

HELPED THE ENEMY, Democrats Place a Weapon in Their Political Opponents' Hands.

BIG MAJORITY MADE WEAK.

A Preacher-Senator's Game Fight for Uniform Marriage Laws.

A COMMENT ON STATESMANSHIP.

Pittsburg's Colleagues Expected to Be Settled To-Day.

GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

(SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.)

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH.

Measured by their profession, the Democratic leaders in the House are the most frank and most moral gentlemen this side of Paradise, but unfortunately their acts radically vary from their professions, as witness their persistence in favor of "riders" on appropriation bills.

Undoubtedly a majority of the great Democratic majority of the House are opposed to this vicious practice which the Committee on Rules has formally embodied in the new code, but the sense of discipline and the autonomy of a few committee chairmen are so absolute that only a few of the boldest opponents dare to protest against it.

The knowledge that the Committee on Rules and the chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations insist upon the adoption of a rule agreed upon by a majority of the Committee on Rules is sufficient to secure almost a full party support for that rule.

Democrats Throwing Away Chances.

Why, at this time, with their mouths full of protestations of virtue, the Democratic leaders should persist in the adoption of a rule sanctioning and glorifying a form of legislation that has been condemned in all parliamentary bodies, though it may have occasionally operated for good—as any other form of evil may at times—is inexplicable.

By means of this the minority may be enabled to force their legislation utterly objectionable to the majority, who have their choice either to accept it or to risk the failure of appropriation to which it is attached if the minority can gain the connivance of the Senate.

The Democratic majority of the House by this rule openly invite the small minority of Republicans of the House to co-operate with the small Republican majority of the Senate to devise legislation which could be enacted in no other way and attach it to an appropriation bill; and the Democrats who insist on the privilege of such legislation will be compelled to assume the responsibility for such legislation.

A Weapon for the Enemy's Use.

At this time, when the Democrats number two-thirds of the House and have their own quorum, even allowing for a large number of absentees, such a parliamentary enactment as this rule permitting riders—on, or to put it another way, the lack of a rule prohibiting such foreign legislation on appropriation bills—is a little less than a dagger in the hands of the minority. It is great that the Democratic majority is so great that it can make or mar any legislation that comes before it, and every dictum of common sense suggested that the leaders should, as a defense against the attack of the Senate, stamp with their disapproval this objectionable form of legislation. It is to be presumed, however, that if the Democrats choose to put a weapon in the hands of the enemy the latter will not object.

With the opportunity for riders on appropriation bills, and that other opportunity to filibuster afforded by the refusal of the Democratic majority to adopt the methods for silencing obstructors which were in vogue in the last Congress, the Democrats have not only surrendered much of the powers of their great majority, but have given their opponents a weapon which should have no place in an enlightened parliamentary body in the last decade of the Nineteenth century.

A Preacher-Senator's Work of Reform.

Senator James Henderson Kyle, who introduced the joint resolution providing for a vote of the States on an amendment to the Constitution giving the National Government the sole power to enact laws for the regulation of marriage and divorce, and who today spoke in favor of the bill, is a Presbyterian clergyman, and received his theological training at the Western University at Allegheny City. He has not devoted himself wholly to the cause of reform during the last five years, however, as one might well conclude from the substantial fact of his presence in the Senate. Legislators do not go hunting among the pulpits for United States Senators, while the news are in the papers, and it is somewhat out of his element, while the profession of a lawyer would go far to shut him on the outside of the gates of the New Jerusalem. Despite his calling he has reached the Senate, though he is only in his 38th year, South Dakota having a special and commendable liking for youth and piety.

Shrewdness of a Young Statesman.

The South Dakota Senator started out to use the bar as a stepping-stone to the Senate, but soon began to look at life more seriously, and came to the conclusion that the shrewd thing to do would be to strike for the highest honors in this world, and the next by choosing the profession of a clergyman, which would not debar him from the Senate, though it might lead him to feel somewhat out of his element, while the profession of a lawyer would go far to shut him on the outside of the gates of the New Jerusalem. Despite his calling he has reached the Senate, though he is only in his 38th year, South Dakota having a special and commendable liking for youth and piety.

Ninety-Eight Deaths in a Week.

The mortality report for the week ending January 30, shows 98 deaths. Of these 12 were caused by pneumonia, five from diphtheria, seven from consumption, four from convulsions, three from influenza, six from old age, and the others were from general causes; 94 were white and four colored; 38 were married, 60 were single, 12 were widows and 5 were orphans. One was a native of Pittsburgh, and the rest were foreigners; 19 were under 10 years of age, 15 from 10 to 20, and 8 from 20 to 30; 17 deaths occurred in the city, 41 in the East End, 32 on the Southside and 8 in institutions; 8 were colored citizens.

Discharging Messengers by Wholesale.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Twenty express messengers in the employ of the Adams Express Company have been discharged within two days. More discharges, it is said, will follow. Most of the messengers are veterans, including the famous Dresden boy, who fought a gallant fight at Seymour, Ind., in 1872, and successfully defended \$50,000 of express money. No reason was assigned for the action of the company. The men claim it is the result of a determination to exterminate the Brotherhood of Express Messengers.

PITCHED BATTLE.

Deer Island Prisoners Revolt and Attack the Guards in a Body.

A MOB OF OVER 250 EXCITED MEN, Armed With Knives, Hammers, Ice Picks and Chisels, Fights

UNTIL MANY A HARD HEAD IS BROKEN

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—There are a score of prisoners on Deer Island with bruised heads, to-night, and a strong guard of Boston police surrounds the reformatory. The prisoners received their wounds from clubs wielded by the policemen in quelling the worst outbreak ever seen at the place. The police had clubs, and the prisoners had knives, ice-picks, chisels and hammers. The reformatory guard was helpless, and while the Boston police were on the way to the place the rioters had complete charge of the institution.

To-night the place looks as though a tornado had struck it. Windows are broken in almost every wing of the building, and much other property was destroyed.

Affairs at the island have been in bad shape for some time, owing to discussions among the Commissioners of Public Institutions. The prisoners took advantage of the strained relations, and have had pretty much their own way.

Cause of the Climb.

The confinement of a prisoner in the guardhouse last night called forth from the others a peremptory demand for his release. This was refused, and directly after breakfast to-day the trouble began.

A concerted attack was made on the guard house, the two guards retreating before the mob, which numbered more than 250 prisoners. After breaking the windows and battering in the door the mob started for the sheds. Pick-axes, ice-picks and pitchforks were seized, and the prisoners came back to begin an attack on the house of industry itself. They went through the rooms, and were making things lively there about the time the police arrived.

Several of them had gone also to the store near the water front. They threw hammers and other tools into the water. One party headed for the boiler room, but Chief Engineer Page kept them at bay with his revolver.

When the Boston policemen reached the scene the prisoners were in possession of the loading room. Most of them were armed. Their yells were accompanied by a vigorous brandishing of implements. They threatened to kill the policemen if they entered the room. Before the attack Superintendent Gerlach gave them an opportunity to go quietly to their cells.

Blue Coats Have Their Effect.

The sight of the blue coats had its effect, and more than half of the rioters submitted to arrest. The others were still defiant, and the order was given to use force if necessary indiscriminately. The prisoners made a rush upon the officers. There were a few steps of retreat on the part of the police, and then a sharp advance. In their retreat the prisoners separated. They went into the water, and each officer seized a man and forced him to submission.

In the cell room the men renewed the fight. Those possessing weapons struck the officers. The rioters took into the water cells buried buckets and chairs over the railing upon the heads of the police. There was a rain of chairs, stools and buckets for several seconds. The scissors and knives which were used in the riot were taken to the tailoring department possessed came down from above during the melee.

WARD WATERBURY FOUND.

THE KIDNAPED BOY RETURNED BY HIS ABDUCTORS.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion—A Relative of the Lad's Father to Be Apprehended—The Little Fellow's Story of His Absence From Home.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, CONN., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Dayton brought two men to the lockup in this place, accused of the kidnaping of little Ward Waterbury. They were Samuel Sutherland and John McCann. A short time afterward Sheriff Dayton took McCann to his office and had a long talk with him. The DISPATCH correspondent had an interview with the Sheriff, but he refused to deny or affirm that McCann turned State's evidence, and said that he might say something, but would violate confidence in so doing. But he intimated that there might be some truth in the statement that McCann had turned State's evidence, and that he would be captured before long and that there was evidence, he thought, enough to convict McCann and C. E. Waterbury.

The DISPATCH correspondent, by means of a boy, had an interview with Sutherland through the jail grating, in which Sutherland said that McCann had turned State's evidence and would probably reveal what he knew. Sutherland said he is innocent and had nothing whatever to do with the affair.

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A CASHIER GOES MAD.

The Strain of a Bank Failure Was Too Severe Upon His Brain.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Reliable information reached this city to-night that ex-Judge John Ritter, cashier of the Glasgow Deposit Bank, which failed last week, had become suddenly insane. He had gone down town to the bank this morning, as usual, but returned home at 10 o'clock. A little later he was seen running from his home perfectly unsteady and it was with difficulty that he was overpowered. He was carried back to his home, and a doctor, who was summoned, pronounced him a victim of acute mania, brought on by great mental anxiety.

RETIRED FROM THE ARMY.

Coroner McDowell held an inquest yesterday on the body of Gottfried Engel, who died at the workhouse on Feb. 22, 1892, of age and had a remarkable career. He was sent to the workhouse on January 6 by Magistrate Hyndman for vagrancy. He told the hospital steward a few days ago that although he was a puddler by trade, and always made good money when working, he had done nothing for 20 years. He seemed to take delight from imprisonment.

He had been in the county workhouse in the greater portion of eight years, dating from 1870, and after that he spent a good part of his time in prison at Cleveland and other points in Ohio. He was removed to the hospital department of the workhouse on January 25, and died yesterday morning from exhaustion. The verdict was in accordance with these facts.

Became Weary of Hard Labor.

Martin Muchenbach, who claims "no more" his home, entered the Fourteenth street Southside, and home last evening and asked to be freed in discharge of his duty. He did not look like the common "vag," but more resembled a hard working man, who had become a victim of circumstances. He had been a questioner of his wife and was informed that he was a working man, but had got tired of working and wished to live in ease for a while. He asked to be sent to the workhouse, and was asked if he would work three or six months. He counted the former on his fingers to see if it would be until the winter was over, and decided to take three months. He will be given his sentence to-day.

HE LED A DOUBLE LIFE.

Harris, the Wife Poisoner Who Will Be Electrocuted, IS A HEARTLESS SCOUNDREL.

He Has Wrecked Many Lives and Committed Enough Crimes to

MERIT THE DEATH THAT AWAITS HIM

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Assistant District Attorneys Wellman and Sims, on whom devolved the labor of gathering together the mass of facts that proved Harris' guilt to the jury, was prepared to bring out the sad details of a bad record had Harris gone on the stand. Following are briefly stated some of these allegedly ascertained facts in the young man's career:

The Murderer's First Victim.

Toward the end of the first week of Harris' trial, a gentleman living in Connecticut sent a letter to Mr. Wellman, telling him that he was greatly interested in the newspaper reports of the trial, and that he could narrate some peculiar stories about a young man named Harris which might be of use in the trial. Mr. Wellman at once telegraphed to Connecticut man, whose name is withheld, to come to New York, which the latter did, arriving in this city last Saturday week. He told Mr. Wellman that about seven years ago he was acquainted with a young girl named Lulu Van Zant, who had been married at the age of 14 to a young man named Charles Harris, who was then 16 years old, and that the marriage took place in this city.

Within a fortnight of the time he discovered that her husband's first name was Carlyle. He took her to Brooklyn to live. Her parents were residents of Plainfield, N. J. The Connecticut man said that Harris was well born and had an uncle who was a famous physician (Harris' grandfather, Dr. McCready, was probably the physician referred to).

The Girl's Life Wrecked.

The pair, it is affirmed, led Brooklyn soon afterward and went to live in Connecticut. The young wife, it is said, soon detected her husband in an intrigue with another girl. In disgust she left him and returned to this city, where after a while a criminal operation was performed. She subsequently consulted a lawyer here about obtaining a divorce from Harris who had then disappeared.

A search was made for this girl and it was found that she had been living with her mother in East Ninety-second street for three years, but had left there a year ago. It was also discovered that other parties had been looking for this girl a few days previously. These are supposed to be the entries of the detective of the New York Inspector Byrnes' detectives finally found the girl at Perth Amboy, N. J., where she was found to be a physical work. Nothing, however, could be induced her to come to New York to testify against Harris, who had threatened her if she lived in perfect terror of him.

NEW GAS COMPANY FORMED.

The Citizens Intend to Pipe the Fluid Into New Castle—The Concern Has Plenty of Gas and a Good Field in Which to Operate.

It is a great pity that all the available gas wells within a radius of 60 miles of Pittsburgh were drilled in last summer and capped. It is connected with one line and utilized in this city on cold days. There is still plenty of gas, according to the statements of men in the business, but the new fields have not been developed. About a year ago a party of Pittsburgh and New Castle people leased 1,000 acres of land about five miles from New Castle to drill for lubricating oil. They put down two wells, and struck heavy gasses. The wells have a pressure of 500 pounds and were capped. Yesterday the owners of the gas met in William Zahn's office, on Fourth avenue, and organized the Citizens' Oil and Gas Company of Pennsylvania. It was decided to pipe the gas into New Castle at once. The Shennango Gas Company is now trying to supply the lubricating oil. The purpose, however, and some time ago they had to cut off the mills, owing to a scarcity of the fuel. They get some of their gas from the Wildwood field. The New Castle manufacturers are anxious to get the gas, and are willing to co-operate with the new company. In the meantime an ordinance has been introduced in the New Castle Councils for the right of way in the streets.

The officers of the Citizens' Company are elected yesterday, are William Smith, President; William Zahn, Secretary; Robert Frew, Treasurer, and E. A. McMillen, of New Castle, Vice President. The other officers are from Pittsburgh. The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, and an application for a charter will be made immediately. A committee consisting of P. F. Smith, W. P. Bennett, W. C. Connelly, J. R. Robert Frew and E. A. McMillen was appointed to draft a bill for the charter, and other necessary details. It was estimated that the cost of laying the pipes from the wells to New Castle will range from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The land is also located about five miles from the new town of Ellwood, and in the future a line may be laid to that place. C. W. Bassett, General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh and Western road, presided at the meeting of stockholders yesterday.

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SIGNS OF A MUTINY AT SEA.

A Deserted Vessel Found in Good Condition and Some Sails Set.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamer Runic, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, reports that on January 29, she passed the Norwegian ship Florida abandoned by her crew.

The Florida's rudder was lashed, some of her sails were set and she was headed southward, making considerable way. She did not appear to be much damaged and her side lights were burning. She had at the outset on her voyage trouble with a mutinous crew.

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Large office on first floor; best location on street for Broker's office. Rent low. BLACK & BAIRD, 95 Fourth Avenue.

TO LET—108

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TO LET.

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POSTOFFICE.

Large, well-lighted storeroom and cellar; suitable for saleroom or office. Heat and light free.

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TO RENT.

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102 FOURTH AVE.

TO LET.