. The door opens into a large, roomy apartment, nearly circular in form, which is to be apportioned

It will resemble a lange stone-work of "pigeon-holes," to use that homely name for the sake of description. These holes, or little stone shelves, will contain the urns of human ashes, and the circular chamber will accommodate from 100 to 150 nrns. A plate glass front will leave the urn exposed to view if desired, or else the hole may be closed in entirely by a marble slab, on which the name and inscription may be cut. The spaces for urns will be

"We are not building the columbarium for profit," explained Superintendent Perring. "We are doing it solely as an accommodation to the public, and for the purpose of keeping the cemetery fully up

with the times." On either side of the urn chamber will be vaults for the reception of bodies buried in the usual way. There are to be four of these vaults, and each one will hold ten bodies. These marble cells will be either rented or sold. Families sometimes wish to own yault and deposit the bodies of their dead there permanently. In such cases either of these four vaults may be purchased from the Cemetery Association just as lots are now purchased.

The architecture of the columbarium will be a suggestion of the Grecian style. It beautiful and massive doors of bronze or brass. The floors will be marble, and care will be taken to have the mausoleum well

face of all opposition.

The second cremation was that of Mrs

Ben Pittman, of Cincinnati. By this time the letters than flowed in at the little Washington postoffice for the doctor were in such volume that indicated awakening thought on the subject of burial reform For some time he attempted to answer this tremendous correspondence in the hope of sewing a good seed here and there. By and by applications for the privilege of crema-tion in his furnace increased also. Utilizing these he suggested that crematories be erected elsewhere, and by the time he died steps had been taken for the erection of two

IT GOT A START. In the course of two years there had been quite a number of cremations at Washing ton. Perhaps one out of every dozen applications would be accepted by Dr. LeMoyne, and this would be only taken in order to keep alive the discussion of the subject. The old gentleman often remarked that all the cause needed was a thorough discussion throughout the land. The formation of cremation societies was commenced in vari-ous parts of the country. When Dr. Le-Moyne died in October, 1879, the movement for cremation may be said to have reached such a point that it had been taken out of his hands by tis own momentum.

By 1880 there was a noticeable change in the voice of the press. Journals here and there spoke not so harshly of the growing strength of cremation advocates. Applications continued to flow in upon Messrs.
Julius LeMoyne and C. V. Harding, trustees of the crematory at Washington, for the privilege of cremating friends. So rapidly did this demand grow, that the fol-lowing circular was sent in reply to each

DEAR SIR-In reply to your inquiries in regard to cremation, we would say that Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne erected his crematory for his own use and that of persons in this neighborhood, and not for the general pubneighborhood, and not for the general public; his hope being that crematories would be erected in different parts of the country. He, however, allowed the cremation of a few bodies for the purpose of keeping his reform before the public, as well as to gratify a strong desire of those who had no other way of showing their interest in the subject. The trustees endeavor to follow out his wishes, although he left no directions in the matter, nor any fund for keeping up the crematory, hence a small sum is added to the actual cost of cremation for this purpose.

The trustees will receive no bodies for cremation unless they are previously satisfied that the death is recent, and from natural oauses. This information must be accompanied by a certificate from the attending physician and the Board of Health; and some referees known to both parties are desirable. A timely notice is required for another reason. It requires about 24 hours to heat the furnace before the introduction of the body; after the body is placed in the rotor it is

be a suggestion of the Grecian style. It will be 55 feet front, and will be fitted with beautiful and massive doors of bronze or brass. The floors will be marble, and care will be taken to have the mausoleum well ventilated.

IT ECONOMIZES ROOM.

It will be located on the southern side of!

cept the residents of Washington county. Their idea was that by taking such a step they could force people to stimulate the sentiment for building crematories gen-

erally.
In this they were right, for scarcely had they closed their doors on the public than the Lancaster, Pa., Cremation Society, the first organization formed in the United States after Dr. LeMoyne's experiments, threw open its crematory, a beautiful edifice in the form of a temple. Then came the natural gas crematory of Undertaker Samson in Pittsburg. The Buffalo Cremation Society erected a furnace on an Italian plan, and Cincinnati followed next. San Francisco possessed a powerful society, and in Philadelphia the movement took a pecu-liar hold on the best business men there. Baltimore organized a society under the leadership of John R. Rennous, and Boston at last accounts had nearly enough stock subscribed to build a magnificent crema-

DR. LEMOYNE'S DAUGHTER A MISSIONARY Dr. LeMoyne's oldest daughter is a resident of Los Angelse, California. Herself and husband imbibed most thoroughly the views of her deceased father, and aided by Rev. Mr. Sinsebaugh, formerly a well-known Methodist clergyman at Washington, Pa., now a resident of Los Angeles also, they formed a cremation society which started the movement along the Pacific coast. Sacramento, San Antonio and other towns in the Golden Gate State took it up. St. Louis erected a pretty crematory on the plans of a French architect. The Presi-

dent of the St. Louis society came on to examine the Washington furnace. He has written Julius LeMoyne that from their organization has sprung another at St. Cloud, Minn. New Orleans' society will have two departments in their crematorium, one for human beings and the other for animals.

They reason that if it is necessary for the health of the living that the bodies of men and women should be burned, the same argument holds good in the case of animals.

Other cremation societies are reported as having been formed in Detroit, Staten Island, Davenport, Ia., and Worcester,

IT BECOMES WIDESPREAD.

United States Cremation Society completed its furnaces at Fresh Pond, Long Island, in 1886. Since then several incinerations took place therein. These furnaces in the East are taken advantage of by New York and Philadelphia undertakers who used to come to Washington, Pa., with

After Dr. LeMoyne's experiments in Pennsylvania the subject of cremation be-came interesting in Europe as well as at home. In 1879 a large creamatory was And now comes Allegheny Cemetery

III.

This was not long ago an uncanny subject. It had a ghastly aspect that led you to put it away from you. Not orly did it make you shudder at the thought of fire licking up the flesh that you loved, but it compelled you to stand face to face with that other gaunt reflection which was always brushed quickly out of the mind before it got a fair entrance; that was the slow moldering of the body in the grave, and its corruption by worms and rot.

immortal soul within passes beyond the grave. Why not think pleasantly, and talk pleasantly, too, of what is best to do with this good old suit of clothes, so useful in

And on this very topic, along in 1876, there arose that widespread discussion which gradually made it easier for people to talk about it. Thought has been molded, educahand in making a decision. in two general heads, viz: Cremation is a

gregate are spent on funerals and monn-ments. He declared the money spent every year on coffins, carriages and marble in the United States would support the poor for a year everywhere. Then why not use it for

HIS OWN RESTING PLACE. Holding such radical views, it is not surprising that to-day, although leaving an estate at his death valued at \$250,000, Dr. LeMoyne's relatives did not feel justified stone at the door of his crematory. It is planted directly over the spot where the urn containing his ashes lies buried. On this stone is cut simply his name, the dates of his birth and death, and the words, "A

The position of those who oppose the introduction of cremation have been well summed up in a small pamphlet by J. S. VanVoorhis, A. M., M. D., of Fayette county. He fortifies the claims of sepulture with the Bible. From the time Abraham established the burial place for his family until now the Christian mode of disposing of the dead was by burial. Save in the case tures where cremation was practiced, and then it was to prevent the enemy from ex-posing the bodies to mutilation.

POINTS AGAINST CREMATION. During all wars of history we have no record of pestilence arising from wholesale sepulture. The catacombs of Egypt, the extensive cometeries of Paris, London, Constantinople, Canton, etc., are cited as an example of the fact that no ill-health has ever

Continued on Fifth Page.

CLAIMS OF A SECRET SOCIETY, With 2,000,000 Members, All Pledged to

WANT GROVER'S SCALP

Broadcast Through the Land.

Bitter Anonymous Attack Sent

Down the Ex-President. SOME VERY ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS

In THE DISPATCH mail last night there arrived an innocent-looking blue-covered pamphlet which came under a Buffalo postmark and is presumably being scattered broadcast throughout the country. On the title page is the simple legend: "Anti-Cleveland"-only this and nothing more. But inside, in connection with a bitter attack on the ex-President, appear some state-ments of a very astounding character, indeed. For instance, the preface, which is addressed "To the Public," includes the fol-

lowing:

We found that the great party had been betrayed into the hands of a conceited and contemptible ass. We immediately organized for action, and promptly adopting the policy of our great lender, Samuel J. Tilden, a "still hunt" was inaugurated, which has disclosed the existence of over two millions of anti-Cleveiand Democrats, every one of whom is pledged, irrevocably, to vote against him, no matter whom the opposing candidate may be. We meet frequently and secretly, have our passwords and grips, and visiting delegates, whose business it is to report progress and see that all branches of our order work in har wony, and we are preputed to present an invulnerable phalanx against the election of Grover Cleveland to any public office.

AN UNENGWN DEMOCRAT'S LETTER.

AN UNKNOWN DEMOCRAT'S LETTER. And now deeming it time to make known our position, we have decided to print the New York and send it broadcast throughout he land, as it clearly, concisely and forcibly presents the feelings and intent of our eranch of the party, and gives a ringing leclaration of true Democratic principles, as well as a forcible expose of the true inwardness of the present mixed and unnatural situation of Government affairs, business

Then comes the letter, which is quite lengthy. The following are a few choice

extracts:

My business has recently called me west, south, north and east, and I have traveled thoroughly through and through 27 different States. My attention had been frequently called, both through the public print and by personal contact with men, to the alleged wonderful popularity of Cleveland, and the so-called universal demand for his renomination. Therefore, as I journeyed in pursuit of my business, I made it a point to talk to every man I met on the following subjects: The favorite for President, tariff reform, silver coinage and prohibition. The net result being (exclusive of newspaper men and professional politicians) 61 per cent of Democrats in favor of Hill, 27 per cent in favor of Cleveland, and the balance scattering. Republicans, 73 per cent in favor of Biaine, and only 5 per cent in favor of Little Ben, balance very widely scattered. Fifty-four per cent, partly of both parties, in favor of tariff reform or absolute free trade. Ninety-two per cent, drawn liberally from all parties, in favor of silver coinage, and 29 per cent, also representing each party, in favor of prohibition.

A CHARGE OF TREACHERY.

A CHARGE OF TREACHERY. Treachery to personal and political friends an deceive sensible men but once. Thereany important office by Democratic votes Had he been true to the positive pledge which the writer of this heard him make could have been overwhelmingly re-riscled in '88, instead of being ignominiously beaten by the very weakest man in the whole Re-publican party. We believed this piedge in '84, before election, that he was a Democrat,

est man on the opposite side; and that, too, with all the tremendous influence of Government patronage against us.

But when we found that it took a search warrant to determine just which party he did belong to after he reached Washington did belong to after he reached Washington—that he spent more time in coquetting with and showering favors upon a mongrel organization than in building up and strengthening the Democratic ranks—when we saw him treat with contempt honest and true citizens who had been consistent Democrats before he was out of his swaddling clothes—the sentiment so strongly in his favor in 1881 changed to a feeling of contemptuous disgust, and at the very first opportunity the independent and thinking Democrats deliberately deprived him of the privilege of further insulting the grand old organization to which we are proud to belong.

to which we are proud to belong.

Why then should we deliberately throw away our certain chances of success, in case we put up an honest, straight out and out Democrat, in order to gratify the whims of an uncertain and treacherous adventurer:
We will not believe, until the close of the
Democratic Convention of '92, that the
supreme and outrageous folly of '72 can be
repeated.

ANYBODY ELSE WILL DO.

But let the convention nominate such car didates, for instance, as Carlisle, Morrison Boles, Gray, Voorhees, Crisp, Palmer, Patti son, Vest, Russel, Bland, Springer, Mills, Campbell, Gordon, Gorman, Hill, or any other known and consistent Democrat, and other known and consistent Democrat, and we will gladly throw up our hats, march in procession, contribute campaign expenses, shoot off the fire-works, rally around the glorious old Democratic flag, vote when the polls open, and help to win a genuine Demo-cratic victory compared with which the overwheelming performance of last fall will seem but a skirmish.

seem but a skirmish.

True it is that there has been much noise expended in struggling efforts to keep this fellow's name at the front and, like the bass drum of the band, his advocates have bass drum of the band, his advocates have tried to drown the sensible music of the cor-net. But intelligent people will insist on having their own choice of instruments, notwithstanding the noisy rabble, and in 1892 that intelligence will insist on deter-mining who shall be President. And it is entirely safe to bet four thousand to one that that choice will not be Grover Cleve-land, of Buffalo, Eric county, N. Y. One term of Musyumpery is units sufficient to term of Mugwunpery is quite sufficient to satisfy the controlling element of the Dem-ocratic party, and to satiate their most ex-acting domainds for that entirely useless ocratic party, and to satiste their most ex-necting demands for that entirely useless commodity. Let us, in a friendly spirit, heartily unite on some able and sensible leader instead of trying to force one on the public with simply a single idea. Let us win the victory clearly and easily within our

SOME CLOSING THREATS.

At the end of the letter telling why Cleveland should not be the nominee, the pamphlet proceeds to outline what will be done in case the convention refuses to listen to the kickers. Here are the final remarks; At present we deem this sufficient. For the next nominating convention is yet a long way off, and we believe that the natural good sense of the great majority will remder Cleveland's renomination impossible, and that our great party shall remain, as it slways should, heartily united. But, in case the convention of '92 should so far forget itself us to repeat the mistake of '88 at 8t. Louis, we will immediately open anti-Cleveland quarters in every city of the Union, and will make such an exhibition of strength as will completely stagger his most visionary votaries, and they will find, when too late, that there is more than double the opposition to him now than was developed at the last election.

There is, as we believe, no other point on which the Democracy is likely to or can divide. Then why, with all the available timber for able Presidental candidates at hand, should any section of our party insist on having the disagragement. At present we deem this sufficient. For should any section of our party insist or having this disastrously overthrown, pem pous and ponderous pretender?

Have a Nice Arrangement Spoiled. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ent. The other State oncers out between the two factions.

The combination was broken up to-day by a telegram from President Polk, head of the Alliance in the United States, protesting the combination of Wonderful Faith-Cure Physician Found on the Southside.

HE PERFORMS THREE MIRACLES.

The Strange Healer Absolutely Refuses Money, and Only Enjoins Secrecy.

SEEMS TO SUIT THE REPUBLICAN ONE BOY IS CURED OF CONVULSIONS

> The Southside comes to the front with a niracle worker who, as a curer of human ills and general layer-on-of-hands, bids fair to rival the far-famed Father Mollinger, of

> sesses, and which he claims is bestowed upon him by the direct intervention of heaven as a means of livelihood. Nor does he now accept any pecuniary emolument for such services as he consents to render. He does not seek notoriety. In fact, he would prefer to remain unknown and unsung, and possibly his existence on the Southside would not now be made known to the general public had not some of his recent cures been so strongly in the nature of the miraculous. The buzz of gossip and excitement which was occasioned thereby became so vehement that it outgrew the narrow bounds of the neighborhood and became a matter of common conversation on that side of the river. The case which first came to the knowledge of the public was that of a boy named Harry Trapp, a son of John Trapp, a nailer, living on South

> HARRY TRAPP CURED OF FITS. Several months ago this boy was visited with an illness that left him with a spinal affection, and later he became subject to fits in a most aggravated form. Mr. Trapp, the boy's father, in speaking

of the matter, said that Harry, who had always been a very bright and lively boy, had always been in the habit of coming to the corner to meet him as he came from work. One day he failed to appear at the usual place, and, as the father expressed, he "felt it in his bones" that something had happened the boy. On arriving at his home he found his surmise was correct and that Harry was very ill. When this illness left him he was a different boy, and up until about a month ago his attacks of convulsions were growing more severe and more

Mr. Trapp was persuaded by a neighbor who had heard of Mr. Fischer's wonderful health-bestowing power to take the child to him, but he did not believe that this would be attended with any good results so did not do so. But one day when the husband was at work Mrs. Trapp took the boy and called on the "hoodoo man," as the street oys called him.

boys called him.

Mrs. Trapp says that the "doctor," as they call him, although he is not a physician, merely looked at the boy, touched him lightly on the chest and forehead, murmured a few unintelligible words and dismissed them. Since that day the boy has been his old self again and has had no return of his former affliction."

is a blunt man and he has a blunt issinon of settling matters that come before him. About a month ago Assistant Secretary Crounse bounced in upon him with his resignation in his hand. He was angry and he took no pains to conceal it. "What's been his old self again and has had no return of his former affliction." returned

in Knozville borough, is another who has been cured by this man. He was seen yes-terday and questioned closely by a Dis-PATCH reporter about his case. He told the following story. HEALED BY THE LAVING ON OF HANDS

"I was working near the house of this faith-cure man about a year ago, and noticed several afflicted people nearly every day calling there; some were turned away, and some were admitted. Several times I noticed men who, when they came to the house, were painfully crippled or deformed in some way, would come out carrying their crutches or canes on their shoulders and walk away. They would never say any-thing about the matter when questioned and I supposed that the "hoodoo man" had imposed a vow of secrecy upon them or something of the kind. Last winter I contracted muscular rheumatism, which nothing seemed to relieve. I thought of the "doctor" who had cured the cripples down there and spoke to my friends about going to see him, but they scoffed at the idea, but I insisted on seeing him, and at last succeeded in doing so. I was taken to his house and without saking any explanations. house, and without asking any explanations as to my ailment or saying a word, he simply looked at me with a pair of bright, deep-sunken eyes, passed his hand slowly over my body, and very softly and reverently, as if he were entirely oblivious of my presence,

next thing I remember I was standing at the outer door where my friends were await-ing me, and greatly to their surprise, I walked down the steps. I have been all right since. I called again next day to offer to make some payment for the inestimable service he had done me, and to thank him, but he refused to see me, sending out word that he would ask nothing of me, except that I should say nothing at all about the

Charly Hodgdon, another boy of the neighborhood was cured of St. Vitus' dance by Mr. Fischer. His father, Willian Hodgdon is employed by Jones & Mc-Laughlin and lives at the head of Twenty-

WONDERFUL SILVER STRIKE. It Is Close by the Enormously Rich One

Made in Colorado Recently. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BOULDER, Col., Aug. 9 .- Only a few weeks ago was reported an enormously rich silver strike on Pomeroy Mountain, near Caribou, the details of which were so wonderful that many doubted the truth of them. To-day comes the report of another strike only 500 feet from the first that is even richer and more wonderful than the first. Imagine a streak or strata running into a mountain of about three inches of almost solid silver, the glistening white of the na-tive silver mingled with the more somber color of the horn silver.

This is one of the veins one reads of and renerally regards as truthful as an Arabian Nights tale. But Boulder can show it in reality. The sight has awakened all the old renity. The sight has awakened all the old mining spirit, and many will leave for the new field to-morrow to investigate and prospect. Pomeroy Mountain, where the find was made, is situated right on the main range about a mile northwest of Caribou and from the celebrated Caribou Hill, from which, through the old Caribou, No Name, Belcher, Poorman and others, many millions have been produced.

A MORMON UPHEAVAL

ands of the Brighamites Expected to Go Over to the Josephites.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] OGDEN, Aug. 9.—A meeting of the eld-ders of the Josephite branch of the Mormon Church of Utah was held in this city yester-day. The proceedings were important and OGDEN, Aug. 9 .- A meeting of the eld-

the fight against the lottery company, dropping the Ocala platform for the present. The other State officers were divided

interesting. It was decided to negotiate with Joseph Smith, Jr., the present head of the church, who resides in Lamoni, Ia., for removal of the headquarters of the church to Ogden, also to offer him inducements to take up his residence here. Several of the elders claimed that the Brighamite, or Utah Mormon Church, is on the eve, of a great upheaval and that thousands of its followers will second and come over to the primitive Mormon church. mon church.

nal consideration.

Since the alleged abandonment of plural marriages the people see no great difference between the two branches, but will be more likely to favor the Josephites, in order to get back into favor with the Government. The latter sect has never had any collision with the powers that be, and will of course be more favored by the officials. of course be more tavored by the officials. One man advances the idea that should the secession from the Brigham Young wing be large, the Government will probably re-lease some of the church property confis-cated under the Edmunds act, and place the

ONE HUNDRED DEGREES.

new establishment in possession for a nomi-

THERMOMETERS REACH THAT POINT IN THE WESTERN CITIES.

The East Is Beginning to Become Heated Fischer is plentifully supplied with this and People Seek the Seaside-Comparaworld's goods and consequently has not tively Few Fatal Sanstrokes, but Some Were Prostrated.

> NEW YORK, Ang. 9.—The warm
>
> predicted several days ago, materialize
> time and continued to be very much wit.
>
> yesterday and to-day. Seaside resorts a
>
> out-of-town cool spots did a land office bus
>
> office business. The crowds started
> will remain generally on the bull side of
>
> and kept it up until late in the after-NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-The warm will remain generally on the bull side of the weather market at least until Thursday next. The average temperature yesterday was 80°, something over 8° higher than the normal temperature for August in previous years. The highest point reached to-day was 80° and the range about 8°. The atmos-phere is intensely humid and not a breath of air fans the perspiring residents.

At St. Louis it was excessively warm, but the heat was somewhat mitigated by an oc-casional cool breeze. The mercury reached the highest point of the season, marking 920 in the shade at 3 P. M. A number of pros-trations caused by the heat were reported, but no fatalities. At 10 o'clock the thernometer registered 900

At Chicago it was the hottest day of the season, the temperature reaching an altitude of 100° at various points at midday. There was a brisk breeze, but it seemed to come from a furnace. A number of sun-strokes are reported, two of which were fatal. Bt 4 o'clock P.M. a violent electrical storm had the effect of slightly cooling the

At Cincinnati the day was the hottest this year. The temperature during the hottest part of the day ranged from 92° to 95° and

the mean temperature was about 82°.

The hot spell of the past three or four days at Kansas City culminated when the Signal Service thermometer registered at 3 P. M. 95°. Ordinary thermometers reached the 98° mark, while on the shady sides of downtown streets 100° was the record. Late in the afternoon a northeast wind brought refreshing coolness.

FOSTER SOOTHED HIM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- Secretary Foster

How Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crounse Changed His Mind. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

is a blunt man and he has a blunt fashion "It's my resignal his assistant hotly. "You objected to my son serving as my private secretary and I'm not satisfied about it. My friends out in Nebraska won't understand it and they'll think I'm of deuced little importance here that. Here's my resignation. You may

accept it as soon as you choose."
"I don't propose," said Mr. Foster good naturedly, "to do anything of the kind. I won't look at your resignation, much less accept it. I regard you as one of my most valuable assistants and I don't propose to lose you. I do object to the appointment of your son, not upon personal grounds, but because I am opposed to nepotism in any form. If I choose to gain a little cheap reputation as a reformer I might accept our resignation and let the facts become public, but I don't do business in that way, Take your resignation." Mr. Crounse is still on duty.

TALMAGE'S THRIFT.

The Preacher and a Kansas Street Car Company Pool Their Issues,

a little practice they would do much bet-TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 9 .- The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who preached at Oakland but this was given freely by the old veteran. Park this morning, did not receive an enthusiastic welcome from the local ministers. A card published in the morning papers,

We deem it due to the Christian public, and especially due to the churches of all denominations in the city, whose usual hour of service is 11 o'clock, to make the announcement that the managers of the Chautauqua Assembly have made no arrangements whatever, either directly or indirectly, with Dr. Talmage.

The card was published just below an advertisement from the Rapid Transit Street Railway Company, under whose management Dr. Talmage spoke, stating that an admission of 25 cents would be charged. There were a few regular church members who heard the Brooklyn divine, and the business-like arrangement between him and the street railway company has been se-verely criticised by the ministers and their congregations. The management of the street railway company was anxious to have Dr. Talmage preach for the usual fund raised by voluntary contributions, but he refused to do it.

VICTIMS OF MAD DOGS

in Dr. Gibler's Institute.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-Dr. Gibier, of the Pasteur Institute, received two patients from Austin, Tex., and three more from the same city are expected to arrive to-morrow. lows, who are used to the sun, claimed their One of the two patients who came to-day is a deputy sheriff of Austin; the other is the 8-year-old son of an Austin merchant. Both were bitten by the same dog, which manifested signs of rables and was shot. This

The three who are looked for to-morrow are children of a business man of Austin, who was in New York when he received a telegram from his wife telling him that the little ones had been bitten by a mad dog. He wired back to his wife to bring the children here for treatment. They started, but on their way stopped off to try the effect of a madstone. The biting occured a week

Toneka Boilermakers' Strike Ended. TOPEKA, KAS., Aug. 9.-The Santa Fe boilermakers' strike has ended. Superintendent of Machinery John Player was in

About 18,000 P Visited

the Camp of the Second

SEE CENTS

Brigade Yesterday. GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY.

Colonel Smith Refuses to Recognize the Name Kensington.

HIS MEN NOT ASKING FOR FAVORS.

Governor Pattison Forced to Hold Informal Receptions.

SOME OF THE BOYS OVERCOME BY HEAT

The Allegheny Valley road poured 18,000 people into Camp Kensington yesterday. When Superintendent McCarco and Gen-

ig meadow, which is the camping of the Second Brigade, was soon transition of the Second Brigade, was soon transition of the second souls. It was sective point for many a Pittsburger, and to most of them the scene was novel and unique. General Wiley gave the people the utmost freedom. They were permitted to wander around through the camp at their leisure. Only the Governor's and brigade headquarters were considered

THE GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS SACRED. It was as much as your life was worth to try to cross the boundary line outside the rows of tents, and the guards were strict in enforcing their orders. This was done to keep the crowd from pestering the Chief Executive and the General. General Wiley remarked that he had selected a site near the city to give the public an idea of what the National Guard consisted of. He invites the people to come and hopes they

will enjoy themselves while there. The feature of the day was the grand dress parade at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd had gone to the camp ground to see it, and they waited patiently until the bugles sounded for the regiments to form. They were not disappointed. The people were instructed to occupy the high ground along the railrond, and the immense, natural amphitheater from a distance looked like -one black mass of humanity. Here and there a large tree had not been dug up by the enterprising farmer, and in the shade of their foliage the ladies pressed to avoid the fierce rays of the sun. Outside of the terrific heat, the day was perfect. At times a cooling breeze swept across the meadow from the Allegheny river. It was relished by the mortals who sweltered on the level plain.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT. A number of ladies and soldiers were sovercome for a time by the heat, but they con recovered. During the Brigade in-Wiley, Governor Pattison, General Gobin, General Snowden and some others occupies carriages to the right of the center of the plain The Governor was only a visitor and as the regiments passed by they saluted

General Wiley.

The large crowd was much interested as the troops commenced to form. The drum corps of each regiment suddenly emerged corps of each regiment suddenly emerged from their quarters with a lively tune and the men quickly lined up behind them. The warlike music and the scene was inspiring. Soon the great plain was filled with six solid squares of men, each consisting of a regiment. The battery took up its position to the right of the line, and the Sheridan Troop acted as policemen to keep the crowd back. Fractious horses were dashing to and fro, officers were giving the commands at the top of their voices and the men were

moving like a piece of machinery. MAGNIFICENT BATTALION MOVEMENT "I never saw the boys so steady for the first time in a battalion movement," said George C. Hamilton, Assistant Adjutant General, after the parade was over. "With

Old soldiers are always chary of praise, When the six regiments were in position the line was nearly a mile long. The Second Brigade Band followed by all the regimental dram corps commenced at one end of the line, marched the full length and then returned to the place of beginning. It probably took them 25 minutes to go over the ground, and the people wondered how the men could keep up the steady strain of playing under the hot sun. Somebody in a crowd remarked that the members were made of cast iron, and nothing could knock them out. Everybody in the neighborhood laughed at this sally. When the musical contingent reached the end of its maneuver-ing, the battery fired a gun and Colonel Hawkins, as the senior officer, at the head of the Tenth regiment took up the line of march past the reviewing stand. The Colonel is a hustler and never does things by halves. With his tough farmer lads setting the pace, he gave the city fellows a learn the colonel is a hustler and never does things by halves. long chase around the lot. No short cuts would suit the Colonel, and he covered

the ground from one end of the field to the other. He was closely followed by the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and other regiments in order. GLAD ENOUGH TO GET DONE.

When the parade was over the boys made a dive for their tents, glad that the hot task was finished. The men who handled the stretchers had plenty to do during the parade. Altogether a half dozen of guardsmen were overcome by the heat and carried off the field. The Eighteenth and Fourteenth Regiments each had several. Even the Sixteenth had one, but the man was sick and never should have been permitted in the line.

"Our men are soldiers," said a big farmer from the Fifth regiment proudly, as he slapped his chest and looked around disdainfully on his auditors. "You bet we don't have boys who can't stand the sun." None of the stricken soldiers were in a bad way, however, and soon recovered in

During the review Colonel Norman M. Smith, of the Eighteenth Regiment, had a mishap which might have resulted seriously. He was riding a fractious horse when the stirrup strap broke. The frightened animal the ground. He landed on his back, but picked himself up quickly and was led to his tent. He wasn't hurt, but he missed the

LOUDLY APPLAUDED BY THE CROWD, As the boys marched around the amphi-thenther they were loudly applauded by the crowd. The two home regiments seemed to have the most admirers, but this was natural. Colonel Butledge was pleased

with the reception given the Eighteenth

land, who cremated the body of his own

trol of the city authorities. Up to 1882 there had been 84 incinerations in its furnace. The apparatus in this institution were made after an Italian pattern and the whole plant cost about \$25,000, rather more than any American society has yet spent on

No Longer Uncanny.

Now, this thing is talked about pleas antly. Some one has said that the human dress we wear is but a suit of clothes, essential while on earth, to be wisely looked after, but of no possible use to us when the

its time, but worn out at last and laid aside." ADVANTAGES OF CREMATION.

Dr. LeMoyne used to sum up his beliefs needed sanitary measure. He contended that large cemeteries were unhealthful to the masses of the living because of their drainage and malaria. He banished all sentiment about the disposition of the bodies because we had loved the flesh. The soul was beyond damage—dispose of the material body for the best interests of the living. Second, economy. Vast areas of land must be set aside for the burial of the land must be set aside for the burial of the dead. Enormous sums of money in the ag-

fearless advocate of the right."

A COMBINE BROKEN.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—On Friday ombination was made at Lafayette by the in the town, with the possible exception of Farmers' Alliance and the anti-lottery wing his brother. There is no doubt the man of the Democratic party. By the agreement, the Alliance was to name the Governor and did name its president, T. S. Adams, for this position, and was to join in | several rainy days by accident.

Troy Hill. This man, who is accredited with supernatural powers, has been residances and predictions are not at fault, the ing for some time on Jane street above one-term principle for the Presidency is Seventeenth street. His name is Fischer. about to receive another pillar in support of its edifice, in the refusal of the Republi-He is of a retiring disposition and has been hiding his light under a bushel so that can party to renominate President Harrihis mystic power has not become generally son. Local and State leaders are becoming

a President than formerly. They are less patient under the rebuffs of a man of their een compelled to use the power which he own stamp who merely happens by reason of his locality or luck to be elevated to the highest office of the country. Their de-mands unsatisfied they rebel, and they spread rebellion far and wide. It is plain that Harrison is to be beaten. It is plain that he is to be beaten with Blaine. It is as plain as a pikestaff that he will be beaten with Blaine if Blaine does not promptly come out with a declaration that he will not accept the nomination under any circumstances. A mere avowal that he is not a candidate will not do. He must either make the positive declaration that he will in no case accept or permit the use of his name, or he must understand that he is viewed as an avowed candidate. With expressions in his favor from every State of the Union, and with county conventions, not only in Pennsylvania, but in many other States, indorsing him for the nomination, it is his plain duty to make known at once his intention to refuse if he does not

themselves, and every indorsement of him themselves, and every indorsement of him is a black eye to the prospects of the President of whose Cabinet he is the most distinguished member.

Of course Mr. Blaine is not responsible for the anti-Harrison outbreak, but he is responsible for its continuation to the injury for the anti-Harrison outbreak, but he is responsible for its continuation to the injury of his chief; and he should not permit it to continue if it be his purpose to finally reject the advances of the masses of his party. It isn't treating the masses right, and it's awfully rough on Harrison. Of course, Blaine need not blazon the thing to the world over his own signature. All he has to do is to tell Brother Manley or Brother Boutelle, or send a little tip to Brother Boutelle, or send a little tip to Brother Quay, and the case is decided one way or the other. It is assumed by many that the decision has been made; that Quay would not have taken the position ascribed to him had he not assurances of that Blaine is willing. This is very reasonable, and, without a speedy adverse word from Blaine, it will be

intend to stand. Every moment of silence is encouragement to his friends to commit

ing against and prohibiting the combination between the farmers and the anti-lot

tery Democrats as against the constitution of the order. The action of President Polk

threatens to produce a split in the Alliance

THE ONE-TERM IDEA

LEADERS JUST NOW.

Unless Blaine Speaks Speedily and Positive

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- If all appear

stronger and have less respect for the fiat of

Got the Right Tip.

ly, He Will Be Regarded as a Certain

Candidate—Perhaps Quay Has Already

OUT WITH CLARKSON.

The President Takes a Long Drive With the Successor of Quay. CAPE MAY, Aug. 9.—The President re-Mained at the cottage this morning and did not attend religious services. Among the congregation in the Presbyterian Church exercises at Carlton Hall, where they are ield now instead of Beadle church, because for it, were Postmaster General Wanamaker and General James S. Clarkson.

This afternoon the President accompanie by General Clrrkson took a long drive. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 .- Attorney Gen ral William Miller, direct from his home st Indianapolis, was a late arrival at the Continental Hotel to-night. He will journey

to Cape May to-morrow morning to meet as appointment with President Harrison. MYSTERIOUSLY CAPSIZED.

SIX LIVES LOST BY A PECULIAR

YACHTING ACCIDENT. The Boat Turns Over While the Air and Sea Were Calm-Four Children and Two Men Drowned in the Inner Boston Har-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BOSTON, Aug. 9.-Six lives were lost by peculiar yachting accident in the inner harbor this afternoon. A small keel sail boat, carrying nine persons, was cruising about with other pleasure craft in the vicinity of Thompson's Island, not far from South Boston Point, just after 4 o'clock. John Burke, who acted as skipper, had his three children with him, and the rest of the party consisted of three oung men and two more children. Burke was an experienced boatman.

The wind was light and the water smooth,

so that there was no apparent danger. Sud-denly, nobody knows why, the boat went on her beam end and capsized. There was no squall, no carelessness, the boom did not libe or other cause appear. All on board found themselves in the water. Burke tried to save his children, but lost his own life in the attempt, and Lilian, aged 10, and James, aged 8, also perished. Vincent, 14 years old, kept himself affoat till rescued, and was the only one of the family saved.

The others who perished were Thaddeu Manthorn, 38 years old, and Thomas and Annie Carmody, both children. James Ballard and Ferguson Churchill kept afloat till rescued by the crew of the yacht Elsie. Churchill says he believes the vacht was capsized by a strong current into which she assed at the moment of the accident.

as the skipper threw the helm over to bring the yacht about and the boat was thrown over. He says: "I was sitting forward with my children on the wash rail, looking ahead. I don't know what happened after that. I heard Burke say 'Well, I guess we will go about.' I suppose he put the helm down, but I don't know. I suddenly found myself n the water. I struck out for a black slthat was coming toward us, and they picked me up." All those on board the unfortunate craft lived in South Boston.

thinks the current struck the keel suddenly,

He Prophesied a Storm Which Did Not Materialize in Time. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CANTON, Aug. 9.-Alas! poor Melbourne,

his occupation is gone, and there is nothing left but an exploded theory. To-day be

was to bring one of his patent rains, but

instead the heat has been almost unbear-

Up to to-day he had staunch supporters,

able, with not a cloud in the sky.

but to-night the perspiring public has de serted him, and he grinds alone at his little machine, with neither friend nor believer thought he could bring rain whenever he wished, but it looks as if he has been doing some good guessing at the weather, or his

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

signed by every minister in the city connected with the Chautauqua Assembly,

They Will Undergo the Pasteur Treatme

occurred 15 days ago. Immediately upon their arrival Dr. Gibier began his treat-