PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13,

STATE TREASURY

1891-TWELVE PAGES.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Misguided Communists Lured to Physical and Financial Destruction.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

Which Was to Found a Tropical Paradise in Mexico a Gigantic Bunko Scheme.

STARVATION INSTEAD OF LUXURY,

Poverty in Place of Riches, and Practical Slavery Where Boundless Freedom Was Expected.

GRAVES MORE PLENTIFUL THAN HOMES.

One Kind of Money Turned Out on a Printing Press to Pay the Toilers. While Another Was Demanded by the Company.

STORIES OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED WITH LIFE

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. TOPEKA, KAN., Nov. 12.-A coloniza tion company promising choice fruits, but yielding only Dead Sea apples, is the Integral Co-operative Association of Topolobampo, in Mexico, on the Gulf of California. This commune has been in operation about seven years, and has, so far, ruined more than 1,000 families, and has planted graves among the cacti of a desert, as well as wrecking the fortunes of those who were deluded by the bright pictures sent out by those interested in securing the money of victims under the guise of philanthropy and communal possessions.

Last week another colony, numbering 100

persons, started from this State to join those who have gone before. As several parties have returned who have spent a year or more in that community they were interviewed in order to ascertain the exact facts. Among these was Mr. Ezra Comfort, who has just returned to his old home in Ottawa county with the surviving remnant of his family after a year's residence in

Bright Hopes That Were Blasted.

He was one year ago an adherent of the doctrines of the commune, and, joining som: 70 others, went to Topolobampo with bright hopes for the future, believing he had at last found a land free from all the vicious laws of mankind, where selfishness had no abiding place, and where all the good in man's nature was developed to the exclusion of evil. He had listened to the words of Albert K. Owen, the father of the scheme, and had followed the advice of C. B. Hoffman, the financial head.

the land where God was recognized as the good in man's nature, and the devil was a representative of such qualities as were left behind. In this new land there were to be no individual homes, for the commune was to own all; there was to be no money, for again the commune stepped in and supplied its script, which was to be the sole currency: there was to be no disease, for the commune would so regulate the people and their habits that they would dwell in that delightful climate until a well-spent life would earry all into beautiful old age, when the end would come and annihilation would quietly close all.

Suffering and want, famine and fever awakened him from his dream, and now he is at his old home again, with his daughterin-law, while in his memory the most vivid impressions are of two lonely graves beside a great cactus on the banks of the Fuerte river, where venomous life sings requiems over those who struggled and gave up to assaults of fever and famine. Financial Features of the Scheme.

Before Mr. Comfort was permitted to join this happy family of now some 400 people he was compelled to purchase stock in the Kansas-Sinalos Investment Company to the amount of \$10 for each adult in his family. On arriving at Topolobampo (Pacific City) he was assessed \$20 for each member of his family, which gave him the privilege of an allotment of the company's land, not proper to charge.

In dealing with individuals the "commune" dropped out of sight and the "company" took its place. Mr. Comfort soon found that he would not be permitted to sell anything except to the company, not even his labor, which company would dispose of everything for the benefit of the commune and place the proceeds to the credit of such funds as insurance, surplus, library, sustenance, improvement, etc., "inuring to the benefit of the whole colony."

Mr. Comfort succeeded in reaching Topolobampo Bay by taking an open fishing smack at Guaymas and landed at Pacific City early in the morning. He was somewhat disappointed to find only a sterile, sandy beach and a gravel plain, whose "tropical fruits and rich verdure" consisted of huge stumps of cacti. The "city," which had been so beautifully pictured, consisted of one stone house with a thatched roof, the supply store, three or four sdobe or mud houses covered in the same manner, and half a dozen wattled huts which would fail to keep the sun out during the dry season and would not shed the rain during the wet season. He was informed that the energy of the commune was first directed to making homes on the farm at La Logia on the Fuerte, and constructing a canal to bring water from that river to the site on the bay. where the ideal city would soon be a reality.

Printing Money Just as Required. Not discouraged by his first impressions Mr. Comfort paid all his fees, some \$80, and was enrolled as part owner and director of this new Eidorado. He had not yet discovered that the Kansas-Sinales Company owned everything and that the Credit Foncier Company made all contracts and paid in scrip, which was limited in issue only by

all bills in scrip. The former owns everything, the latter owns nothing. The arrangement seems to be as nearly perfect as it can possibly be made.

Comfort and his sons constructed a hut Comfort and his sons constructed a hut similar to those already occupied, which was to shelter his family. He was placed on the payroll of the commune while engaged in this work, receiving serip at the rate of \$1 50 a day, eight hours' work. This he exchanged for musty flour at \$13 a hundred, rusty salt pork at 60 cents a pound, and other supplies in like proportion. The flour comes from the mill of the financial head of the scheme, located at Enterprise, Kan.

head of the scheme, located at Enterprise, Kan.

The water was hot and brackish, the only good water coming from an island in the bay, or from the lagoons in the interior. He was promised sweet water as soon as the canal to the Fuerte could be completed, which would irrigate these desolate plains and make them a blooming paradise. As soon as the women were sheltered, with such shelter as he could give them, he and his sons were assigned to work on the great ditch, which was to give life to all. Here he worked like a Chinaman, hauling and carrying dirt, living in the open air, sleeping close beside a huge cactus at night, eating such food as he could get and drinking such water as could be found.

Death an Early Visitor.

Death an Early Visitor.

The food supply consisted of cornmeal and poor coffee, with occasionally stringy beef, while at all times the water was hot and unfit to use. His strong frame and heretofore regular habits enabled him to heretofore regular habits enabled him to withstand the privations, but his youngest son soon succumbed and was taken ill away from medical attendance. In a few weeks he was laid beneath the gravel and the Credit Roncier, the communal paper announced that "our dear young brother Comfort has fallen a victim to the Mexican fever, brought on by indiscretion." Labor in the het sure poor food and hed water in the hot sun, poor food and bad water killed him.

Mr. Comfort protested against this kind of work, discouraged as he was, and demanded removal to the company farm at La Logia. After three months the committhe ordered the change to be made. Accompanied by his family he made the transfer, believing his troubles at an end. He was now going to the place where tropical fruits abounded, and where the products of the temperate zone would bring back health and strength. He saw the Fourte for the and strength. He saw the Fuerte for the first time and had his first taste of pure sweet

first time and had his first taste of pure sweet water, warm, but refreshing.

The "farm," however, was not productive, although over five years old, and its oranges and fruits were of but scant growth, owing to the drought. The river was so far below the surface of the farm lands that water could be obtained only during the wet season, when the river was high, and when water was not needed. He was closer, though, to another of the company's stores, and his wages enabled him to give his family a scant living, but far better than that obtained at Pacific City.

Returned Without a Dollar.

Returned Without a Dollar. Unable to withstand the privations the older son here siekened, and Mr. Comfort abandoned the colony and hastened home only to see his remaining son die as he reached the village. All that remained of a once happy family were the father and daughter-in-law, both broken in health, and both without a dollar in the world. Mr. Comfort had Credit Foncier scrip, representing the nominal value of \$1,500, but in fact worth nothing. He has offered it to J. W. worth nothing. He has offered it to J. W. Breid nthall, the Secretary of the Kansas Sinaloa Company, for 20 cents on the dollar, but that official refuses to redeem it on the ground that his company had nothing to do with issuing it. And yet all improvements have been made on the lands of this com-

The prospectua of the Credit Foncier The prespectur of the Credit Foncier Company says all impressments made by those desiring to leave the colony will be purchased at actual cost. Mr. Comfort soon found that the Credit Foncia: was a New York myth, without funds, and that the Kansas-Sinaloa Company was in possession. discovered another thing by this late investigation. The last named company received a royalty from the Mexican Government of \$200 for each family brought into that ter-titory, which sum was paid in gold. Nor was this all. The same company has pur-chased some 200,000 acres of land from the Mexican Government, obtaining with it such concessions that practically reduce to

a system of peonage the unfortunates who The Experience of a Woman Mrs. Thurston, of Hope, Kan., returned after a residence there of two years. She tells a sad story of suffering which comes from bitter experience. Giving her experience she said: "When landing, to our surprise, instead of the homelike dwellings which had been pictured in the prospectuses and lectures there were nothing but adobe huts thatched with long grass and cornstalks, and hard clay for floors. Each colonist takes stock in Owens' Credit Foncier Company. The money is paid into the treasury, which Owens and the directors guard, and for all work done the colonists get scrip payable in food at the commissary, or a portion of the farm products. As the farm has produced little or nothing the commissary is practically abandoned, and the colonists subsist upon what each one can raise. The four crops a year told of in the prospectuses have been found to consist chiefly of guard, and for all work done the colonist

corn, beans and a little cats, and they are compelled to live on such a variety as they can conjure up from this list. The condi-tion of the women who are unable to return would make a stone heart melt with pity. the ownership, and one-half the amount in Credit Foncier script, which was good at the company's store for the necessaries of life at such prices as the company deemed Added to other difficulties the colonists suffer for pure water. They have been com-

cooking purposes from a little island seven miles distant in the bay."

"You cannot realize it," she said. "You do not know anything of it. The lonesomeness and the sorrowfulness of the situation—away among the deserts of that foreign land, in an atmosphere that seems to say the very life. It is no wonder that women are weary with weeping, and that I am glad to have escaped with health uninjured after my experience."

Appeals to Friends for Assistance The story told by these two is verified by the others who have been fortunate enough to have money on which to return. One woman writes an appealing letter to friends in Ottawa county to aid her to return to her old home while she has yet life left to travel. And so it goes.

The officers all reside in New York and Kansas, reaping a rich harvest, but never visiting their victims in that distant land. The work of their voluntary peons will

visiting their victims in that distant land. The work of their voluntary peons will make land costing a few cents an acre worth dollars. One company owns it while another company, composed of the same men, contracts the debts which are paid in worthless paper. All this is the practical working of integral-co-operation.

A. G. STACEY.

A CINCINNATI BEER TRUST.

All the Breweries in That City and Its Ken-

tucky Suburbs to Combine. CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 .- A consolidation of the 27 breweries in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport is now said to be agreed upon by all but two of the 27 breweries in those cities. These two will undoubtedly join in the movement if the plan is carried

The idea is to accomplish a consolidation by incorporation under the laws of Ohio, vesting the authority in a board of trustees, who would have a central office, but each the capacity of the Gordon press on which it was printed. The Kansas-Sinslos Company took in only gold, silver or green-backs and the Credit Foncier Company paid SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

Spirited Debate Between Pennsylvania's Commissioners on the

QUESTION OF SABBATH CLOSING.

It Is Referred to the Executive Committee by a Vote of 19 to 13.

MANY PLANS FOR THE STATE BUILDING

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HARRISBURG, Nov. 12.-The question of Sabbath desecration was warmly discussed by the State Board of World's Fair Managers at its regular monthly meeting in the Senate chamber this afternoon. The debate was precipitated by the motion of Captain Hasson, to refer to the Executive Committee communications from the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Reformed Church and the Carlisle Presbytery, protesting against keeping the Columbian Ex-

osition open on Sunday. There was a large attendance of manager and considerable time was consumed in the discussion, which finally terminated in the adoption of Captain Hasson's motion by a vote of 19 to 13

Governor Pattison called the Board to order shortly after 12 o'clock, and it at once proceeded to business. Executive Commissioner Whitman made a comprehensive report of his office since the last meeting. The classification of the various interests and industries of the State has so far advanced that it will probably be completed by the purpose is to make an immediate and persistent effort to enlist the aid of all the important firms, corporations and associations of the State in making Pennsylvania's exhibit what its patriotic citizens hope and desire.

Great Interest by the Ladles' Branches. Fifty-five of the counties have named their ladies' auxiliaries societies and the recnmendations, as a rule, have been of a remarkably satisfactory character. In a majority of the counties a decided interest is shown in this feature of the work, and the societies will have the active services of

the societies will have the active services of many of the most prominent and intelligent ladies in the commonwealth.

The communications relative to keeping open the Fair on Sunday were read. Captain Hasson promptly wired that a report would be made at their next meeting. Secretary Wright offered as a substitute a resolution that the communication be forwarded to the Director General, with the recommendation Director General, with the recommendation that the gates be not opened on Sunday.

An animated debate followed, in which nearly all the mrnagers participated. Senator Gobin contended that Captain Hasson's plan of disposing of the question at this time was the proper one. "We are dealing in futures, without knowing the character of this exposition," said be. "It occurs to me at this time that there is no such necessity for an opinion of the nart of this cues." me at this time that there is no such neces-sity for an opinion of the part of this ques-tion. Certainly I think the matter should be deferred until we know whether or not the action of the commissioners of Penn-

the action of the commissioners of Pennsylvania will have any effect upon the National Commission. Unless there is an urgent necessity for our opinion going out now, our action is premature."

Lieutenant Governor Watres—I am opposed to opening the doors on Sunday. If this question is referred to a committee it will be discussed by them and then be referred back to us with a recommendation. I see no reason for referring it to a committee, I am willing to meet this question at any time.

Secretary Wright-Every member has his opinion on this subject. Referring to a committee would result in no good. The question is being discussed in Chicago; remonstrances are pouring in from all over the country, and I don't see why Pennsylvania should hesitate to express an opinion now when it may have weight with the Newstrances. now when it may have weight with the Na-tional Commission. I think we ought to express an opinion at the very earliest

opportunity.

Ex-Senator McAleer—I regret that the question has been raised so early. Some action should be taken now, and I can see no reason why it should be referred to the Executive Committee and then referred back to us. We can't ignore what the members of the Synod and Presbytery have members of the Synod and Presbytery have asked of us. Are we going to set this thing aside and wait for a month and let them hear nothing from us? I am prepared to vote now against the opening of the exposition on Sunday. I say: take action on this now; the people are looking to us to decide

this question.

Gobin—There is no one question that will agitate the country more thoroughly than this, and I agree with Senator McAleer that we do something. In view of this discussion there is going to be antagonistic views, and I can see no reason why we should in-vite, the criticisms of persons who favor the gates being opened on Sunday, when there is no necessity for taking the ground now.

A. B. Farquhar—We are here to represent the industries of the State, and not to discuss questions of religion and morality. We can't represent the State in this matter now. Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones—Last September the ladies' auxiliary of the national board voted against the opening of the gates on the Sabbath. Over two months ago their vote was given on this question, and I think we should give our opinion on it as a board at this time. at this time.

The Question As a Sectional One. A. G. Roenigk—I believe this question a sectional one, and I don't believe we ought to hurry up and hasten these church people in their opinion. I don't think we ought decide any important question of this kind on a few moments' notice. I am opposed to this board making a recommendation of this kind to the national directors. J. W. Woodside—This question has never been discussed in the National Commission, as it has never been officially brought there. Within the last year almost every village and hamlet in the commonwealth where a church spire points to heaven has sent us

church spire points to heaven has sant us petitions, asking us to give our vote in opposition to opening the gates on Sunday. I am opposed to opening the exposition on Sunday.

Lewis W. Emery—I do not think we ought to be hasty in deciding this matter. While I am in harmony with the Christian religion I think this question should be considered carefully. It is not fair to those who are opposed to the closing of the gates that they should not be heard. It will cause trouble and vexation to the people who are opposed to the resolution. I shall vote for this resolution to go to the committee.

Watres-We can't evade this question, In my opinion, we will make nothing by postponing it. We must meet it, and we should do so now. I will vote for the motion offered by the gentleman from Lehigh.

Emery—We are not here as individuals, but as representatives of the people and but as representatives of the people, and they are the ones who shall be heard. Mr. Watres, I do not want to be understood as favoring the closing of the gates, as ought to be the case if I vote in favor of the motion of Captain Hasson. The people of the State might misunderstand our position.

Mr. Watres Always a Partisan. Governor Pattison-They may think you

Watres—I am always partisan.

Watres—I am always partisan.

Wright—I know no great harm may come from postponing action for thirty days, but no flood may come. The longer the question is held over the more general the distance.

A Judge Kills a Litigant.

PASO ROBLES, CAL, Nov. 12.—Judge John Kelshaw yesterday shot and killed A. M. Sherwood, the defendant in a case which was tried before Kelshaw. Sherwood attacked the Judge, who shot in self-defense.

cussion will become. You might wait for months to decide it, yet when the time comes each member will vote on his convictions as they are to-day. This question will probably be decided at Chicago soon. I think there is no doubt that it is the expression of this board that the gates should be closed on Sunday. My judgment of the people of Pennsylvania is that they are opposed to opening them on Sunday. This sentiment ought to be expressed at the time when, if it is to have any weight, there is an opportunity.

is an opportunity.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Wright's resolution, and it was defeated by a vote of yeas, 13; nays, 19. Captain Hasson's motion was then adopted.

The resignation of J. B. Oliver, of Pittsburg, was read. Mr. Olives resigned on account of lack of time to attend to the duties. Mayor Merritt, of Reading, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mayor Merritt, of Reading, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Twenty-seven plans for the Pennsylvania building at the World's Fair were submitted by the following architects. Robert Cole, Belletonte; Miss Ads O'Brien, Erie; Syrus T. Dean, Erie; James D. Bowyer, Danville; Hillman & Shirk, Philadelphia; C. Balderston, Philadelphia; J. D. Allen, Philadelphia; Thomas N. Frazer, Philadelphia; Miller Smith, Harrisburg; John P. Brennan, Pittsburg; J. P. Leach, Pittsburg; W. Lansdale, Philadelphia; Furness, Evens & Co., Philadelphia; A. Z. Acker, Philadelphia; J. Kennon White, East Liberty; J. Alvin Jackson,

phia; A. Z. Acker, Philadelphia; J. Kennon White, East Liberty; J. Alvin Jackson, Philadelphia; Hazleyhurst & Trickel, Philadelphia; H. Broomfield Barre, Philadelphia; Addison Buetton, Philadelphia; A. J. Wagner, Williamsport; S. W. Foulk, New Castle; John Lawrence & Son, Philadelphia; Ed F. Bertolette, Philadelphia; Day & Young, Philadelphia, and three without signature. Day & Young, Philadelphia, and three without signatures.

These designs, which embrace all designs of architecture, were referred to the Executive Committee, which, in turn, referred them to the sub-committee, with instructions to employ an expert to examine them and report the next meeting.

DON PIATT IS DEAD.

A FAMOUS JOHENALIST PASSES AWAY NEAR CLEVELAND.

A Complicated Form of the Grip Carries Him Away-His Life Before and After His Retirement From Active Work-His Death a Surprise

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12. - Colonel Don Platt died at his home, Mac-o-Chee, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He had been ill for two weeks with a form of the grip, but it was only in the last few days that his indisposition was regarded as serious. The announcement of his death came as a complete surprise to his friends in this city. and owing to imperfect telegraph facilities it is impossible to learn full particulars.

Since Colonel Piatt's retirement from active journalistic work he has lived quietly at his fine country home in Logan county. He was called from this retirement in 1888 He was called from this retirement in 1888 at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland to found Belford's Magazine in New York. After one year at that work he returned to Ohio and engaged upon an extensive biographical history of General George H. Thomas, which was almost completed at the time of his death. His latest work for the press was a series of letters to the Cleveland Plain-dealer on the issues and candidates of the late campaign which attracted wide attention.

Colonel Platt was born in Cincinnati, Colonel Piatt was born in Cincinnati, June 19, 1819. He prepared for the law and was elevated to the Common Pleas Bench at a very early age. His subsequent public career needs no recapitulation. As a journalist and editor of his paper in Washington he worked a revolution in certain ways of the profession and reined a reputation that is world as a colonel Piatt has been twice married, and his second wife for many years an invalid carrives. wife, for many years an invalid, survives him. The funeral will be held Sunday.

A TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT CLOSED

The Sheriff Swoops Down on a W. C. T. U. Enterprise in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 .- [Special.]-The Central W. C. T. U. restaurant was closed by the Sheriff to-day. The corporation owning the restaurant was composed of 30 members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. M. B. Corse being the President. The assignment is due to some old indebtedness which has embarrassed the concern for a long time. The liabilities are \$18,000, of which amount \$8,000 is due various supply houses. The President of the company holds a claim for \$8,000 for money company holds a claim for \$8,000 for money loaned to the business, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, prominent temperance, workers, are creditors for \$2,000. The assets consist of the plant and stock, the cost of the former

For many months the restaurant thrived upon the trade of shop girls in the great downtown retail stores, but when the merchants established lunch rooms in their houses the mission of the temperance restaurant was at an end, and trade fell off until the indebtedness called for the presence of the Sheriff.

CHICAGO NOT A COMPETITOR,

But if the Republican Convention Must

Meet There It Will Be Welcome. CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—One hundred and fifty of Chicago's prominent business men, with a sprinkling of Illinois politicians, assembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon to consider ways and means for capturing the Republican National Convention for Chicago. After some discussion the following resolutions were passed by

the meeting:

WHEREAS, Chicago has been specially honored in being selected as the place of holding the Columbian Exposition, and
Whereas, The choice was largely due to the friendly support of the representatives in Congress of the great Central empire, that developed and made Chicago possible, therefore.

developed and made Chicago possible, therefore,
Resolved, That in grateful appreciation of
the aid rendered in securing the Columbian
Exposition, Chicago is not a competitor for
the next Republican National Convention.
Resolved, In the event the National Republican Committee should select this city
as the place for the convention, Hon. William J. Chambell, member of the National
Committee from Illinois, is authorized to
state that Chicago will liberally provide for
its accommodation.

A FATAL CASE OF TOOTHACKE.

Arnin Friedman Shoots Himself, Because He Couldn't Stand the Pain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A Central Park policeman found the dead body of a young man, with a bullet hole in his right temple, in the shrubbery at Ninetyninth street to-day. A 38-caliber revolver was in the suicide's right hand, and the small hand mirror with which he had directed the shot was in his left hand. He

rected the shot was in his left hand. He was Arnin Friedman, formerly a lieutenant in the Austro-Hungarian army. His father is the foreman of a machine shop in Hungary, and one of his brothers, Charles, is a machinist in this city.

Arnin came to this country about eight months ago and worked for his brother until recently. He finally gave up on the score that the work was too hard. An aching tooth broke off when being extracted Thursday, and the pain in the remaining root became agonising. He had also neuralgia. The pain, it is supposed, drove him to suicide.

A Judge Kills a Litigant.

The Texas Candidate for Speaker

WHERE JURISDICTION BEGINS AND ENDS.

MILLS ON THE MOVE

Goaded to a Declaration.

HE HAS HAD NO SILVER BARGAIN.

His Denial of a Rumored Conference Made

Decidedly Emphatic.

LIVELY CONTEST FOR THE CLERKSHIP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Baltimore

Herald of this morning, in a dispatch from Washington, undertook to explain the ap-

parently inconsistent attitude on the sub ject of free silver by a circumstantial ac-

ganize the House of Representatives against

ington ever since Mills made his memora-

ble speech in Ohlo during the late campaign

deprecating the agitation of the silver

question at this time. The story has been

widely believed, and has been used as an

effective argument against Mills among the

free silver men of the party. Mr. Mills had doubtless heard the story, but he let it pass

unnoticed until it was printed this morn-ing, when he proceeded to denounce it and its author in the following emphatic letter, which he has caused to be generally circu-

lated to-night:

free silver as the price of his elevation to the Speakership. The story, in more or less detail, has been in circulation in Wash-

ATLANTA, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Rev. Sam Small was assaulted, besten and kicked by Dom Minor, a saloonkeeper, in Nash's barber shop on Peachtree street, just after 1 o'clock to-day. George Yarborough, one of the barbers, told a reporter that the fight was brought about as follows:

House of Representatives,)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1891.
Editor Moraing Herald:
My attention has been earlied to a dispatch sent from here dated November 11 by your correspondent, in which he charges I went to New York prior to the late election at the invitation of certain anti-silver Democrats. to New York prior to the late election at the invitation of certain anti-silver Democrats, the editor of the New York Times and several other strong opponents of free silver, and Colonel Jones, of the St. Louis Republic; that I pledged myself, if elected Speaker, to frame the committee on coinage legislation, and that the names of members to constitute the committee were dictated to me and I agreed to appoint them as named. Every word of the dispatch is false. I have had no conference with anti-silver men in New York in reference to the organization of the House; I haven't seen Colonel Jones since last June, and then in St. Louis; I have never had anyone propose to me that I organize the House, if elected, against a silver legislation. In short, the dispatch is false from beginning to ending. Your correspondent has imposed a paipable false-hood upon you. You over it to yourself to retract the false statement to which you have given circulation. Yours truly,

R. Q. Millis.

In spite of the vigorous and characteristic When Small was through shaving he arose and stood up while the boy brushed him off. Yarborough turned to Minor and asked him if he wanted a shave. Minor and asked him if he wanted a shave. Minor said: "No, here is the man I want to see," and walked up to Small and struck him a stunning blow in the face. The two men clinched and fell to the floor, and rolled over and over. Two barbers and a customer and up and after some translate and a customer and up and after some translate.

OPENS UP EARLY AT WASHINGTON IN FULL BLAST.

Four Candidates Buttonholing Members of Congress for a Desirable Position-Two Pennsylvanians Cutting Each Other's Throats-All the Applicants Are Ex-Congressmen.

In spite of the vigorous and characteristic denial from Mr. Mills some of the friends of other candidates for the Speakership

still profess to believe the story, and it will probably figure quite largely in the contest

THE CONTEST FOR CLERK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- [Special.]-The contest of the clerkship of the House of Representatives, which is one of the most desirable offices within the gift of Congress, has opened up here, and promises to be as lively as the speakership fight. Already there are four candidates in the field, and there will no doubt be more before the first Monday in December, when the present clerk, Edward McPherson, will call the House to order. The clerkship carries with it a salary of \$5,000, with a few desirable perquisites thrown in, and the duties are

Mr. McPherson has been the clerk of Mr. McPherson has been the ceased to every Republican House since he ceased to represent the Gettysburg district, shortly after the close of the war. The four men who have already expressed their desire to succeed him are the ex-Clerk and ex-Representative John B, Clark, Jr., of Missouri, and ex-Representatives Kerr and Maish, of Pennsylvania, and Gibson, of Maryland. The three last named were members of the last House. If Messrs. Kerr and Maish both remain the field the chances of either of them will not be flattering, and they

Mr. Clark will be supported by some of the old members who were his colleagues in the Forty-third, Forty fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and by some of those whose friendship he gained, while Clerk. Many of the new members, however—and they will b. in a large majority in the incoming House—do not know Mr. Clark, neither do they care to waste their strength in supporting either of the Pennsylvania candidates, who, by dividing their own delegation, will be fighting a losing battle. These men will be apt to support Mr. Gibson, who was one of the most genial, popular and eloquent members of Mr. Clark will be supported by some of genial, popular and eloquent members of the Forty-ninth, Fiftleth and Fifty-first

Congresses.

Mr. Maish has not yet put in an appearance, but Mr. Clark, who lives in the suburbs of Washington, has a fine opportunity to buttonhole every member who comes to

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVERS.

on the Amount of Money

Needed Next Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- [Special.]-Gen-

eral T. L. Casey, Chief Engineer, has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual report of the work done under the direction of the corps of engineers, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The review of the work is substantially the same as in the reports of the en-

tially the same as in the reports of the engineers published in July. The estimates have not before been made public. Among the latter are the following:

For the general improvem Ohio river below Pittsburg, \$700, the dam in the Ohio river near the Beaver river, Pa., \$250,000; improvement of falls of the Ohio river, \$300,000; Indiana chute, falls of the Ohio, \$75,000; Eric Pa, harbor, \$50,000. For work on fortifications, including gun and mortar batteries, casemates for sub-marine mines and other items, General Casey submits an estimate of \$3,489,500.

SAM SMALL IN A FIGHT.

ASSAULTED AND KICKED IN AN AT-LANTA BARBER SHOP.

he Evangelist Thinks Things Would Have Gone Differently if He Had Had Warning-A Saloonkeeper Takes Him at a Disadvantage and Beats Him.

over and over. Two barbers and a customer ran up, and, after some trouble, pulled the two men spart. Yarborough says as the two men were pulled apart Minor kicked Small in the mouth. The two men left the shop, and soon the officers were looking for them. Mr. Small was seen in the office of Mr. A. A. Murphy. His lip was bruised and somewhat swollen, but otherwise he was all right. "I will be out to speak at the meeting tonight," he said to a reporter. In speaking of the fight, he said: "I'm having a statement written out on that type-writer for publication," and then, turning to some of his friends who were present, Mr. Small said: "If I'd known the fellow was coming at me we would have had more fun than a

at me we would have had more fun than a box of monkeys. I'd have grabbed one of those razors, opened it, and said, 'Now, you dirty skunk, come on if you want to.'"

AN EX-EVANGELIST'S ELOQUENCE

Saves Him From a Term in the Mis Penitentiary for Bigamy.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 12 .- [Special.]-The most pathetic appeal for mercy ever heard in Pettis county was made to-day in the criminal court room by Charles Shelby Hughes, the printer-evangelist, who pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy; he having married Miss Mollie Borngesser in St. Louis last summer while he had a wife living at Mt. Vernon, Ill. Hughes is a morphine fiend, and has wasted away to almost skeleton during his four months' confine ment in jail. He looked like a corpse as h

ment in jail. He looked like a corpse as he arose to address the court, and a pin could have been heard to drop, so quiet was it.

For 20 minutes the ex-evangelist spoke, and before he had half concluded his remarks Judge Ryland and one-half the members of the bar and spectators were in tears. At the close there was scarcely a dry eye in the courtroom, and the effort had had its effect, for the Court meted out the minimum sentence—three months in the county jail and a fine of \$100, which fine can be served out at \$1 a day. Hughes has worked in nearly every city in the country as a print-er, and at the time he contracted his bigamous marriage was employed as city editor of the Bazoo here. He had expected to go to the penitentiary, and is highly elated at the success of his appeal for mercy.

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NO BOMB THIS TIME.

Chicago Police Raid a Meeting of the Again Violent Anarchists.

THREE CENTS

GUNS AND PISTOLS DRAWN.

Only the Prompt Action of the Officers Prevents Bloodshed.

MANY OF THE LEADERS ARRESTED.

Allegations Made That Startling Plots Have Been Discovered.

THE FRONT OF A BUILDING TORN OUT

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR,) CHICAGO, Nov. 12 .- One hundred poicemen marched down upon an Anarchist meeting to-night in Grief's Hall, and the scenes that took place inside the hall, reminded some of the officers of that awful night when the bomb was thrown in Haymarket square. A crashing of glass and the bursting in of the street door followed by the heavy tramp of the police as they rushed in was the first intimation the Anarchists had that the meeting was to be

broken up.

Every officer grasped his night stick in nis left hand and his right hand was buried in the breast of his great coat with a firm clutch on his revolver. Determination was written on the faces of the officers, for some of them had lost brothers in flesh as well as in name, at the Haymarket square riot.

The Power of the Police Denied. The moment the first squad of police,

headed by Lieutenant Wheeler, burst in The Anarchists who were sitting at rinking beer, Grief, the proprietor ce, shouted: "Get out of here, o business interfering with our mee. Grief was standing guard at the door leading to the hall above the saloon, where two meetings were in progress. A man named Daniel Suetter, who claims to

hail from Buffalo, was standing at his side. "Come on men," commanded the Inspector, and in rushed the police in double file, Officers Trehorn, Gary and Simscott were in civilian dress and were standing within a few feet of Grief and Suetter. The latter quickly reached for a revolver in his hip ocket when the command was given by Inpector Lewis, but before he could use it Trehorn, Gary and Simscott had overpowered him. The two first named officers grasped him by either arm and Simscott took the weapon from his pocket. It was an ugly looking seven-shooter, and a cart-

ridge reposed in every barrel. A Desperate Anarchist.

Sutter made a desperate resistance biting and kicking the officers, until the irons barbers said: "Shave, sir." Small said no, that he would wait for Yarborough, who was then busy, and then Small took a seat in an unoccupied barber chair. Yarborough soon finished shaving his man and Small then took his seat. While Small was getting his shave Minor walked in and took a seat, also waiting for Yarborough.

When Small was through shaving his than along. "Shoot me" he exclaimed with a derisive laugh, as he stood before the desk at the station. the other heros, Parsons, Fielding and the rest of them who were murdered."

The 25 or 30 men who were sitting in the barroom tried to force their way out to the street, but it was like going against an iron wall to get past the police. It seemed as though the last officer would never get inside the place, so long did the line extend west on Lake street from the saicon door.

Officers in citizens dress who had mingled the the month of the saicon desired. with the crowd all evening formed a barrier in the rear and prevented any of the Anarchists from escaping. Every man was then searched for weapons. While this was going on the first squad of police with Inspec-tor Lewis, Captain Mahoney and Lieutenant Wheeler leading the way rushed up the narrow stairway into the halls above.

Tried to Lock the Door. "The police are coming, lock the door," shouted a man in the meeting on the second floor. The door was quickly barred and the men who were assembled in this dingy, lit-tle hall making inflammatory speeches waited for the attack. Inspector Lewis and Captain Mahoney threw their combined weight against the door and if flew from its hinges. In rushed the police—45 of them—with drawn revolvers, and if any Anarchists there intended to resent the attack he quickly changed his mind at sight of the hease huttons and gleaming stars. of the brass buttons and gleaming stars. August Kleckner, seemed to be the Chair-

man of the meeting.
"If we had known a mob of police like "If we had known a mob of police like these was coming," Kleckner declared, in a loud voice, "we would have been prepared to meet you." Red bunting that hung from the walls and ceiling was seized by the police and dragged down. In a dark closet was found a trunk, and, upon opening it, two silk banners of a fiery red hue were discovered. On one was inscribed: "In Union There Is Strength," and on the other "Our Martyrs." These, with the bunting and numerous other banners found in the building, were taken to the police station.

A Charge With Drawn Revolvers. While the first squad of officers were in this hall another force of men headed by Lieutenants Beard and Pensen tramped up the stairs to the hall above. When the Anarchists heard the police coming they made a rush for the stairway and attempted to force their way down. The police charged upon them with drawn revolvers and aptured seven of them, who were armed.

During the rioting the entire front of the famous den of the anarchists was torn out. Twenty-nive of the station they threatened the lives of the Mayor and Chief of Police, and declared that within a short time the city would be rocked as it has not rocked since the bomb exploded at Haymarket. Several guns were taken from the arsenal. The hall is in the center of town and was famous as the place where the dynamite outrages of 1886 were plotted. The police, it is said, are in possession of information of a most startling character as to the plans

MRS. CLEVELAND'S PORTRAIT.

Bell, the Washington Photographer, L His Cincinnati Copyright Suit.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The case of C. M. Bell, the Washington photographer, against the Henderson-Achert-Krebs Lithgraphing Company, of this city, for \$34,000, as penalty for an alleged infringement of Mr. Bell's copyright on the pictures of Mrs. ex-President Cleveland, was ended to-day by a verdict for the defendants under instructions from Judge Sage, of the United

structions from Judge Sage, of the United States District Court.

The defendants, when they bought out the lithographing establishment, found a large quantity of Mrs. Cleveland's pictures in the stock. Upon being advised that they were illegally made they destroyed them. The court directed the jury to find for the defendants.