PITTSBURG. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER

MURDER A BUSINESS.

Pittsburg Chinamen Adver-

tise in San Francisco for

a Highbinder to

COME ON AND KILL A MAN.

How Ye Tang's Life Was Made Mis-

erable for Months, Because

HE WOULD BE A GOOD CHRISTIAN.

Offered Immunity From Persecution if He

Should Return to

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. TURNING THE TABLES

Governor Campbell Tackled the Wrong Man When He Tackled McKinley.

MUST EXPLAIN HIMSELF.

The Major Gives Good Reasons for His Votes on Silver and Puts Campbell in a Hole.

WAGES AND PRICES FOR POTTERY.

A Statement About Linseed Oil Proved False by a Democratic Paper's Market Report.

THAT STORY OF 1,000 GLASS MOLDERS.

Fruit Jars Cost More Because the Enormous Fruit Crop Has Made the Demand Greater

CONGRESSMAN MILLS A CALAMITY SHRIKKER

SECURIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.-Major McKinley spake to 12,000 people in Music Hall tonight, while 10,000 more struggled vainly to get in. Entire clubs headed by bands had to content themselves with merely marching through the hall, and, toward the last,

It was nearly 9:30 o'clock before McKinley began his speech. He was slightly hoarse, but soon regained a good voice and made a speech that was punctuited by cheers and accontrated with thunders of applause. He first, in vigorous sentences and passioned words, urged the election of a Republican Legislature, declaring his willuguess to be sacrificed, if need be, in order at Ohio should not only have a Republican successor to John Sherman, but that the gerrymander of last winter should be undone and the danger of electing Presidental electors by Congressional districts under the present boundaries be avoided.

THE FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

He then replied in length to Governor ampbell's Sidney speech, beginning with the silver question. At some length and with great care he stated the positions of the two parties on free coinage and said first that the \$4,500,000 provided for under the present law is slightly more than the total output of the United States. "For vears," said McKinley, "we have wined silver under the Bland-Allison The average price paid for the silver bill. The average price paid for the silver in each dollar during that time was 79 cents for each dollar as coined, but it is made equal to 100 cents on the dollar through an equal to 100 cents on the dollar through an the difference, while under the free coinuge the difference between the value of silver and the dollar received in exchange to the disadvantage of all other producers." The speaker next, at some length, sought

to show that a cheap dollar invariably drove out a dear dollar and that free coinage would drive out of circulation \$500,000,000 of gold and \$349,000,000 of greenbacks. "The poorest nations on the globe," said

he expressively, "are those that do business on a silver basis."

Then coming to directly Campbell's charge that he McKinley, voted for free silver, he said: "Mr. Campbell speaks the truth, but he forgets to add that he voted against it. I have no anology to offer for my tote. In 1873 silver had been demoncrised. Up to 1878 this Government had coined but 8,000,000 silver dollars in all its history. It was then that I voted to restore silver and for free coinage.

tion it was against free coinage, because we had then in circulation 405,000,000 silver dollars, and the danger line had been reached. I so voted because I am a double should be on a parity.

"In 1876 Governor Campbell voted with me against free coinage. Now let him explain. He says he is willing to chance free silver; I am not. I am opposed to gambling on a money that measures values."

Mr. McKinley then plunged into the tariff and took up Governor Campbell's assection that the twiff had put up the price of pottery and lowered the wages of pottery makers. By way of reply McKinley read 14 messages received to-day from 14 pottery firms at East Liverpool. Each message stated there had been no cut in wages of any kind since '85, but in some instances wages had been advanced and that too since the McKinley law went into effect, while the average price of crockery is lower than in September last.

These telegrams were received with cheers which became shouts, when handing them to an Enquirer reporter, he said he hoped that the Democratic newspaper would print them.

Governor Campbell's statement that lin seed oil sold here for 69 cents and abroad at 36 cents, was refuted by reference to the market report of the Enquirer printed on the day Campbell delivered his speech, the quotations being 39 cents.

PALSE STATEMENTS ON GLASS.

"And now I'll talk on a brittle subject," said the speaker as he took up Governor Campbell's statements regarding the United States Glass Company. He first read an interview with Vice President King of that company in which it was stated first that the association was organized long before the turiff bill went into effect, and couldn't if it would, control the price of fruit jars because the houses outside the association were more numerous than those in it. Mr. McKinley branded as preposterous Campbell's statement that the association had thrown 1,000 molders out of work for the simple reason that all the houses in the association combined had never had occasion to employ over 100 molders, and all

these were now at work. The increase in prices of fruit jars, Mc-Kinley said, was due solely to the immense fruit evop, which created a tremendous de-mand. The closing part of the speech was

given up to tin plate, and was the occasion POWDERLY DEFEATED

In concluding his reply to Governor Campbell, Major McKinley said it is a fact that we now get for \$42 a crate of crockery ware for which under a Democratic revenue tariff we paid \$90 and \$94. In his remarks on American manufacture of tin plate the speaker said: "There is nothing this yankee nation can't make if it wants, even to an enormous debt piled up under a Democratic tariff for revenue

One of the most striking hits of the evening was made during a reply to Governor Campbell's pleasantries about pearl buttons and the fact that they are being made by convict labor in New York. The Major

said:

It is true that we did put a tariff on pearl buttons, and hundreds of men are at work where before idleness and want prevailed. I had not heard that pearl buttons were being made in the penitentiary at Auhurn, N. Y., until Governor Campbell made the charge and so this very day I wired to New York for information. I asked J. S. Fassett, Republican candidate for Governor, and he referred me to W. E. Winslow, of Auburn, who replied: "Yes, 150 convicts are making pearl buttons." The penitentiary is as all our New York State institutions are and have been for four years under Democratic control and officials.

Pausing a moment Major McKinley ex-

Pausing a moment Major McKinley ex-

What a spectacle! That tariff bill bars out forever any convict made goods of foreign lands but here in America a Democratic administration of a penitentiary takes advan-tage of a tarifflaw it pretends to hate and puts convict labor against free American

MILLS TALKS CALAMITY.

THE DOUGHTY TEXAN CAN'T SEE ANY COLOR BUT BLACK.

His Dismal Picture of Destitution and but That Isn't Enough-Elaborates on the Tariff Reform Idea

MANSFIELD, Sppt. 19.-[Special.]-Today was Democratic day in this section, the occasion being Hon. Roger Q. Mills' initial address in the State campaign and a speech by Hon. S. S. Yoder, of Lima, Commander in Chief of the U. V. About 7,000 peo-

ple heard them. Mr. Yoder devoted his time to the fallacy of attempting to make the silver question the

quently interrupted by applause. The fol-lowing is a resume of his speech: lowing is a resume of his speech:

In every part of the land, North, East, South and West there is widespread discontent and every manifestation of unrest. The complaint is coming from every quarter that the life struggle is growing harder and the way is growing darker. Labor complains of enforced idleness and, even when employed, that it does not receive a just share of the wealth that it earns. Millions are in debt, homes are mortgaged and labor is powerless to pay the debt or save the home. Why does this unhappy condition exist? My Republican friends, the present condition is the legitimate result of your votes. You have produced it, and you have the power to change it. The Democratic party has not been in power for 30 years. During that time it has not been able to make a new or unmake an old law. We come to you now, and ask you to dismiss your partisan prejudices and unite with us in redressing these wrongs and restoring the country to the

Mr. Mills spoke two hours and was fre

tended by a large element of our people that Congress should issue money and lend it on land or crops as security. This policy is founded on the principle that the hair of the dog is good for the bite. Another measure of reform which is pressed by many demands the opening of our mints for the free colnage of silver. During my public service I have spoken, written and voted for free coinage. I have believed and still believe that the United States can open her mints to the free coinage of silver at 15% ounces equal to one of gold, and keep the two metals at par, not only in the United States but in the commercial world, but I do not believe that the free coinage of silver will relieve the country from the distress which it is now suffering. The remedy is in tariff reform.

Mr. Mills then elaborated on the Demo-

BERKS IS FOR BLAINE

ITSNATIONAL DELEGATE INSTRUCTED FOR THE MAINE MAN.

With a Hurrah-The Man Elected Was a Disappointed Applicant for the Postoffice-Quay and Cameron Indorsed.

READING, Sept. 19. - [Special.] - The Berks Republicans held their County Convention here to-day, and had the honor of nominating the first delegate to the Presidental Convention of 1892. It was a Blaine standard man, and believe gold and silver | convention all through. A. M. High, was unanimously nominated and his name put through with a hurrah. He made a speech in which he said he would go to the National Convention to vote for James G. Blaine, for President, which was received with a storm of cheers that almost took the roof of the Court House. Edward M. Luden, was nominated for delegate to the Constitution

al Convention. The selection of Mr. High for national delegate is regarded as a slap at President Harrison because the latter refused to appoint him postmaster of Reading, although he had voted for Harrison in the conven-tion in 1888. The resolutions merely "approve" the administration of President Har rison, but they have this to say of his Sec-

retary of State: retary of State:

We cordially and heartily indorse the broad, brilliant and statesman-like administration of the affairs of State by Pennsylvania's most distinguished son, James G. Blaine, whose very name awakens a thrill of patriotic pride and proclaims him our unquestioned leader in 1892. We heartily indorse him and trust that the will of the people may be so volced at other conventions in his favor that he may be borne on its resistless tide into the Presidency. And we hereby instruct the delegate selected by the Republicans of Berks to the next National Convention at all times to support James G. Biaine.

Senators Quay and Cameron, and Gregg and Morrison are indorsed. General Gregg sages have been received daily by his appeared before the convention and deliv-

red a rousing speech. IT'S NEWS TO BELDEN

He Has No Intimation as to His Appoint ment to the War Portfolio

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-The rumor that Congressman James J. Belden had been pressed for a portfolio in the President's Cabinet is received here in Syracuse among the friends of the Congressman with incredulity. Congressman Belden is at his summer seat at Frontenac, Thousand Islands, having gone thither after nominating a sheriff for Onandaga county in opposi-tion to the designs of his factional opponents in the Republican party. When seen at Frontenac to-day by a newspaper correspondent he said the report connecting his name with the Secretaryship of War was ab-solutely news to him. He declined to dis-

cuss its probability.

There is no doubt that Congressman Belden is apathetic toward the State ticket nominated at Rochester, not because Fassett is the candidate, but for the reason that the

In His Attempt to Carry Out the Compact With Republicans.

HIS PROPOSITIONS VOTED DOWN

By the Delegates to the Legislative Convention After a Fight.

BUTLER-WRIGHT REPORT SLAUGHTERED

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 .- The compact entered into between the Knights of Labor eaders and the Republican leaders failed of ratification to-day at a meeting of the delegates to the Legislative Convention of the der. The fight of the day was over the adoption of the majority or minority report of the Legislative Committee, in which the followers of P. F. Caffrey, the signer of the minority report, came off victorious. Throughout the whole of the proceedings the leaders of the order were most emphatically sat upon, being frustrated in every

point they tried to make. General Master Workman Powderly made a desperate effort to have himself indorsed as a delegate to the proposed Constitutional Convention, but this the convention refused to do. Powderly and his adherents also endeavored to force through a resolution authorizing the employment of speakers by the Knights of Labor to stump the State in favor of the Constitutional Convention and in the interests of Gregg and Morrison, the Republican candidates for State Treasurer and Auditor General, but on this point also, he met with defeat. Dismal Pleture of Destitution and but on this point, also, he met with defeat, suffering—Favorable to Free Coimage, and the Wright-Butler forces were routed at every point.

OPENING OF THE FIGHT.

OPENING OF THE FIGHT.

The meeting of the committee was called by Captain M. H. Butler, of Tidioute. Upon the request of Mr. Powderly, James A. Wright, of this city, was made Chairman, and immediately upon the calling of the convention to order Hugh McGarvey, of Beaver Meadow, attacked its legality, sustaining his point with this resolution, which was passed at the committee's meeting at Harrishurg at the request of Mr. Powderly Harrisburg at the request of Mr. Powderly himself:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Chairman, or in case of his inability to act, the Secretary of the Legislative Committee to issue the call for the assembling of the

Mr. McGarvey contended that neither the Chairman nor the Secretary of the committee had issued the call for to day's meeting, but that Captain Butler had taken it upon himself to do so without any authority whatever. It was admitted by a large majority that Mr. McGarvey was right, but, as the convention had assembled, it was de-cided not to adjourn without accomplishing something, so the meeting adjourned to meet at once at its own call.

THOSE WHO WERE THERE

The delegates present were: Scranton Terence V. Powderly, D. J. Campbell, M. T. Burke; Lancaster, J. D. Pyatt; Harris-burg, L. F. Kast, Miss Elmira Payne; Carburg, L. F. Kast, Miss Elmira Payne; Carbon, John F. Dougherty; Luzerne, P. F. Caffrey; Latrobe, Collis Lovely; Tidioute, Captain M. H. Butler; Beaver Meadow, Hugh McGarvey; Oil City, James O'Connell; Houtzdale, James White; Madera, Daniel Lennon; Scottdale, Peter Wise; Lebanon, J. A. H. Bleiskin; Ashland, Daniel Rohrer; York, Samuel Hibbs; Philadelphia, James A. Wright, J. H. Carr, Henry C. Trapbagen, P. K. Dever.

Powderly made an effort to have the convention indorse Channey F. Black for

vention indorse Channey F. Black for delegate to the proposed Constitutional Convention, thereby hoping to have himself indursed for the same position. This the convention refused point blank to do. Secing that he was beaten at this stage of the game, the Master Workman, in a supreme with Senator Quay, suggested that speakers be employed by the Knights of Labor to stump the State in favor of the Constitu-tional Convention and in the interests of Candidates Gregg and Morrison. Butler and Wright, it was stated, were the speakers Powderly wanted to have employed.

Delegate D. J. Campbell, from Powderly's own town, hotly contested the sug-gestion of his chief and was ably seconded by M. T. Burke, J. D. Pyatt, L. F. Faust, P. F. Caffrey, Edward Williams, Collis Lovely, Elmira Payne, Hugh McGarvey, Daniel Rohrer and Samuel Hibbs. After a warm debate the resolution was overwhelm

ingly defeated. The majority report of the committee, signed by Butler and Wright, was denounced upon the floor of the convention as unfair, false and incomplete, and both Butler and Wright were roundly abused for sending such a document out before it had been accepted, thus forcing Caffrey to fol-low their example. The minority report of P. F. Caffrey was indorsed and Mr. Caffrey was instructed to have it printed and sen to all the local assemblies throughout the

Captain Butler was the only delegate who attempted to make any outright defense of the majority report, but Powderly attempted to smooth the matter over by saving that it was an error of the head rather than of the heart. Messrs, Burke, McGarvey, Caffrey and others made speeches against the majority report.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT SINKING.

Survive 24 Hours. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19 .- [Special.] It is by no means impossible that ere these words reach the readers Congressman W. L. Scott will have passed away. His ex-treme prostration has visibly increased and his condition gives his friends the greatest possible alarm. Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rankin, of this city, are attending him. At 5 o'clock this evening Dr. Pepper went to the patient and at near

midnight he had not left him. There has been no moment when the patient has not been conscious and though he suffers greatly he does not complain. It is the general impression that he cannot survive 24 hours. Many sympathetic mesfriends.

PROBABLY A MURDER

several Men Seriously Injured in a Riot at West Tarentum.

TARENTUM, Sept. 19.-[Special.]-A drunken row occurred at West Tarentum among some of the Frenchmen employed at the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company's works. One of their countrymen had eloped with a young lady. The men have been serenading him for the past four nights for the purpose of compelling him to set up the beer. A fight occurred to-night, in which clubs, knives and revolvers were used. One man had his skull crushed, another was shot through the leg, a third was slashed across the arm with a knife, and the groom was severely stabled. The man who had his skull crushed will probably die.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.-[Special.]-Henry Goessling, a former business man of some promunence, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. Domestic trouble was the cause. He has a brother, a Lutheran minister, residing in Allegheny, who has been inclined to aid him all he could, but the deceased became a heavy drinker on ac-count of his troubles.

TWO TRAINS DEMOLISHED AND THREE MEN FATALLY INJURED

IN A FREIGHT WRECK.

A Train Breaks on a Down Grade and Comes Together Again-A Second Crashes Into the Wreckage-The Engineer Under the Debris.

GREENSBURG, PA., Sept. 19 .- [Special.] -A frightful wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, two miles east of Greensburg, at 1 o'clock this morning. Engineer Rogers and Brakeman R. W. Wadsworth were fatally injured and Fireman R. E. Stanley lies buried under the wreck, but is still alive. Forty freight cars are completely demolished.

The wreck was caused by a west bound freight breaking in two on a steep down grade and then coming together again. At the same time an east-bound cattle train crashed into the broken train and twenty earloads of cattle were killed. The engine of the cattle train fell over a sixty-foot embankment, and under this engine lies Fireman Stanley, still alive and not very seriously hurt it is thought. The probabilities are that he will be taken out safely. The people about the scene of the wreck are doing all in their power for him, passing him down water and other things.

The west-bound train was loaded with worst ever seen. Forty cars lie piled on top of each other or strewn about in fragments, forming a mass as high, as the Greensburg Court House.

The news of the wreck brought a score or two of vandals out, who set about on a pillaging tour, and the entire Greensburg police force, who are on the ground, have all they can do to keep these robbers away from the wreck and protect the property that is strewn about in all directions

PATTISON IN PITTSBURG.

HE MAKES AN INSPECTION OF THE MORGANZA REFORM SCHOOL.

or Is Dined at the Du Club and Meets Local Democratic Leaders-Spirited Out of Town Before His Presence Became Known

Governor Pattison drifted into Pittsburg and floated out again yesterday in a man ner almost as mysterious as the movements of Fitzsimmons. He was accompanied by Colonel Bradley, of Philadelphia. As soon as he arrived in the city he left for Morganza and inspected the Reform When this was finished be, returned to the city. At the Union station he was met by Inspector General McKibpen and before the public had a chance to get a look at His Excellency he was placed n a carriage and driven to the Duquesne Club. There he was entertained by Mr. Me-Kibben. At the dinner the other guests were Colonel Bradley, Adjutant General McClelland, James B. Scott, J. Pressley

Fleming, ex-Postmaster Larkin, West Guffy, J. M. Guffy and A. F. Keating,
It was a quiet Democratic rally of the leaders in Allegheav county, and from behind clouds of high-tariff eigar smoke they discussed plans for the present campaign

After the dinner Adjutant General Mo-Cielland accompanied the Governor to the 4:30 train for the East. The Governor was interviewed and said he was merely out to nspect the reform school. He was much bleased with the condition of the house pected to return in about six weeks and in spect the Western Penitentiary and the West Penn Hospital. Regarding Pennsylvania politics he did not care to say anything, but said he did not believe that Campbell would have much trouble about eing re-elected in Ohio.

His visit was entirely unexpected, and a number of the directors of the Morganza Reform School did not eqen last night know that the Governor had been in the city.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

An Arabian Pediar Attacked by a Coun tryman and Badly Used Up. Asper Carano, an Arabian, fatally stabled

fellow countryman named Gabriella Coria this morning about 1 o'clock in the Arabian colony on Basin alley. Both men are pedlars, and were returning to their home at 311/2 Basin alley, when they got into a drunken brawl and Carano plunged a large knife into the abdomen of his companion. Seeing the result of his deed he dropped he weapon and fled, but after a hard chase was caught by Officer Metzgar and sent to the Eleventh ward station. Police Surgeon Mayer was summoned and after an examina tion of the injured man said that he would probably not survive.

TO BRING RAIN IN KANSAS.

Frank Melbourne Hired by a Number of Farmers to Make Experiments.

TOPEKA, Sept. 19.-Prof. Melbourne, Australia, has entered into a contract to make rain at Goodland, Sherman county, Kas., September 26. He is to receive \$500 for causing rain to tall over a territory within a radius of 50 miles of Goodland, which is within 15 miles of the Colorado

That part of the State is greatly in need of rain. It has been found impossible to irrigate and the settlers have raised the oney for making the rain test. Governor Humphrey has been invited to be present and will probably go. A delegation from Topeka will attend.

A Rain Fallure at El Paso. Et. PASO, Sept. 19.-[Special.]-So far as El Paso and its immediate vicinity is concerned the rain-making experiments by the Government party failed to produce a single drop of rain. Every one here is disap-pointed, and none more so than the mem-bers of the Government expedition. They do not believe, however, that the theory is wrong, but that the conditions for making rain were too unfavorable. But if it did not rain in El Paso it certainly did rain to the east, south and north of the city. The meteorological experts say that some of these rains were undoubtedly caused by the

heavy explosions here yesterday BRADFORD, Sept. 19 .- [Special.] -- Miss Maud Weaver, of this city, has received word from England that a rich uncle had died, leaving her all his personal effects, valued at \$50,000. Miss Weaver will leave the first of the week for England to look

after her fortune. UNIONTOWN, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-One hundred and twenty shares, in the North Jeannette Land and Improvement Com-pany, the property of James A. Chambers, will be sold by the sheriff here on Wednes-day next. The suit is at the instance of Mr. Chambers' mother.

BAD FOR M'CAMANT.

That Package of Letters Reveals Some Very Peculiar Transactions.

PRESENTS FROM BARDSLEY

To the Auditor General Not Satisfactorily Explained Away.

A FLAT CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

Made by Fow Against Livsey, Incriminating

Him With Bardsley. FOW RUTHLESSLY APPLIES THE PROBE

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 HARRISBURG, Sept. 19 .- The testimony of Auditor General McCamant before the

Treasury investigating committee to-day in explanation of several of the letters written to John Bardsley created more amusement than conviction that he was innocent of the charge that he had received a large portion New York merchandise for Pittsburg and of the rebate paid the City Treasurer by other points West. The wreck is one of the Philadelphia newspaper publishers, and thorized to print the mercantile appraisers' In view of the statement of District At-

torney Graham that the returns of thanks for favors immediately followed the apparent forwarding of remittances by Bardsley to McCamant, the explanations offered by the latter were considered very flimsy. was thought singular that the neckties, handkerchiefs and magazines alleged to have been received were not mentioned the same as the onyx clock presented to him by

LIVSEY A CONSPIRATOR. In the opinion of Mr. Fow, who made a hasty examination of the bunch of letters oaned to the committee by District Attorney Graham, Livsey was a conspirator with Bardsley in robbing the State, and the protracted absence of the ex-State Treasurer from his post of duty is regarded as exceed-

ingly suspicious.

The letters written by Livsey are not as numerous as those addressed to Bardsley by McCamant, but they are said to be more self-convicting. One of them Mr. Fow considers very damaging. One of the worst in the lot he says is under date of November 26, in which Livsey tells Bardsley he would prefer that the latter "would only pay to the State Treasurer this month \$200,000 and let the rest remain until December. Also let the State tax remain until next month. There will be no necessity to withdraw from the People's Bank until they are through with their interest payments." This letter Fow construes to mean that Livsey was in collusion with the bank.

SOME M'CAMANT LETTERS.

One of McCamant's letters asks Bardsley One of McCamant's letters asks Bardsley to invest \$10,000 for him in good railroad bonds. Another tells him to see Quay, and still another tells him to see Dave Martin, and one of these Bardsley was instructed to burn. A gentleman who hurriedly inspected these letters says they are mystical and highly suspicious. The McCamant letters cover about 50 type-written pages.

No permission was given persons outside the members of the committee to examine the original letters of either McCamant or Livsey, and the messenger of District At-torney Graham returned with them to Attorney General Hensel received copies of the letters, but they were promptly sent to Lan-caster by direction of Mr. Hensel. At the eeting of the Investigating Committee Monday evening they will probably be made public.

Anditor General McCamant began his testimony by giving an outline of the Audi-tor General's office and the methods of conducting business there. After he had con-cluded this portion of his testimony Mr. Fow took him in hand, and propounded numerous questions relative to the Auditor General's connection with the Bardsley

The first question of importance was: "Why is it that you permitted John Bards-ley to retain the money received for retail liquor licenses which had been paid before June, 1890, and which was due the State on

July'1, 1890?"
Mr. McCamant stated that he called many times on Bardsley, and received promise after promise, both by word of nouth and in writing.
Mr. Fow again asked: "Why did you

allow one year to elapse before settle Mr. McCamant positively stated that he had done nothing of the sort at all. He called on Bardsley again in August, 1890, and again and again at other dates. State Treasurer Hart also took the matter in hand, and said that he would see Bardsley. "When I called on him in August," said Mr. McCamant, "he became angry, and de-

clared that the State's money was entirely

safe; that it was amply secured and in good

banks, and that there was no occasion for alarm. In October, 1890, he began to pay, and in that month and on the 1st of No-vember, 1890, Bardsley did pay between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The Auditor General called attention to the act of 1811, and the authority it con-ferred upon him as an official. This allows the Auditor General and State Treasurer to grant time to public debtors to effect compromises, provided all cases, with interests and costs, be settled within seven years. This law is still in force. "I acted under this law," he said, "and granted an exten-sion of time that seemed necessary owing to

the monetary stringency in financial cir-

The committee called for the package of letters which District Attorney Graham had forwarded, and went into executive session for an hour for the purpose of examining them. Mr. Fow read a letter to Bardsley from McCamant, dated September 3, 1889, "asking for \$100,000 due in 1889, as the Treasurer is a little pressed and this will help him out." The letter was verified as correct.
Another letter, dated November 28, 1889.

from Livsey, to Bardsley, was read. This stated that Livsey would prefer Bardsley to send only \$200,000, and let the rest remain until December, and then then there would be no necessity to withdraw funds from the people's Bard with the part of the people's Bard with the people's Bard with the part of the people's Bard with the people's B People's Bank until they had finished paying their interest accounts.

Mr. McCamant did not know at all what

this letter meant, but said that the penman ship looked like Livsey's. Continuing, he said: "I didn't compel Bardsley then to make full returns because I couldn't, and also, primarily, because Captain Hart said that he would attend to it. For 1889 there was due the Commonwealth \$99,000; during the year only \$53,000 was paid by John Bardsley for liquor license, In November, 1890, he paid \$46,000 and this settled for 1889. At the end of 1890 there was due \$95,000, of which \$22,131 40 was paid Feb-

A WARNING TO BARDSLEY. Representative Skinner read a letter to.

Bardsley, dated December 1, 1890, and signed by Mr. McCamant, saying that "we Mercier and his Government."



OUR INDIAN SUMMER

have in Harrisburg alarming rumors regarding the Keystone Bank. I hope they are not true, and if true that you have arranged

Mr. McCamant soid that he had written this letter, but did not do it because he thought that Bardsley was withholding money due the State to support banks, and especially the Keystone Bank, in a financial crisis. He merely supposed from current rumor that some of the State's funds might be in the Keystone be in the Keystone.

A letter was read, dated May 31, 1890, which said: A letter was reserving which said:

DEAR BARDSLEY—Please accept my thanks for favors received this morning.

Commant explained that he was in Philadelphia a few days previously, and wanted to get some neckties of a particular kind and some silk handkerchiefs. He could not get such as he wanted in this city. He neglected to get them, and just before taking his train he remembered them, asked Bardsley to purchase them, and the Treas-urer did so and forwarded them to Harris-

burg. The letter was an acknowledgement of their receipt. Other letters of June 4, 1890, and August 30, 1890, were presented, also containing thanks for favors.

Mr. Fow asked: "What do these refer to?

PRESENTS FROM BARDSLEY.

More neckties?"

Mr. McCamant replied: "No; they were for special copies of back numbers of the North American Revine. About Christmas, 1889. Bardsley sent me a clock. In return I sent him a copy of Tolstoi and a history of Russia. I received many trifling favors from Mr. Bardsley, but never any money gifts of any kind or shape. I never received any more from a present the second any more from the second and the second accordance to the second and the se any money from anyone or through anyone. The clock, probably, was the most expensive present I ever received from Bardsley. I know of no one else who ever received any money. I do not know that State funds were appeared for competers funds and

afterward returned. "I never got any money from Livsey," said Mr. McCamant, "which he had ob tained from Bardsley. I know nothing o a check upon the stub of which Bardsle wrote, 'For L. & M.' I am letting th Register of Wills matter wait till the end of the term, so as to see what his expenses will amount to. He has retained per cent. I have not arranged with him to livide this retention. I do not know that he has deposited the money in a bank and receives interest on it. When I find that he is doing this I shall certainly take prompt steps to stop it. I do not know of any corporation that is allowed to retain axes over the specific time for payment No corporations are in arrears for taxes of any large amounts save those now in pro-cess of collection or which are in the hands

of the Attorney General." CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY. Mr. Fow referred to numerous letter which had passed between Livsey and Bards-ley, and which Mr. Fow emphatically de-clared revealed the full outlines of a great

conspiracy planned by Livsey and directed against the State. Mr. McCamant unequivcally declared that he knew nothing at all The committee then adjourned until o'clock Monday evening, September 28, when they will again meet in Harrisburg and continue in session until the investiga-tion is completed. The Sergeant-at-Arms vas ordered to secure the attendance on that was ordered to secure the attendance on that date of Attorney General Hensel, Auditor General McCamant, County Clerk Myers and Corporation Clerk Glenn, the latter be-ing present at the meeting to-day, having returned from his Canadian trip sconer than

for the meeting of the investigating com-The Sergeant-at-Arms was also requested to secure from District Attorney Graham the stubs on which were written notes seem-

ne otherwise would have done had it not been

MERCIER BACKS DOWN. THE QUEBEC PREMIER GIVES IN TO THE DEMAND OF ANGERS,

ing to implicate certain officials.

He Will Now Have to Stand an Investiga tion and His Downfall Is Predicted-Quebec at the Mercy of Boodlers-The Commission Appointed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-The grave constitutional conflict, which it was feared would be caused by the trouble beween Lieutenant Governor Angers, the Representative of the Crown, and Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, has been averted for the time being, at least, by the Government making a complete back-down and accepting the demand of the Lieutenant Governor for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the recent scandals. The Lietenant Governor gave Mr. Mercier until to-day to accept the com-

mission or resign. The Quebec Cabinet has been in sessio all day with the result that the Government has decided to agree to the Governor's commission, which will be composed of Judges Bailey, Davidson and Jetter, of Montreal, three of the most eminent members of the Quebec bench. The Lieutenant Governor was requested by Mr. Mercier's followers to summon the Legislature also, but he declined to do so until the commission has finished its investigation, which will be commenced at once.

The Lieutenant Governor's action, though it may seem at first somewhat arbitrary, is generally commended by the respectable classes. The Province of Quebec is at present at the mercy of a gang of boodlers, who have been holding high carnival with the public funds and it is believed that the investigation will result in the downfall

POPE LEO ON LABOR. Several Hundred French Working-

men Make a Visit to Rome. AN ADDRESS ON THE ENCYCLICAL

He Advises Them to Stand Together and

Shun the Socialists.

OS OF PILGRIMS TO FOLLOW Rom. —The Pope to-day received in the first continger. —The Pope to-day received in the first continue to th looked like workingmen in Sunday attire. The Pope was borne into the hall and seated on the Sedila Gestatoria. He was received with fervent acclamation by the pilgrims. He seemed exceptionally well. The usual pallor of his face was re-placed by a flush evidently due to excite-

Cardinal Langenieux, who headed the pilgrims, read an address, in the course of which it was stated that in all 20,000 workwhich it was stated that in all 20,000 workmen were coming to Rome on account of
his recent encyclical. In reply to the address, the Pope, in a voice which, although
weak, was clear and penetrating, said:
Great is our joy at witnessing the ardor of
Christian France. We see happy that our
encyclical has assisted workingmen. Social
and labor questions will never find their
true practical solution in purely civil laws.

SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEM. perfect justice, which demand that the rate the labor done, and lies, therefore, in the domain of conscience. A mass of legislation

main of conscience. A mass of legislation dealing directly with the outward acts of man cannot comprehend the direction of consciences. The question demands also the aid of charity, going beyond justice.

Religion aione, with its revealed dogmas and divine precepts, possesses the right to impose on consciences that perfect justice and charity. The secret of all social problems must therefore be sought in the action of the Church, combined with the resources and efforts of public powers and human wisdom. We note with pleasure that heads of important industries have already studied the application of our encyclical, and that your Government is not insensible thereto. It is imperative to act in all directions without losing precious time in barren discussions. Indisputable principles must be applied, leaving time and experience to elucidate obscure points which are inevitable in problems so complex.

ADVISES AGAINST SOCIALISM. In your work be diligent and docile. Avoid perverse men, especially those coming under the name "Socialists," whose object is under the name "Socialists," whose object is to overthrow social order to your detriment. Form under the high parronage of your bishops associations wherein you will find as in a second family, henest joy, light in difficulty strength in conflict, and maintenance in infurnifies and old age. Givey your children moral and Christian education, that you may receive through them and by wise thrift a tranquil future. Say on your return that the heart of the Pope is ever with the heavy laden and suffering.

The Pope works for 25 minutes and was

The Pope spoke for 25 minutes and was slightly exhausted at the conclusion of his address. He was strong enough, however, to receive with dignified urbanity the leaders of the pilgrims, who knelt in succession before the throne, on which he sat and kissed his foot. Twelve cardinals attacked the Posses tended the Pope. After the reception cere-mony the Pope was carried, again scated on the sedia gestatoria, to his apartments in the Vatican, raising his hand in benedic tion as he passed through the crowd of pil-

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Convenience of the Reader. The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages, made up in two parts. The news of the day will be found in the first part,

features occupy the second part, as follows: Page 9.
THE NEWS OF EUROPE. SKULLS AT THE JAIL.
GRANT'S THIRD TERM......John Russell Young
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CENT-A-WORD ADS. MISCRLLANEOUS NOTICES. Page 11.

Special cable news, class news and literary

WANT, FOR SALE, TO LET AND REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.
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Page 17.

CARLE'S FORTUNE PUZZLE DEPARTMENT E. R. Chadbourn ... Aunt Clare REVIEW OF SPORTS . JOSSIP OF THE DAY. DRINK FROM SKULLS ... Page 19.

Page 20.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WORSHIP OF HIS PAGAN DEITIES Ye Chin came to grief in the Quarter

Sessions Court, yesterday. His attorney, W. H. McGary, however, showed up in strong style the depravity of the Christian conspirator, Ye Tang, and the danger in which Mr. Chin stood of being murdered and the \$10,000 to \$80,000 in his safe belonging to various Celestials being divided between Ye Tang and his Christian confederates. Lawyers John M. Morrison and A. L. Large persisted in asking puzzling questions until some of the peculiarities of the pagan were brought out

with distinctivess. We Chin-or Chin We, which ever suits st-told how Ye Tang had proposed to him to tap Ye Chin on the head with a hatchet, some quiet night and crack the safe. This was substantially the same story told in Alderman McMasters' office, but Confucius wasn't in it when Rev. E. R. Donehoo and Messrs, Gray and McJunkin related their stories, and Calvin came out on top, Mr. Chin being thrown out of court and ordered

to pay the costs. CHINESE CHRISTIANS OF THE CITY. Messrs. Gray and McJunkin conduct the unday school of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Ye Tang and a number of other Chinese are members. The difference in appearance between Christianized Chinamen and their pagan brethren as to dress

and general get-up was quite pronounced.

After the hearing ended Rev. Mr. Done-hoo suggested that an interesting account of local Chinese troubles might be elicited by a visit to Mr. Edwin T. Gray, at No. 187 First avenue, and he was sought, and some things learned that were quite out of the

ordinary in Pittsburg life.
Mr. Gray stated that an intimate acquaint ance of nearly ten years with the Chinese of Pittsburg had enabled him to understand them much better than people in this sec-tion ordinarily do, and that these suits were but a regular con-tinuation of 15 months' persecution of which Ye Tang had been the victim. He said it was astonishing that it could last so long in a Christian community. After a year's residence in New York Ye Tang came back to Pittsburg a Christian, and uniting with the Second Presbyterian Church, took great interest in the building up of the Chinese Sunday school, and by his efforts its membership was almost doubled, and his persecution kept pace with his effort. In a

was developed and they were shown to be

EACH FAMILY A GOVERNMENT. Said Mr. Gray: "There is a peculiarity in the Chinese family system that must be understood in order to fully comprehend the present trouble. Each family governs itpresent trouble. Each family governs it-self, to a great extent. It is somewhat on the model of the patriarchal system, and each member of a family fights for every other member. There is something in it like the ancient system of family govern-ment provided for in the law of Moses, where the avenger of blood had a duty to perform. In this city the Ye Jo and Chin families predominate, and in the present controversy the parties both belong to the

controversy the parties both belong to the same family. There are about 60 Yes in Pittsburg, and as an injury to one Ye is considered an injury to all, they coalesce without difficulty.

"Early last winter a noted Chinese gambler, Charley King, was prosecuted for keeping a fan tan establishment on Grant street. He blamed Ye Tang for giving information to the police and threatened to formation to the police, and threatened to cut his head open like a watermelon, and nail the halves to a telegraph pole. Ye Tang had King arrested for his threats, and hang and king arrested for his threats, and he was put under bonds to keep the peace for a solar year but, says Mr. Gray, that did not prevent king from putting an advertisement in a Highbinder paper in San Francisco, offering a considerable reward to any one who would put Ye Tang out of the way. This advertisement made it decidedly unconfortable for Ye Tang, who was forced to slip around among his friends, moving

nightly, so that a highbinder could not locate and murder him.

"Finally the Ye company too. In hand, and held a meeting to consider it, and the more rabid in the nut him out of and the more rabid in society voted to put him out the way, but the conservatives opposed this policy and proposed that he be offered any sum necessary to set him up in some business, either storckeeping or laundrying, rovided he would recant and turn back to Paganism. There was another grievance raganism. There was another grievance against Ye Tang—he was able to give information against his fellow countrymen who were gamblers, and this some suppose to have been the greatest."

to have been the greatest.

While this was going on Ye Tang consulted his friend, Mr. Gray, and said that \$100,000 would not induce him to give up

Jesus. He was next notified that a com-

mittee would tie him up and beat him with a rope's end until he recanted his faith in Christianity, and he answered that he would Next in the way of pressure was the issue of an edict that no Chinaman should give Ye Tang any work. He was penniless by this time, and apparently at the end of his tether, but his nature was such that he would not allow his friends to run any risk for him, and suffered great privations, in consequence. The next edict was that Chinamen were forbidden to allow him to sleep in their houses at night, and they were all threatened with dire conscquences if they did. One night he came to the school and said the last refuge was taken from him and he had been forced to walk the streets at night. The weather was intensely cold, but he managed to get along by spending considerable of his time in the Union depot, where he could doze a little while and take a walk when interfered with by watchmen who were inquisitive as to his business. In this way he kept

himself from freezing and got some sleep. HELPED IN CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.

About this time Mr. Tang felt that his cup was overflowing, but some Christian friends came to his relief, and an opportunity presenting itself, they bought for him a laundry on the Southside, and for a time he dwelt in security and worked there diligent-ly until these late troubles arose, and he does not consider his life safe, even there, now. It is believed by his friends that his enemies will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to drive him out of the city,