man Arrested After a Chase.

local train ran into and demolished the rear

end of a train loaded with employes of the

wankee and St. Paul Bailroad this evening, killing seven men. The switchman, Emil Bartel, had forgotten to turn the switch

after the workmen's train had been side-tracked, and the "local" a moment after

passed on the short switch and telescoped the rear car. The seven men killed were terribly mangled. Bartel disappeared and officers started in pursuit, and he was ar-

The engine and baggage car of the "local" and four cars of the workmen's train were derailed, but none of the "local's" passengers were injured. The occupants of the coach had no warning of the impending

danger, and in an instant they were ground between the sides of the overturned car

A strange part of the accident is that there was but one man injured, and he but

lances were soon at hand, and in half an hour all had been removed to the morgue.

The Weakness

And prostration, like that tired feeling, so

sure to follow the Grip, is really the most dangerous stage of the disease and can only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which builds up the whole system, purifies the blood and prevents relapse and attacks

Grip---Postmaster Foster,

Of Lubec, Me., says regarding Hoode Sarsa-parilla: "Last spring I had a severe attack of the Grip which left me in a very feeble condition. I had no appetite, was nervous,

and was in a poor way generally. I was ad-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And in a few days I began to improve. My appetite increased till it seemed that I could not get enough to eat. When I had taken three bottles I feltas well as ever, and I may

may better than ever. I heartily recomm

of other diseases. Be sure to get Hood's. Severe Struggle with the

rcome by taking a good tonic medi

and the cinder-covered road bed.

rested at 8 o'clock

Robert Wiese.

cine like

vised to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla."

THE SWITCHMAN FORGOT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA.

The designs are more beautiful than ever-the wearing quality of these

ON SALE TO-DAY.

Linens is well known. We also place on sale our importations for 1892 of New Linens from the well-known house of JOHN S. BROWN & SONS, Belfast, Ireland.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

607-621 PENN AVENUE.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and are the best family cathartic.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

KENSINGTON

That are completed and being operated to their fullest capacity:

Manufacturers of aluminum.

THE BROWNSVILLE PLATE GLASS CO., Manufacturers of Heavy Plate Glass.

THE BRADLEY FOUNDRY CO.,

THE PITTSBURG TIN PLATE CO.,

Manufacturers of Tin Plate.

The CHAMBERS GLASS CO.'S factories are being built and

The Excelsior Flint Glass Co. is finished and almost ready to start. Kensington is now an established manufacturing city and will always be a good place to locate, either to go into business or to secure employment. Money invested in property there will be safe and profitable.

No mistake can be made in putting money in property there, as it is fast

VISIT KENSINGTON.

Free railroad tickets given there and return.

NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURG, PA.

TON properties, will remove their offices on April 1 to 79 Fourth ave., Hoste ter building, in room lately occupied by the Fort Pitt National Bank.

10,000 SAMPLE CURTAIN ENDS

500 ODD CURTAINS

KIND, AT HALF PRICE.

ECONOMY RUN MAD,

Appropriation Scalping in the House Now Carried to the Extreme

FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

The Republican Policy to Let the Majority Have All the Rope

NECESSARY TO HANG ITSELF WELL.

The Opposition to Be Freely Allowed to

Fight Among Itself.

PPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.)

BURRAU OF THE DISPATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1. Almost each new day's progress brings new proof that the policy of the Democrats of the House of Representatives is one of economy run mad. It really should not be dignified by the name of economy, for true economy despises mere saving, and counsels liberal expenditure to the extent of the

means at command for all that can add to

the welfare, progress and development of the people and the resources of the country. I say the Democrats of the House, for the Democratic Senators do not sympathize with their policy. They favor sensible ex-penditure, and believe that it would meet the approbation of the rank and file of their party throughout the country, more than would a policy of stinginess, and that merely for the purpose of making a record

for campaign use.

Work Bound to Be Left Undone. If the plan of the House majority be carried out, not only will new operations necessary in the public interest be prohibited, but projects now under way will be retarded and works permitted to go to ruin from neglect upon which much money has been already expended. The plow will be left standing in the furrow and the ax lying at the root of the tree half cut down. Much needed new public buildings will not be needed new public buildings will not be provided for, and meager appropriations will be made for those now being constructed. Improvements on rivers and harbors now in progress will suffer injury from lack of funds to prosecute the work, and new improvements will await the action of another Congress.

Committees and sub-committees are doing petty detective work to discover where salaries can be reduced in the departments, the reduction to affect efficient and inefficient alike, instead of devising and executing, what is needed more than all else in the Department exprise the removal of the Department service, the removal of worthless clerks, of which there are hundreds, and filling their places with in-dustrious and able ones.

Tens of thousands of dollars are paid out Tens of thousands of dollars are paid out for the maintenance of these barnacles every year, and the number is constantly growing, but rather than remove them the policy is to continue to pay them for services not rendered, and if possible, reduce salaries and refuse to increase the force in bureaus where an increase is absolutely necessary for the prompt and thorough performance of the work

of the work.

The latest attempt at "economy" appears to-day in the District appropriation bill, in which the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$1,500,000 less than the estimates of the District commissioners, half a million less than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and more than \$600,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. All this is done in the face All this is done in the face of the fact that the revenues of the District, out of which half of all expenditures must be paid, would justify a much more liberal appropriation. If the appropriation bill pass reported to the House to-day, upward of \$800,000 will remain in the District treas-

ury after the expenditure of the half for which the District is liable. Not Enough to Go Around.

Populous sections of the city which are without water or sewerage will have to remain in that unhealthy condition. The money for street improvements will doubtless, as too often in the past, be spent in favored localities, because there is "not enough to go round," and streets thickly lined with the tenements of the "common neonle." who have little money and no inpeople," who have little money and no in-fluence, will yet remain deep with dirt in dry weather and deep with mud in weather

of the other sort.

All this "economy" is to be exercised in the domain of utility. As for literature, art and ornament, as embodied in the proposed purchase of valuable private libraries which may be had now and perhaps never more, and of paintings and statuary of both historical and art value, such propositions are met with scorn and derision. The very idea of buying books and pictures and statues and monuments when Democrats of the House anxious for re-election are straining their eyes, searching in dark and out-of-the-way corners for opportunities to prevent the spending of a dollar, though its expenditure might be the very highest and broadest of economy!

One Way to Make Congress Longer.

One Way to Make Congress Longer. This appropriation-scalping may serve to prolong the session of Congress not a little. The Senate is certain to insist on important expenditures to which the House is obstinately opposed, and long contests in conference committees between conferees of the House and Senate will be the order of the

day.

Possibly another session will find the House less economical. Before the short session opens next December, the Congressional and Presidental elections will have decided the fate of all candidates for another than the fate of all candid decided the fate of all candidates for an the late of all candidates for an other term of years, and it is quite possible that a large portion of the false and demigogic economy of this session may then find its remedy in minds no longer distracted by the anxieties of partisan ambition.

All day long the anxieties are in the series of t

All day long the anti-free coinage members of the House have been endeavoring to estimate their strength for the contest of next Monday against the rule reported yesterday setting apart March 22, 23 and 24 for the consideration of the Bland bill. All day long the free coinage members All day long the free coinage members have been bracing up the wavering and timid brothers and writing and telegraphing to absent ones not to fail to be in their seats on Monday. There are 20 or 30 Democrats absent, and most of them are free coinage men. With the large majority of their party they can well afford to be absent, usually, but now they are wanted, and they are wanted very badly. No matter if their presence would not change the result, both sides are anxious to make as fine a show of strength as possible, and they want every man at his post.

they want every man at his post. Lots of Bluff and Bluster.

The antis are doing a deal of blustering and bluffing, but they are forced to confess that they depend wholly on obstruction, in so far as their own strength is concerned.

Their only other recourse is the assistance of the Republicana. They plaintively assume that the Republican anti-free coinage men cannot afford to go to their constituents with the admission that they had the opportunity to defeat a free coinage bill and refused to take advantage of it.

This is droll reasoning. With the Republicans it is not a question of the passage or defeat of the Bland bill. They know that if it be passed in objectionable form it will be returned from the White House with the Executive negative, and that will be the end of it. Their business is to sow dissension in the already disorganized and inharmoning the source of the second that will be the end of it. Their business is to sow dissension in the already disorganized and inharmoning the second that they had the opportunity to defeat a free coinage bill and there has been any attempt on part of any of its members to bribe the grand jury or to interfere with its deliberations, consequently he ridicules the rumor that any indicatements upon the charge have been or will be found against any member of the trust.

A Big Blaze in Milwaukes.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—I. Leiser's drug store, E. Boyer's toy store and several other buildings were damaged by fire yesterday. Loss, \$100,000; partly insured.

ous ranks of Democrats. Up to this time they refuse to admit any sense of responsibility whatever. It is for the majority to shape legislation, and if the majority fall out with one another it is not the province of the small minority to assist or oppose either faction.

The Policy of the Republicans.

I am assured by high authority that it is now the determination of the Republicans, aside from a few Western members, who must vote for free coinage to save their own bacon, to remain passive and applaud the scientific blows of both sides, no matter by whom delivered. This policy is shrëwd in more ways than one. It will not offend the anti-silver Republicans of the country, who know very well the President is with them, and that his power is supreme in the disposal of the Bland bill if it should ever reach him, and it (the policy) will certainly meet the approbation of the silver constituencies, which are well aware that, were the Republicans so disposed, they could promptly make an end of the Bland bill in the House. Thus the Republicans will not draw the fire of the opposition either way, The Policy of the Republic

promptly make an end of the Bland will not the House. Thus the Republicans will not draw the fire of the opposition either way, nor divert attention from the grand quarrel of the Democrats of the House.

The Senate Republicans are also planning a shrewd bit of political strategy. If the Bland bill should pass the House the Senate would then have to deal with it. To risk its possible passage in the Senate, where there is a Republican majority, previous to the nominating conventions, would turn aside the criticism that would otherwise be visited on the House alone, would do much to lessen its disorganizing effect on the Democratic party, and would make the disposal of the silver question in the Democratic platform much more easy than it would be, were the House the only power responsible for free coinage legislation at the time of the conventions. ELEGANT LUNCHEON AT A SENATOR'S

the time of the conventions.

It is therefore now contemplated by the Republican leaders of the Senate to delay action on the Bland bill for a time after it reaches the Senate, and if it be brought up for consideration prior to the National Conventions, to keep it a subject for speech-making until the platform and nominations are made. As there is no rule of the Senate under which speechmaking can be checked by a call of the previous question or by any other means, it would be very easy to thus delay exposure by a formal vote of the Republicans on the difference of opinion in the Senate on the silver question. the time of the conventions

Senate on the silver question. Stanford Shines in Society. Senator Stanford is full of sympathy for the poor, the lowly, the mortgage-ridden. He would have all men rich, though pos-sibly not worth \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 sibly not worth \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 like himself. He does not let his sympathy keep his house in mourning for the miserable and starving, however, and he does not stint his magnificent hospitality to give to the needy. The Lenten season shut its leaden doors against all festivity as the midnight chimes ring out to-night, and the parties and teas for the last two days have been unusually lavish in "society." Mrs. Stanford gave a highly select luncheon to-day, Here is the account of it as published in the Evening Star:

the Evening Star:

Mrs. Stanford's yellow and scarlet luncheon to day was one of the most elegant of her series. The dining room and the hall were full of the spicy odors of branches of fir, eucalyptus, wild laurel, full of white and pink biossoms and of the date palm, all cut from favorite trees at Senator Stanford's country home at Palo Alto, Cal. There were also branches from orange trees filled with the golden fruit that are especial favorites near the mansion at Palo Alto. Fine roses in vases here and there all over the parlor suite made fragrant bits of color against the shiny greens of California winter foliage. The table was laid for 2. The cloth was embroidered all over in white silk in a pomegranate design and was bordered in antique lace. The napkins folded on the gold plates were also edged with the same lace and had a handsomely embroidered monogram. Under the lace of the cloth a gold colored satin cloth was laid. Squares of antique lace over yellow satin were on either side of the epergne. On these rested the silver dishes of scarlet tulips. The epergne in the center and silver loving cups at the extreme ends were also filled with scarlet tulips. The souvenirs at each place were heart-shaped pin cushions in yellow satin prettily decorated in water colors. Each was tied with a big butterfly of satin ribbon, with long ends, upon one of which the name was painted. Run through the loop of the bow each lady found a silver enameled glove buttoner.

Harrison Fergetting His Bible. The attention of the various societies for the suppression of cruelty to animals is called to the fact that the President of the United States is engaged in the killing and wounding of sundry beautiful and inoffensive fowls called ducks. It is not claimed that such killing and maiming is necessary for the relief of a hungry family at the White House, which the President has rent free. All of the accounts assert that "His Excellency" engages in this murderous business for mere sport, and all of them declare that he enjoys it immensely.

The President is a devoted Presbyterian

Christian. Doubtless he often reads and admires the tender passage which says that "not even a sparrow falls to the ground" without His care. Do these ducks, killed for mere savage sport, fall to the ground under the care of the Divine Master, who is under the care of the Divine Masser, who is so devoutly worshiped by Mr. Harrison? Prize fighting becomes humane and respect-able compared with such "sports." LIGHTNER.

WORSE THAN TRUST CHARGES. WHISEY MEN TO BE ARRESTED FOR

According to a Sensational Boston Story-The Matter Has Been Kept Very Quiet-A Kicker From Lowell, Mass., Makes a Statement of His Case.

SOUNDING A GRAND JURY,

Boston, March 1 .- A story published this evening says: More surprises are in store for the people most interested in the Whisky Trust cases before another 24 hours have elapsed. It is not improbable, say those who are in a position to know, that arrests will be made on indictments found by the Federal grand jury now in session in this city, which will create a profound sensation. The indictments have resulted from the prosecution of Whisky Trust officials, and the charge contained in them is that of tampering with members of the grand jury and of attempting to prevent the finding of an indictment. The matter has been kept exceedingly quiet. District Attorney Allen does not deny that indictments have been found. He merely says he can give no in-

formation.
A dispatch from Lowell, Mass., says:

Charles I. Hood said to-day:

A dispatch from Lowell, Mass., says: Charles I. Hood said to-day:

The statement that I was leader in fighting this Whisky Trust is not correct. Mr. Stickney, who purchased our alcohol, called my attention some time ago to this combination, but I was busy at the time and didn't pay much attention to it. We continued to purchase our alcohol where we could get it the cheapest, and finally Mr. Stickney called my attention to the fact that the agents of this combination refused to redeem our rebate checks. The rebate money is held by the agents of this combination, and we do not receive any interest on it.

When the agents of the combination refused to redeem our checks because we purchased alcohol of parties outside their combination, I wrote to the Attorney General about the matter, and he referred the communication to the United States District Attorney for investigation. Notwithstanding the efforts of this combine, we have been able to purchase alcohol of outside parties at a cheaper rate. I think we have purchased alcohol from members of the combination who hope to break down their competitors. I have an idea that dealers in Boston who are forced to supply customers at once have to purchase alcohol of this combination at prices named. I do not wish to be placed in the position of fighting this trust or combination, but I want the right to purchase alcohol in the cheapest market.

C. A. Prince positively denies the report that there has been any attempt on part of any of its members to bribe the grand jury or to interfere with its deliberations, consequently he ridicules the rumor that any indictments upon the charge have been or

NAT GOODWIN'S WIFE Charges the Popular Actor With Nearly All Kinds of Cruelty.

LIVELY SCENE IN A BATHROOM, Where She Says He Tried to Drown Her While He Was Drunk, and

HAD GAMBLED AWAY ALL HIS MONEY

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, March 1 .- The allegations in the original suit of Nella R. Goodwin for a separation from the actor, Nathaniel C. Goodwin, have been snowed under by a multitude of new charges made in the amended pleadings. These were used to-day, on a motion for an additional counsel fee for her, which Justice Ingraham denied. In her first suit Mrs. Goodwin asked for a limited divorce on the sole ground of abandonment. She said that her husband had deserted her after she had been injured in a carriage accident. Her counsel, A. Britton Havens, obtained an order from Justice Lawrence last June granting her \$75 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$250. She asked to-day for an additional allowance for counsel of \$2,000, to procure evidence of cruelty.

evidence of cruelty.

She says now that while they were living together in West End avenue her husband came home drunk one night, swore at her, dragged her out of bed with his hands about her throat, threatened to choke her, and would not relinquish his hold when she half here him and hered of him to stop. knelt before him and begged of him to stop. This charge the actor denies.

More Cruelty Charges Denied. At Fenwick Hall, Saybrook, in August, 1889, he had been continually gambling, she says, had lost heavily, and vented his anger on her. One night he came back from the game, said he had lost hundreds of dollars, and struck her a stunning blow on the head. This the actor also de-

The following day he returned to New York. Several days later she found him at the Hoffman House and learned that he had been on a prolonged spree. He cried and appeared to be repentant. The next day he struck her. This the actor denies.

While they were in Toronto, in September, 1889, she says he repeatedly struck her and cursed her, all of which the actor denies. At the Leland Hotel, in Chicago, in September, 1889, while intoxicated, as she says, he cursed and severely beat her, and caused her great fright by pretending to throw himself from their window in an upper story, to kill himself. An illness followed, which brought her to the point of death.

Mr. Goodwin says her illness was the result of being thrown from her carriage. He says he nursed her then himself and procured a physician for her.

Plot for a Bathroom Play. While they were at Anaconda, Mont, and she was in her bath, she says, he came into the bathroom, "crassed with drink, his hair standing on ends, his eyes bloodshot and bulging out of his head." He then shouted: "Now I have got you where I want you. I am going to drown you. All your jewels are gone. I gambled them away. I have been gambling all night, and have lost everything."

He then turned on the water, although

He then turned on the water, although the bath was nearly full, and he held her head under. By a desperate effort she re-leased herself. He then struck her some terrible blows, and threw her with such force across the bed in the adjoining room that she thought her back was broken.

Mr. Goodwin says she threw her jewels
(which had been his first wite's) at him in
a fit of drunken anger, and that he returned
them. He never saw her in a bath in his

In Paris, in 1890, she says, when she had nursed him through a protracted illness, he left their hotel and went to London, leaving her without money or friends. A week later she learned that he was leading a fast life in London. She telegraphed for money, went to London, and found him living in the greatest luxury. He met her with "the vilest abuse and threats."

Nat Calls His Wife a Drunkard, He says he was driven out of his sick room by the anger, drunkenness and irrita-bility of his wife, and that his physicians ordered him to go away immediately. Be-fore he departed he gave his wife \$1,000. He was still sick and under the care of a physician when she rejoined him in Lon-don.

In London, she alleges, he struck her in the face at the theater, struck her again on the stairs of the Victoria Hotel, and when they reached their room struck her again so that she fell and her spine was injured. Mr. Goodwin denies these charges.

She says he nearly killed her at the Broadwater Hotel, at Helena. She rang for help, and when a bellboy came she sent for one of Mr. Goodwin's theatrical friends. Mr. Goodwin said to his friend, with a horrible oath, "You can have her if you want her." He said that his wife attempted to flirt

He said that his wife attempted to flirt with his friend, who took it jocosely. His wife said she meant no harm.

After "a little jocular conversation," Mr. Goodwin says, knowing his friend to be a gentleman and a man of honor, he jestingly said to the plaintiff: "I will leave you in each other's society." To his friend he said: "You can have her. I don't want her." He adds, "The whole occurrence was a mere pleasantry, plaintiff being slightly intoxicated."

A Private Watchman Necessary. She says that since she began the suit she has had to hire a watchman to keep him out of her house in West End avenue. He once tried to get in disguised as a messenger boy. Again he tried to gain entrance from the roof of an adjoining house, upon the pretext that he was a telegraph lineman. He tried to get in by the doors, and employed a locksmith

employed a locksmith.

On August I, last, while she was standing at the window of the parlor, in the presence of a crowd in the street, he smashed a window with a hammer. One of the pieces of glass cut her head.

glass cut her head.

Mr. Goodwin says he owns the house. He says that his wife has been addicted to drink since October 1888; has locked him in his room at the theater, time after time, scratched his face, and accused him of various things. On a train from Duluth to Chicago, in June, 1890, she was drunk. While he was conversing with two ladies of his company and six gentlemen she saired his company and six gentlemen she saired. While he was conversing with two ladies of his company, and six gentlemen, she seized him violently and tried to drag him away. She said: "How dare you associate with a woman of your company while am on the train?" He tried to expostulate with her, and she tried to pull the bell cord to stop the train. With assistance he released her hold of the bell cord.

Big Bar Bill for a Week.

She drank intemperately on the steam-ship La Bourgogne, in June, 1890, and her bar bill for seven days cost him \$75. She accused him of intimacy with several women, and once, in 1890, at St. Louis, she swallowed a little diluted carbolic acid, out of unfounded jealousy. Her reported charges of this kind made things unpleasant for the actresses who appeared with him. She was jealous of every woman he ever knew, not excepting her own sister. She even quarreled with him because he showed natural affection for his mother. Mr. Goodwin calls attention to an affida-

Mr. Goodwin calls attention to an affida-vit she made May 4, 1891, to be used in her motion for alimony, in which she says he had maintained her in luxury, giving her a retinue of servants, and allowed her pin money of \$100 a week, procured a beautiful villa in the suburbs of London for her, and placed a steam yacht at her disposal on the Thames. This was to show that he had money, but he thinks it shows now that he spent it freely for her. Mrs. Goodwin says his earnings have been averaging \$15,000 a year, and that he has \$50,000 in realty and securities. He admits her allegation that he is a well-known setor.

REV. DR. PARKHURST Once More His Voice and Purse Are Placed at His Party's Service—He Says He Will Not Be a Candidate for the Senate Rebuked by Judge and Jury for Bringing Unfounded Charges

TOPEKA, KAN., March 1.-John J. Ingalls has again entered actively the poli-AGAINST NEW YORK'S OFFICIALS. tical arena, and from now on his voice will be heard in the State councils of his party. He made his first really public appearance Hearsay Evidence That He Made No Efforts at All to Confirm

"During the present term of this court

there were published in the journals of this

city, as the accounts of a discourse deliv-

ered from the pulpit of one of our

churches, certain accusations against the

character and fitness of the officials charged

with the duty of administering our munici-

pal government. The imputations were not

limited to any particular branch of the city

government, but in sweeping terms con-

demned the entire body of officials, in lan-

guage so lacking in specification, however,

that, with one exception, no cogniz-ance could be taken of them. One

assertion, however, was sufficiently specific

as to warrant attention by this body,

namely, the declaration to the effect that

the District Attorney had, in November,

1891, refused to supply, although in his power so to do, evidence required by the grand jury then in session, for the purpose

of founding a prosecution against a notor-ious and disreputable resort, the proprietor (McGlory) of which has since been con-victed and is now undergoing the penalty of the law; and that by such refusal and neglecting to proceed against the proprietor of such resort the District Attorney had

encouraged him in its conduct and main-

A Speedy Investigation Granted.

"Soon after the publication of these state-ments the District Attorney requested us to send for the author of them and

send for the author of them and ascertain their truth or falsity, a request which we were not slow to grant, inasmuch as the District Attorney is the legal advisor

of the grand jury, and necessarily brought into daily association with it. We there-upon caused to attend and be examined before us the author of the statements in

question, and all other persons who could throw light on their truth or falsity, and, after a thorough investigation, desire to present to the Court as follows:

"We find the author of the charges had

Unfounded Charges Denounced.

"We desire, further, to express our disap-proval and condemnation of unfounded charges of this character, which, whatever may be the motive in uttering them, can only serve to create a feeling of unwar-ranted distrust in the minds of the com-

munity with regard to the integrity of public officials, and tends only to hinder the prompt administration of justice."

After Judge Martine had read the presentment, he arose, and addressing the grand jury said.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"It is gratifying, indeed, to find that your ody has seen fit to make some investigation

of the attack made in the public press by a

ing as it does from a clergyman, coming from one who, naturally, from his calling, has a standing and repute in this commu-nity, it is quite natural that some credence should be given to the statement, and quite

fair to assume that a person of that charac

ter would not make unwarranted and un-founded attacks; and the public might as-sume there was some basis for the attack,

or was at the time it was made, when it had gained such publicity in the public press.

An Attack Without Foundation. "It was an attack upon the officials of this community. An attack of this char-acter has the effect usually to bring officials

into contempt and into disrepute, but when

it is suggested that they are guilty of mal-leasance and misconduct in office, and sug-gested that they failed to discharge the

duties of office, and had gone a step further in refusing to aid or assist those who wanted to bring about an investigation of crime,

then it becomes a serious accusation, calling

for an investigation by such a body as yours.
"After the first inquiry—after the first

suggestion of official inquiry—the people came to apprehend that there was no founda-

tion for the accusation, and it is indeed gratifying to find that, after your investiga-

gratifying to find that, after your investiga-tion, there was nothing but rumor, nothing but hearsay to base any accusation upon. It is an easy matter to bring a public officer into disrepute, and then a difficult matter for a public officer to reinstate himself in the confidence of the public.

"Gentlemen, in this case I think you have done what you should have done. The

District Attorney of this county was your legal adviser. You confined your investiga-

tion to an investigation of the attacks made against him. The person who made the ac-

cusations against him must have had some reason of his own—either a desire for pub-

lie notoriety, or he may have believed it might result in some general good, or what not. What his motives may have been I

not. What his motives may have been I can't say; but it may well seem that a perfon occupying his station, a person in his calling, should be careful before making such an accusation, unless he has some foundation for it. I thank you, gentleman, for this presentment of yours, and I will see that it has due publicity."

THE SMALLEST PARTY.

Only Four Delegates Show Up at a Con-

vention Held in Missouri.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., March 1 .-

The meeting of the Supreme Lodge Knights

of Reciprocity, which it was announced

would fire the first gun of the campaign, resulted in a grand fizzle. Only four delegates from the many hundreds of lodges which the organizations claims in the United States showed up. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and three newspaper reporters ascended the steps of Eim's Hotel. Beging the state of the processes the control of the control of

sides four delegates there were present a number of visitors.

Jesse Taylor, of Garden City, Kan., Su-preme Judge of the order, made his annual

address to the forlorn four. The delegates present were W. H. Harrison, of Kansas City, Mo.; P.A. Flanagan, of Carthage, Mo.; ex-Congressman S. R. Peters, of Newton,

Kan., and H. S. Gregory, of Garden City, Kan. The Knights of Reciprocity is a secret

political order organized a year ago last No-vember at Garden City, Kan., to offset the

Captured in a Cellar.

Richards was discovered in the cellar of

Mrs. Taylor's house on First avenue. The

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning S. B.

work of the Farners' Alliance.

aken before the grand jury.

grand jury said:

to-night, after seclusion for nearly year in a speech before the State League of Republican clubs in which he defended his late inactivity in political affairs, and announced his future pro-gramme. He said that some of the Repub-USED AS GOSPEL FROM THE PULPIT who passed upon the cre-of Republicans seem to de-NEW YORK, March 1.-The grand jury, sire to believe that he was no longer a Republican. He was a Republican, and now in session to-day, made a report of its investigations into the charges made by Rev. e believed that that party just now Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square in need of active recruits more than of vicin need of active recruits more than of vic-tims (referring to the attempts in his own State to read him out of the party).

It had been stated, he said, that he had taken no part in recent campaigns. That was a fact, but he was obliged to state that the State Central Committee had solicited Presbyterian Church, against certain city officials in a sermon preached by him some time since. The findings were handed to Judge Martinez, and are as follows:

INGALLS BOBS UP AGAIN.

from him neither his services nor his money. He had been ignored. Not a Candidate for the Senate. In conclusion, he said: "I am not a candidate for the United States Senate. My name shall not be used in connection with any office that may be given in coming election nor for any office that may be the result of it." He offered his services to the State Central Committee, volunteering to go as a private wherever the generals Topeka was in the hands of the Repub-

Topeka was in the hands of the kepublicans of Kansas to-day. The hotels are crowded. It was the largest convention of the Republican League ever held in Kansas. At 10:30 this morning every seat in Representative Hall was filled. Pending the reports speeches were made. Barton, of Abilene, said that "David B. Hill was the gender. tleman the Republicans had to face and the Democrats to swallow."

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions reported one of the shortest

on Resolutions reported one of the shortest platforms on record. It consisted of only four brief paragraphs. The first renewed allegiance to the Republican party and pledged support to all its principles, and especially to the great economical principles of protection, honest money and reciprocity. The second paragraph indorsed President Harrison and the third Secretary Blaine, while the fourth was an expression of the loss the party felt in the death of the late Senator Plumb.

When the resolutions were read, De R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, jumped imme-diately to his feet and proposed an amend-ment to the effect that the Republican party demanded a free ballot and a fair count. The amendment was accepted by the com-mittee on resolutions, and as amended they

were adopted.

Although no definite action was taken by the club on the silver question, the sentiment of Kansas Republicans became apparent when, just before adjournment, D. R. Anthony, who has heretofore been a rabid free silver man, announced in a short speech that he had although the views muon that subject, and changed his views upon that subject, and was now opposed to the free coinage of silver. When the speaker made this announcement the convention rose as one man and cheered with enthusiasm.

A BADLY MIXED CASE

County Detective Beltzhoover Has a Queen Experience With a Fleeing Young Man-Several Stories About the Affair-The Police Spend the Day Investigating It, Several stories were affoat yesterday about a little shooting affair occurring in

the morning about 1 o'clock in which County Detective Beltzhoover had a part, which turned out, after investigation, to be nothing more than a combination of peculiar ircumstances. At the time mentioned Officers Downey and Ludwig heard three shots from the vicinity of Ann and Magee streets. On arriving there they found Detective Beltzhoover and a boy, who seemed frightened half to death. The detective said he had been walking out Fifth avenue en he heard somebody vell "murder and saw a young man running toward him. He reached out to catch him, but the young man was going at such speed that the detective was knocked down.

Jumping up at once he ran after the fleeing man, calling for him to stop. The latter
only ran the faster. He raced up Magee
street and turned into Ann. As he did so
the detective fired three shots in the air.
This frightened the young man so that he
stopped. A moment later the officers arrived.

The prisoner, after he got over his fright, said he had quarreled with a friend in an Elm street pool room, and when they came out the other started after him with a brick. out the other started after him with a brick. Before they had gone far the man with the brick tripped and fell in the gutter. The young man, seeing this, started back, when the one in the gutter, evidently thinking the tables were to be turned on him, began to yell. Then the young man thought it best to make his escape, and started to run. When the detective tried to stop him it only increased his desire to get away, and nothing but fear of the revolver brought him to a halt.

him to a halt. The officers, detective and prisoner went back to find the man with the brick, but he, too, had evidently concluded it best to get out of that neighborhood and was not be found. As there was nothing to hold the young man on he was released.

The police are said to have another version of the affair and a couple of officera spent all day yesterday investigating it. They will report to Superintendent O'Mara this morning.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION To Be Called by the Southern Anti-Sub-

Treasury Alliance Men. JACKSON, MISS., March 1.-Representative McAllister, Chairman of the National Committee of the Anti-Sub-Treasury Alliance, was this morning asked by a reporter what he thought of the recent labor conference at St. Louis and its bearing upon the

politics of the South. He said: The pretended opposition of the Southern delegates to the third party movement was the merest sham. They were all in full sympathy with it, possibly with the ex-ception of Livingtone, of Georgia, who is in doubt as to whether his State is ripe for the movement. There is no doubt but that the movement. There is no doubt but that the sub-Treasury party in the Southern Alliance will join the movement. The third partyites adopted the Ocala platform, and this element believes their political salvation depends upon the success of the sub-Treasury scheme. The movement is fraught with danger to the Democrats in several Southern States, notably in North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. A fusion of this element with the Republicans would seriously imperil Democratic success. Republican managers recognize the waning fortunes of their party in the Northwest, growing out of this movement, and will eagerly embrace any fusion in the South as an offset.

Our committee will issue a call during this Our committee will issue a call during this month for a national convention to resist the sub-Treasury and other party schemes.

CLEVELAND HAS CLARION.

Resolutions Passed Strongly Indorsing Pattison and the Ex-President.

CLARION, PA., March 1.-The Democratic County Committee met to-day and elected W. A. Hindman, J. A. Hoy, N. S. Coulter and A. M. Neeley delegates to the State Convention, and instructed for W. A. Hindman for national delegate. Resolutions strongly indorsing Pattison's administration

strongly indorsing Pattison's administration were passed with great enthusiasm, as were resolutions instructing the delegates to use all honorable means in favor of a Cleveland delegation to Chicago.

An attempt was made to prevent instructions, but the Cleveland-Pattison element carried everything. A very cordial resolution recommending Colonel W. W. Greenland for Adjutant General was passed by a rising vote amid applause. Mrs. Taylor's house on First avenue. The lady kept him confined till Officer Smith came. Richards gave the officer a hard struggle, biting his hand badly, and finally breaking away from him. He was soon recaptured and sent to Central station. Later in the morning Magistrate McKenna fined him \$100 and sentenced him six months to the workhouse in addition. This is the third time he has broken into Mrs. Taylor's house.

"We find the author of the charges had no evidence on which to base them except alleged newspaper reports, which, in the form published, had no foundation in fact. We find that no request sever made to the District Attorney to say the grand jury with any evidence in the matter named, and that upon the trial of the indictment the District Attorney presented to the Court evidence collected wholly by himself, and that a conviction was obtained by him without reference to the testimony taken before the grand jury.

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