DISPATCH'S cent-a-word umns, and make money.

FORTY-SEVENTH

YEAR.

PITTSBURG.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16. 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

A LITTLE SCENE IN THE HOUSE

Greatly Enjoyed by Ex-Speaker Reed and Several Friends.

AN UNRULY MAJORITY

For Whom the Opposition Has a Deal of Mock Sympathy.

A BIG LOAD OF RESPONSIBILITY

Which the Dominant Party Is. Averse to Carry on Its Shoulders.

The Free Silver Coinage Bill Almost Sure to Become a Law-Curious Position of the Enemies of the Bill-Bland and His Followers Highly Elated-Only the President Could Stop the Free Silver Heresy-The Minority Report Looked for Eagerly-A Chance for the Department of Labor-Carroll Wright and His Staff Given an Opportunity to See What Life in the Slums Is Like-The Election of Senators by the People.

> SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER. BUREAU OF THE DISPATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.

Blue Monday was, as is usual early in any session, unprolific in the enactment of important legislation. The House furnished some amusement, however, in the wrangle of the Democrats among themselves over bills that were of slight moment. Nearly the entire atternoon, up to the early adjournment, was occupied with the consideration of one resolution and three or four bills, a few Democrats wrangling and objecting and demanding tellers throughout the whole time, much to the entertainment of the Republicans, who put on a show of solemn concern on account of the troubles of the other side, not opening their mouths.

Once, when Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, engaged in a discussion of considerable warmth on a bill to pay out of the Treasury money owned by some Cherokee Indians and charge it to the Indians, quite a crowd of Democratic members gathered

Commiseration for the Minority.

No Republican showed the least interest till ex Speaker Reed rose and took his non-derous person to the aisle where some of the hitterest of his late antagonists were the bitterest of his late aptagonists were gathered, and stood with folded arms towering above them, with an expression that could not be mistaken to be one of profound sympathy and commiseration. The little scene was quite suggestive of the responsibility the Democrats plainly feel, that the legislation of this session in the House rests wholly on their shoulders, and of the determination of the Republicans not to interfere in disputes which must constantly arise among a majority of so many.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Coinage on the Bland free coinage bill, which was widely and quite fully published this morning, was a very interesting topic to-day. It is undoubtedly the best exposition of the free coinage theory ever presented, and possibly the very best thatcan be said for it.

Free Coinage Members Delighted. The free coinnge members are greatly

elated over the report, and assert that it will add materially to their strength by bringing over some wavering ones. It is admitted that its effect is favorable, even by the strongest opponents of the "doublestandard heresy," which certainly should be defeated by the contradictory logic embodied in its own name. I am told that Mr. Bland has spent

months of time on this report, having before him all the arguments and reports that have borne on the subject, and holding many conferences with the brightest minds of the country which are devoted to the theory of unlimited coinage. Certainly, the vast labor of preparing it is almost entirely Mr. Bland's-a labor which is by no means suggested by the mere bulk of the matter-and I fancy that most of the ideas and arguments are his; for though, as a whole, the paper is a strong one, it is in spots absurd and illogical, just as, in spots, Mr. Bland has an absurdness and illogicalness that are all his own.

Much Interest in the Minority Report. Much interest is manifested to see the report of the minerity of the committee, though it is not expected to possess the novelty of the majority report, as its arguments contain little that is new, except that which is called out by the ingenious and somewhat amusing explanation in the Bland report of the manner in which shiploads of foreign silver will be sent to America to be coined and remain here to expand the business of the country and attract millions of immigrants-which immigrants, however, Mr. Bland would prohibit from coming here, in the interests of the laboring

element already on the ground. The minority report is signed by two Democrats, Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Tracy, of New York, which is some comfort for the small anti-free coinage element, who display the fact as a warning that with free coinage in the platform of the party, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware are sure to go Repub-

Free Coinage Solid in the House,

It is pretty generally admitted now that sooner or later a free coinage bill will pass the House. Did it depend on the Senate none would be passed, as there are Democrats in that body who have changed their opinions within the last two years on that subject. Senstor Gorman, a Presidental candidate, looks upon the thrusting of the question into the campaign with much darm, and personally is disposed to do all he can to keep it down. Were the House otherwise than it is, he could and would easily influence a sufficient number of adjourned,

Democrats to vote with the Republican majority to defeat any free coinage bill. But if the House pass the radical Bland measure, with but a comparatively small number of Democrats opposed to it, Gorman would not be disposed to kick against what would be accepted as the fiat of his party, out would rather welcome it with apparent cordiality, and "sail in" to make the most

out of it for himself. After the Senate and House will come the President, who, in his treatment of the question, will probably attempt to act as nearly as possible with the sentiment of that portion of his party having the most influence and the most votes in the approaching elections, as, I have heard it said, he expects to be the nominee of his party.

A Veto Not at All Certain. It is asserted that the President will not sign a free coinage bill. But a similar assertion was made in regard to his signature to the bullion comage and certificate bill, to which he offered grave objections but to which he gave his eign manual. It is doubtful, indeed, if he would sign a bill for unlimited coinage, which would admit foreign silver. But there is no certainty that he would oppose himself to the decisive fiat of the two Houses of Congress, and that of possibly eight or ten western Republican States, a majority of whose people are supposed to favor free coinage. It is quite certain, however, that if free coinage in some shape is to be defeated at all it must be at the White House.

If a resolution be adopted which was in-troduced to-day by Senator Kyle, it will give the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commis-sioner of Labor, the opportunity of his lite. It directs the Burcau of Labor to investi-gate the slums of all cities of 200,000 inhabitants and upward.

Great Work by a Bandful of Men, No, work over done by any arm of the No, work ever done by any arm of the Government has been so important and so far-reaching in its effect upon the social structure as that of this little Bureau of Labor, employing in all only a few dozen people. It has gathered statistics on profits, wages, conditions and morals in every State of the country and in almost every civilized land. It has already written much upon the crowding of the progrinter.

much upon the crowding of the poor in ten-ements and slums in treating of crime and morals. If directed to go "slumming" in the big cities of the land the heart of every one of the sympathetic and industrious workers of the bureau would be fired to lay bare the terrible truth, and there would be produced a first national official report of life in the alleys, tenements, garrets, sub-cellars and other villainous municipal products of man's cupidity such as the world has never dreamed of excepting in occasional novels whose authors, while exhibiting a great grasp of their subject, probably wrote more in the interests of art, or sensation, or profit than of humanity,

A Snag in the Road.

It is probable, however, that without more activity than labor organizations and philanthropists have shown of late in such matters this resolution will be lodged some-where, as the comfortable gentlemen of the House and Senate, many of them, believe the Bureau of Labor has already furnished too much that is calculated to disturb employ-ers of men and owners of the hovels and tenement houses of the "slums." Of course, the newspapers of the world have done much to expose the iniquity of these places, but it might not be amiss to have it officially stated in one of those imposing "annual re-ports" which emanate from so many spots of the Government, but whose information has never been used by the masses so generally and effectively as have been the admir-able reports from Commissioner Wright. There is every indication that some one of the joint resolutions already introduced,

adopted. The House tion of President and Vice President will report such a resolution favorably, and it is likely to pass any day under a suspension of the rules

The Senate Put Upon Its Pride

The Senate can hardly reject it. Personal pride should lead every Senator to vote for it. If you desire to offer the gross-est insult possible to a Senator, tell him he would probably not be in office except for his skill in manipulating primaries, con-ventions and cancuses. Of course they will all vote for it.

The House may have a selfish purpose in view, as the members all want to be Sen. ators and don't know how to catch on to th Legislatures, but the Senators, knowing all the tricks of the Senator-making trade, would get credit for the noblest and most unselfish motives in voting for such a meas-

The Pennsylvania Border Claims Commis sion is expected to be here en masse to-morrow and to engage in a decisive raid, first on the Pennsylvania members and then on the committees of Congress. It is formal and courteous to do this, but the practical thing would be to invent some dart that will pierce the impervious economical armor of

Mr. Holman, of Indiana.

The agony of Colonel "Andy" Stewart, the genial member from the Favette district will probably not be prolonged for many days. The Committee on Contested Elections will make an adverse report on his contest, probably to-morrow. A minority report will be presented in favor of his retention of his seat. A day in the near future will be fixed for the argument.

LIGHTNER. HENRY H. YARD INDICTED.

The Charge Is Aiding and Abetting Bank President Marsh, the Fugitive.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.-Henry H. Yard was to-day indicted by the grand jury in the United States District Court on the charge of aiding and abetting Gideon W. Marsh, President of the Keystone National Bank, in embezzling the funds of that insti-

MANY LEPERS IN CANADA.

An Increase in the Annual Appropriation

Necessary For Their Care. OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 15 .- [Special.]-In view of the increased numbers of lepers on the Pacific coast in Canada, Parliament will be asked to increase the annual appropriation on account of the care of lepers at this season. Dr. Smith, in charge of the lazeretto in New Brunswick, reports that on January 1 there were 22 lepers-11 males and 11 temales. During the year six new cases were admitted and two died.

Dr. Smith reports that no lepers have been admitted to the hospital for several years past from Tracadie, so long its hiding place. The newcomers were gathered in from outlying districts, to which relatives of leprous persons in Tracadie had removed years ago. Dr. Smith says: "I am constantly on the watch, and have difficulty in finding some of the cases, because they are finding some of the cases, because they are hidden by their families and friends. By stamping out each new tocus of leprosy feel quite confident that New Brunswick will soon be clear of the disease. To segra-tion I shall attribute the happy change. Segration has already cleared leprosy for-

A Lancaster Judge Stricken. LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 15.-While at work in his office at 12 o'clock last night, Judge D. W. Patterson, of Laucaster county, was stricken with apoplexy. His condition is serious, and court was to-day

ever from Tracadie.

An Immigrant Found in New Castle from the Typhus-Stricken Massilia

TELLS A THRILLING TALE.

The Disease Is Only an Added Misery to a Voyage of Horrors.

FOREIGNERS IGNORANT OF PERIL.

Seventeen Passengers Are Faid to Have Come to Pittsburg, but

NO CASES OF THE DISEASE REPORTED

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW CASTLE, Feb. 15 .- Nine unfortunate passengers on the typhus fever intected ship Massilia, which landed in New York January 30, have been located in this county, and great alarm exists. At least two of the immigrants are known to be very sick, but they are so sedulously concealed by their fellow-countrymen that it is next to impossible to learn their condition or what is their exact disease. Health officers and local physicians have been notified of their presence and are now scouring the

county in search of the patients. Though every effort is made by the Ital-ians and Russians to hide their countrymen for fear they will be taken back to their own country, which they left under such adverse circumstances, THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day found beyond a doubt that of the nine immigrants, five are at present living in New Castle, two in Carbon and two are believed to be located in the foreign settlement along the railroad just outside of this city. A Visit to an Immigrant.

One of the company is Marie Rosano, a sister of Fred Rosano, a well known Italian interpreter of this county. A visit was made to the interpreter to-night, and after s great deal of persuasion he agreed to take your correspondent to see his sister and thus learn the details of the story. Marie Rosano, a bright looking Italian girl, was found in the foreign quarter near George street, in the lower part of the city. The conversation that follows was carried on

entirely through the interpreter, who is of some standing here, and whose truthfulness can be depended upon.

"There were many immigrants on board the Massilia," said Marie. "Over 200 were Russian Hebrews, and 400 were Italians, while the remaining 200 were Hungarians, Swedes and a few Germans, as the passengers had gathered from every district within reach. We were on the ocean just within reach. We were on the ocean just 16 days, and the scenes in the steerage, or rather all over the ship, were something terrible, and would hardly be believed. The weather a part of the way over was calm, but when we ran into rough seas our sufferings were something I cannot describe.

Fever Increases Their Mtsery.

"This was made worse a thousand fold when the fever broke out. We had been out only a few days when a Russian or Polish male passenger in the same row of down with a queer disease. The ship hold, and in fact almost the entire vessel, except the berths occupied by officers, was crowded with people. Most of them were seasick, and all of us living in the midst of the most terrible filth and stench imaginable, so little attention was paid to this one Russian, who seemed to be but little worse off

than the rest of us.
"The sick man soon developed strange symptoms, however, and was clear out of his mind for several days. The ship's stewards and doctor was too busy with the better class of passengers to pay any atten-tion to him, and he grew worse. About the fifth or sixth day he broke out in small sores all over his body, and it was only then the doctor began to pay some attention to him. We were told he had some harmless disease, and all the immigants of our quarter passed his sick bed many times a day, going up and coming down the gangway, where we walked as often as we could to get a breath of fresh air.

Light Breaks Upon the Immigrants. "About the time the spots broke out on the Russian, we were surprised to hear that he had been removed to another part of the ship, where he would be alone. ship, where he would be alone. His removal was too late, however, and in one day eight more people were down with the strange disease, which I heard the steward call 'ship fever.' Even then we did not know it was catching or dangerous, and paid no attention to the people until we found they were being taken away from us and kept by themselves as much as was possible. One after the other was taken down, until I One after the other was taken down, until I really believe 50 cases were on the hands of the ship doctors, and only after it became catching were we told to stay away from the

sick people.
"Scenes below the cabins in the immi grant quarter were too horrible to describe. Dirt, filth and vermin covered our sleeping places, while we had hardly a minute each day to get a breath of fresh air on decl "Did any of the fever patients die?"

asked the reporter. Many of the Patients Missed.

"That I do not know," responded Marie.
"I do know, though, that terrible tales were told to us below deck, and that some of the immigrants who shipped with us on the other side were lost sight of. I do not know if they received a burial at sea or if they were packed in the sick ward and out of our sight. I do know, however, that we only began to realize our danger toward the last, and when we landed in New York there was never such a shipload of miserables.

"The examining physicians came on board in New York where they found many cases, 20 or 50, where the fever had gone so far that the patients had broken out all over their bodies, and it was in New York the poor hundreds of immigrants had their worst experience. The greatest number of cases were among the Russians, though several Italians were also taken down, and when the examining physicians came on board and retused to allow any of the sick to land there was a terrible scene. The dis-ease had increased so fast that not one of us knew who would be taken down next. The result was that heads of families, brothers, sisters and children, were set aside by the New York examining physi-cians and ordered to be taken back to the

"My brother met me in New York and came on shipboard, where he saw all that I tell you. We were put through a severe physical examination, and with him severe physical examination, and with him and hundreds of others I was obliged to strip before the custom physicians and take off every stitch of clothing I had worn on shipboard. We were then supplied with other clothes, while our old clothing was burned so the disease would not be taken on

"Then the doctors picked out the sick and ordered them to go back, and a fearful part of that was that most of the sick Russians had their families aboard. When told that their husbands or mothers must go back to the old country, and that they must stay on of coal and the cost of transportation.

shore, many of the women prayed that they might stay with their sick husband or son, and nurse them through the long voyage back. But they were ordered to remain on shore, while the sick were packed back.

"One woman I knew on board, tried to buy her way back by working for the ship officers. Her husband was very low with the fever and did, not know her for some days he was so bad. The ship officers refused to allow her to return, and the poor woman jumped into the water, and tried to drown herself."

Fears of the Ignorant Foreigners "They dragged her out and packed her off with her children, after giving her dry clothers. It was this way with all of them; clothers. It was this way with all of them; not one of the poor people ever expected to see their sick again. They were very ignorant and expected that the ship's officers would take their sick people out into the ocean and throw them overboard, as we had been told they did sometimes. The ship's officers were very kind to us, though, after they found we had namy sick among us, and the sick people who were taken back told their families they would come back again as soon as they got well.

"It is an awful story, and I cannot tell one-half of what I saw or heard of the dreadful disease and its results. Though we did not know what typhus fever was, we could see that the ship's officers were afraid of it, and that scared us all the more.

"Our party for New Castle consisted of

"Our party for New Castle consisted of one woman with three children, bound for Carbon, and three men, another woman and myself for this city. Seventeen Italians and Russians went to Pittsburg, and many others got off the train along the road between New York and Pittsburg."
"Were any of the Italians or foreigners who came to Pittsburg or New Castle sick?" sked the reporter.

No Cases of Sickness Here Known. To this there was no definite reply. They were sick, of course, Miss Marie said, but how sick and of what disease she could not say. To all queries on this important ques-tion the girl could give no answer, and her

brother was equally at sea.

Health Officer Satcher accompanied the eporter on his visit to the Massilian pas-enger, and later said he was satisfied there senger, and later said he was satisfied there was nothing in the report that the disease had broken out here. It was acknowledged in the interview that two of the members of the ship's passengers who had come here were sick, but it was impossible to learn if the disease had spread any further. Mr. Satcher says the greatest danger lies in the crowded districts, and they will be closely watched by county authorities for some time.

The disease, he says, is almost the exact opposite of typhoid fever, and is generally fatal in crowded quarters, as on shipboard. The general opinion here is that many of the patients died on shipboard and were buried at sea, while their families believed they were only isolated from them or told they were only isolated from them or told that they had been returned to the old

Eleven New Cases at New York.

A dispatch from New York says: Seven more cases of typhus fever were discovered this afternoon at 42 East Twelfth street, and were removed at once to North Brother's Island. Four other new cases were discovered also, two at No. 5 Essex street and two at No. 32 Hester street, They are Russian Hebrews. No deaths have yet occurred among the patients on the island, though several of them are very low.

A woman who is among the typhus victims A woman who is among the typhus victims there gave birth to a baby yesterday. It lived but a short time and it is believed the mother will also die. The Health Department believes the disease is under control here. Trenton, N. J., is agitated because several passengers of the stricken ship are in that city.

ALICE MITCHELL'S VEIL

THE COURT ORDERS ITS REMOVAL WHILE SHE'S ON TRIAL,

She Insists Upon Retaining It, but She's Not Allowed to-Crowds Still Continue to Visit the Courtroom Daily-Some Letters Wanted.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.-[Special.] - Alice Mitchell, the murderess of Freda Ward. was in court to-day for the first time since she was arraigned a day or two after the murder. The occasion was a motion made by her counsel for an order of court requiring the State's attorney to permit him to inspect the letters in his possession written by the prisoners to her victim They want the letters to base on them their hypothetical questions to insanity experts, but Attorney General Peters has declined to give them up.
Miss Mitchell came into court accom

panied by her sister. She was heavily vieled and not a feature could be seen. She took a seat near the Judge's bench.
Judge Dubois ordered her to be seated
at the bar table and told her to remove her veil. General Wright asked that she be allowed to keep it on, but Judge Dubois answered: "No, sir. It is proper and right to show her face. I want to see her face. I want to see whom I am trying oner sat by her brother all through the argument as non-chalant and self-possessed as any of the spectators. After a long argument Judge Dubois took the matter advisement until to-morrow. Crowds have

advisement until to-morrow. Crowds have been visiting the court room every day in the hope of seeing the prisoner, but it was supposed the question to-day would be argued in her absence, and only a few chronic court loungers were on hand.

As soon as the proceedings ended Miss Mitchell was taken out the back way and driven to the jail in a close carriage. On Wednesday of this week Miss Johnson's case will come up on a write of behease case will come up on a writ of habeas

STEEL MILL WAGES REDUCED.

A Repetition of the Pottsville Strike of Last Summer is Feared.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 15 .- The Pottsville Iron and Steel Company will make a sweeping reduction of wages of 10 per cent at their Fishbach plant, to take effect Thursday. The company employes 600 men. A repetition of the strike of last summer is

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

A Strange Accident in a Long Chute in a Mine Near Aspen, Col.

ASPEN, COL., Feb. 15.-The Mollie Gibson mine was the scene early this morning of a terrible accident which caused the death of three men, a fourth man escaping by mere chance. The men were in the shaft, and in order to get rid of the dirt and rock they bulkheaded the shaft at fourth level and made a chute to a lower level of the adjoining workings. The chute became choked up and water was poured on the

shale and rock in it to make it move.

The men stood on the mass of dirt, taking no precaution for safety. The body of dirt suddenly started down the chute, carrying Michael Egger, W. L. Sparp and Michael Caples with it. They were covered with the slide and suffocated. William Bailey was also on the dirt, but caught hold of a timber in the voof and saved his life. timber in the roof and saved his tife.

Legislating Against the Reading Deal. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15 .- A resolution was introduced and agreed to in the Asembly to-day, authorizing the appointment

Ada Schell Pines With Her Lover in a Prison Cell While Geo. Beecher

IS WAITING IN A WRAPPER

For His Clothing, Which the Sweet Maid Had Worn on a Bet.

THE POOR GIRL, SHE DIDN'T KNOW

That She Was Violating the Law, But the Policeman Did and

HUSTLED THEM TO THE STATION HOUSE

Ada Schell, an innocent, pretty faced German gifl from Allegheny, was arrested in this city last night while masquerading in male attire. She was accompanied her "company," a young basket mak lan avenue, near where his sweetheart dwells. The escapade which got the couple into trouble was all the result of a bet innocently made, and if their story is true as inocently carried out.

Miss Schell is a seamstress, works for an Allegheny tailor and lives with her sister, a narried woman, on Spring Garden avenue. She came from Wheeling six months ago, and since she has been here young Krame has been her acknowledged suitor. So confident was he of his hold on her affections that he last night took a friend with him when he went to call on her. His friend was George Beecher, a young barber, who lived not far away.

Ready to Follow Her Lover Anywhere,

The early part of the evening was spent by the young folks in an innocent game of suchre. Kramer, with the proprietory manner of a lover who feels sure of his suit. interspersed the conversation with boasts of how much Miss Schell loved him. She seemed proud of his faith in her and always responded willingly to any demand for corroboration. Beecher being disinterested and somewhat cynical enjoyed the situation and took advantage of it to make several absurd propositions which he dared the lovers to carry out.

One challenge was that Miss Schell would not dress in male attire and accompany Kramer to Pittsburg and back. It was accepted at sight, in the form of a wager of tickets for the theater, the only stipulation being that Beecher, who is small and about Miss Schell's size, would loan his clothing for the trip. He agreed, not dreaming the joke would go any farther, but the lovers were determined and he was taken to the young girl's room to disrobe. He undressed, hand his clothing out to Kramer who gave them to the girl. In five minutes she in another room had donned the masculine raiment and was eagerly waiting to start out on the adventure.

Left Behind in the Girl's Wrapper. Beecher was given an old wrapper of the girl's to wear until her return, but after getting it on declared himself satisfied and asked to have the bet declared off. He was before he realized his predicament.

Kramer and Miss Schell boarded a car at nce and reached Fifth avenue shortly be

fore 11 o'clock. She made a natty, pretty Her hair was coiled up in a roll top of her head and covered with a derby hat. A dark cutaway coat, vest and trousers and a chinchilla overcoat completed the masculine part of her attire, which was embellished by a silver watch and a gold chain. In order to cover the long strands of nair at the back of her neck wore a large silk handkerchief, which gave her a rakish appearance.

Miss Schell was curious to see the inside of a poolroom, and at her request Kramer took her to Harry Davis' place on Fifth avenue. They walked quickly through the place to Diamond street, but she was recognized in her disguise by a couple of men who followed them out. The couple then grew frightened and ran down Diamond to Wood street and then to Second avenue, where they met an Allegheny car. Their pursuers met Officer Free on the way and told him of the masquerade, and when the car came along the couple were arrested. The patrol wagon was called and they were taken to Central

When they were led into the station the When they were led into the station the girl, feeling safe in company of her protector, took the matter as a joke and smiled pleasantly. Sergeant Gray, not knowing of her sex, asked her name. Then she betrayed herself by coyly resting her blushing cheek on her hand and looking up mischievously, though not answering the question. tion. Kramer was locked up at once. Matron Finney took charge of the girl, taking her to the women's department and searching her. In one of her trousers' pockets was found a razor.

Old Burns Called Her a Pretty Boy. After being separated from her lover the girl began to weaken. In the women's degirl began to weaken. In the women's de-partment were half a dozen blear-eyed old timers who had been gathered in in a raid earlier in the day. When they realized the predicament of the fair young innocent who had just arrived their joy was great, and in spite of the commands of the matron, be-gan to jibe and jeer at her as only hoodlum women can. It was a crushing blow to the girl, and she fell on the cell plank weeping hitterly much to the delight of her torbitterly, much to the delight of her tor

When a reporter was allowed to enter ome time later, one old hag exclaimed. "Do come and look at our pretty boy! Ain't he a beauty? But he wears girl's shoes and long hair, and he oughtn't to be in here with us ladies. It's out with the men he ought to be."

The unfortunate girl only wept and moaned in misery during this tirade, and with difficulty could be induced to tell her "I never thought anyone would know, she said between her sobs, "and when Will asked me to come and I thought I ought to.

We had not been away from home an hour when we were followed by those men, and the officer arrested us." "How do you like men's clothing?" asked.
"Oh, I'll never put such clothes on again never, she sobbed, "I feel as if I was only half dressed. But poor George," she con the awkward predict

tinued remembering the awkward predictment of Beecher which caused her to smi in spite of her misery, "he will be waiting there in my old wrapper and won't kno what in the world is the matter that a Then she began to cry again. The officer at Central station sympathized with the girl and Judge Gripp will be asked to dealightly with her this morning.

PEFFER WANTS A PARDON.

His Friends Declare He Was But a To

of Senator MacFarlane's. HARRISBURG, Feb. 15 .- [Special.]-Tl Board of Pardons has been applied to behalf of Louis E. Pfeffer, formerly Pre-dent of the Bank of America, Philadelphi

who is now serving a long term in the East-ern Penitentiary for embezzlement. It was through this bank that Senator MacFarlane conducted the gigantic frauds that led to his sudden exodus to Brazil, where he is yet

supposed to be.

Preffer's pardon is asked for on the ground that he was a tool of MacFarlane and others, and derived no profit from the transactions. The application is endorsed by a number of Philadelphians prominent in church and

HOUNDING A WIDOW.

MRS. SNELL THE VICTIM OF A GANG OF MISCREANTS.

They Threaten to Blow Up Her House With Dynamite if She Doesn't Send Them \$2,000-Her House Guarded Night and Day by Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—For three weeks or more Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of the murdered millionaire, A. J. Snell, has been in a state of nervous prostration which it was for some days feared might lead to her death. The cause of this was the receipt of a threatening letter by her, written by unknown men, who declared that unless she forwarded to them the sum of \$2,000 she would be blown up with dynamite.

The letter was not signed, and there was the slightest clew to indicate the there anything to indicate or some the first of the pared to call the pared widow, already greatly bled by a serious winter illness, into a spasm of fright.

She at once placed the letter in the hands of A. J. Stone, her son-in-law, who in turn

promptly communicated with Inspector Marsh. Two weeks later a messenger boy called at the Snell house and left a note. It was in the same handwriting as the one that had threatened the woman's life. The missive was another demand for \$2,000. Police officers are now guarding the house, for it is believed that enemies of the household contemplate mischief.

JACK THE HAIR CUTTER

ashes Off the Tresses of a Scottdale Maider for Pure Spite - He Had Bound and Gagged Her, but She Wouldn't Let Him

Rob the House. SCOTTDALE, Feb. 15 .- [Special.] -- Pretty 15-year-old Daisy Kaine mourns the loss of a beautiful head of black hair. Daisy was alone at the house of her uncle, John Robinson, at noon to-day when a tramp came and asked for a bit of food. When Daisy turned to get it the man seized her and, gagging her, tied her hands behind her back. He then searched the house for money, but

The girl, though nearly fainting, was brave, and when the ruffian commanded her to tell where the valuables were she reso-lutely shook her head. The brute seized the girl by the throat and choked her, but to no avail, as she still shook her head. Taking a knife from his pocket he bran-dished it before her. She still shook her

head.

He then grasped her by her long curls and sawed the tresses off, throwing them on the floor. "That's for your impudence," he said, and escaped. The girl managed to call help by kicking on the door. Several parties of men, fully armed, are searching the country for the brute, and lynching is freely talked of. The man is short, heavy see, smooth faced and a tramp. The girl is about prostrated, but says she can identify her assailant.

PRINCE OF WALES COMING.

News Reaches Albany That Niagara Falls Is

to Have a Distinguished Guest. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15 .- [Special.]-The Albany Evening Journal of to-night had the following astonishing announcement: A private cablegram received in Albany to-day says the Prince of Wales and suite of

25 will pass through here May 22 on the way to Ningara Falls. Two floors at the Clifton have been engaged. The destination of the party is Ottawa. What has occasioned this visit of the Prince is not known. Many will remember the first visit of the Prince in 1859, and the procession in his honor, in which the brilliant and eccentric Nickey de Freest took so prominent a part.

SARAH ALTHEA IS FOUND.

the Left Mr. Culbreth's Because She Didn'

Want to Go Into a Trance. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 .- [Special]-Sarah Althea Terry was found to-night at the home of Mammy Pleasance, the old colored woman who was the chief money backer of Sarah in her suit against Sharon, as well as the provider of the love charm with which Sarah hoped to win his love. She has secreted Sarah since her flight Sarah claims Mrs. Culbreth wanted

ut her in a trance, as she is a Spiritualist, and that was the reason she left the house. LIVED OVER 100 YEARS

Death of Henry Clay's Mother-in-Law, a the National Capitol. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.-[Special.] -The following death notice was published

n the local papers to-day: Scorr-Departed this life on Sunday, February 1892, at 11:25 o'clock A. M., Amelia, beloved mother-in-law of Henry Clay, aged over 100 years, 10 months and 15 days. Funeral from the Metropolitan Church, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Friends and

relatives invited to attend. HARRISON AND TRACY.

The Ticket Vice President Morton H a Selected to Vote for Next,

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- A Philadelphia dispatch says that Vice President Morton had a talk with President Harrison Friday and told him he would not be a candidate again, but as it would be necessary to have a New York man on the ticket he suggested

Secretary Tracy.

This suggestion, it is said, was favorably received by the President.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

as	Talk With a Typhus Victim
*	A Girl's Foolish Wager
n,	Mafia Methods in Pittsburg
l v	Lively Local Politics
n-	Miss Fay Exposed
a-	Editorial Comments and Society
le	Gossip of the Capital
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re	County Millage Reduced
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al	The Delamaters Fighting Hard
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fe	Proceedings of England's Parliament
T B	Tax Revision Figures
	Talks With Oil Men
9	Live Stock and Other Markets
n	The House Proceedings in Full
í.	Three New Tariff Bills
	The Option Bill Battle
10.00	Tatte of the name have a contraction of the

Said to Be Brought Into Use Against Witnesses in the Case of Old Jack.

SAITTA AND MAZZA HELD.

The Coroner's Jury Turns Them Over to Court, Accused of

HAVING A HAND IN THE AFFAIR.

Water Pipes Cut at Night and a Threatening Letter Sent.

INFORMATIONS FOR ARSON ENTERED

For 15 days Coroner McDowell and his clerk, Grant Miller, have been investigating the death of "Old Jack," found in the ruins of the Dallmeyer building on Liberty street. As a result P. A. Saitta, of the firm of Saitta & Fugassi, Italian fruit dealers, who occupied the lower floor of the building, and John Mazza, an employe, are waiting court trial for manslaughter under heavy bond. Informations for arson have also

been made against them. The revelations of the inquest have been startling, and the events to follow may be even more so. Those who assisted in bring-ing to light what the circumstances on which the men are held, have excited the anger of the friends and countrymen of the accused and already there are intimations that a sort of mafia-like campaign of revenge has been inaugurated. Should this prove true the vengeance seekers will not find the men who aided the investigation unprepared.

History of the Liberty Street Case. The case has been one of the most peculiar ones that ever came up in Allegheny county. The Dallmeyer building was burned to the ground the night of December 19. It was generally conceded that the fire was the result of a natural gas explosion, and no more was thought of it than of a dozen other large fires of comparatively recent date. But on Monday, February 1, when workmen clearing away the debris discovered a body it became a subject of general speculation. The Coroner held hearings on the 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th and 10th of February, and yesterday concluded the inquest with the result mentioned.

It was developed that just prior to the discovery of the flames an explosion was heard and the front of the building was partially blown out. Half a dozen or more witnesses testified to seeing a man crawl out of a coal hole in front. One said he looked like Mr. Saitta and another thought he recognized Mazza running from the place. It was fairly well established that the dead man was an employe of the firm, known as "Old Jack" or "Splitty." Other testimony showed that a small box was found near the body, containing what looked like three magnets, which had been connected with copper wire. Also that after the differery of the body an Italian asked

for the box, but it was not given. Old Jack Was Burned to Death. Immediately after the fire it was discovered that the natural gas had been shut off by a valve just below the coal hole where the man was seen. There were no marks of violence on the body found and it was evident that death resulted from burns as the

dent that death resulted from burns as the following expert opinion shows:

By order of Coroner I continued the examination of the Italian lying at the public morgue, by making a dissection, which showed that the man was more badly burned on the back than in front, the back of the spine and the back of the limbs being very badly burned. There was no fracture of the skull, and the only cause that can be assigned for the death was the extensive burns. His body was in a state of decomposition. Am of the opinion death was caused by the extensive burns on the body.

J. Gur McCarpless, M. D.

It was also brought out that the firm had

It was also brought out that the firm had \$16,000 insurance on its stock, but almost immediately after the fire compromised with the insurance companies on \$10,000. The case was a difficult one to work up, but the Coroner devoted almost his entire time to it, and by slow degrees got at what he considers a good case. The firm denied having missed any of its employes, and the identification of the body was based solely upon the opinions of those who had fre-

uently seen such a man about the place. Yesterday the jury rendered the following Saitts and Mazza Held for Court. An unknown man, aged about 40 years, was found dead in the ruins of the Dallmyer building on Monday, February 1, 1892, about lo'clock P. M. From the evidence the jury find that said Dallmyer building had been occupied as a fruit store by the firm of Saitts & Fugassi, and in our opinion the above man was an employe of said firm known as "Old Jack" or "Splitty," and that said building had been set on fire by him and that be was caught by the explosion of natural cas and was suffocated

nre by him and that he was caught by the explosion of natural gas and was suffocated and died before being able to leave said building on the night of Saturday, December 19, 1891, about 11:35 o'clock, and we further find: le lest, about 11:35 o'clock, and we lursuer find:

First—That said outliding had been filled with natural gas and then set on fire by said "Old Jack" or "Splitty."

Second—That P. A. Saitta, of the firm of Saitta & Fugassi, was then and shere aiding and abetting at the time of commission of said unlawful act and crime, and in our opinion conspired with said "Old Jack" to commit said act.

Third—That one John Mazza, an Italian also in the employ of said Saitta & Fugassi, was then and there, on said December 18, 1891, aiding and abetting in the commission of said crime.

Judge Porter fixed the bail at \$5,000 in

Judge Porter fixed the bail at \$5,000 in each case, which was secured later in the

each case, which was secured later in the day. Within an hour after the Coroner's jury returned its verdict, County Detective Beitzhoover, under instructions from District Attorney Burleigh, made information before Alderman Gripp against Saitta and Mazza for arson, and warrants were issued. "The verdict of the jury is entirely to my satisfaction," said Coroner McDowell yesterday afternoon. "I am satisfied there was something wrong about the matter, and the Court will place the blame where its

the Court will place the blame where it belongs." Threatened the Life of a Witness

Almost as startling as the evidence before the jury are several indications learned of yesterday that some persons propose making things unpleasant for those who gave their testimony in the Coroner's court. It is stated on the best of authority that It is stated on the best of authority that one witness received a warning letter, unsigned, telling him his safer plan would be not to testify. But the gentleman was not to be frightened out of telling what he knew, and appeared at the inquest, where his testimony proved valuable.

Another strange feature of the case is some malicious work done at the ruins since the first part of the case is some malicious work done at the ruins since

the fire. L. T. Dallmeyer, the cigar man, was the owner of the burned building. Some persons, evidently believing Mr. Dall-meyer assisted in ferreting out the case, have decided to get even with him. On Mon-day morning of last week on coming down-town, Mr. Dallmeyer discovered several feet of water in the cellar, from which all