Best Previous Gain in Two Weeks Was

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

CANNOT RECIPROCATE

WITH THE UNITED STATES.

the Dominion's Revenue-Other Coun-

tries Might Ship Goods Through the

States to Evade the Payment of Duties.

OTTAWA, March 22 - [Special.] - One of

of Finance's budget speech to-day was his

explanation of the failure of the recent visit

of himself and his colleagues to Washing-ton to arrange a treaty of reciprocity with

The delegation had been most cordially

met by Mr. Blaine and General Foster, who

stated that the Canadians must deal with

stated that the Canadians must deal with the United States and with them alone, otherwise there would be no reciprocal equivilent for any concessions made to Can-ada by the United States.

The Canadian delegates pointed out to Secretary Blaine that while in placing im-ports from the United States on the free list there would be a loss of some \$8,000,000 per annum to the revenue, there would be a turther loss in import duties taxed uses

per annum to the revenue, there would be a further loss in import duties taxed upon goods purchased from other countries, and which would be imported from the United States if the customs barrier were removed. Here Secretary Blaine asked if it would not be possible for Canada to make up this loss

ot revenue through other means of taxation, to which the Canadian representatives re-plied that the only means by which the de-ficit could be made good was by direct tax-ation, which the Canadian people would re-

ation, which the Canadian people would revolt against.

Concluding his speech, Minister Foster said with reference to the Washington negotiations, that so long as a high protective policy is maintained in the United States, Canada can hope for no fair treaty of reciprocity on any other lines than will instead and an expresement.

WAITING FOR THE DUELISTS.

Tugs Cruising off Sandy Hook on the Look-

rowe's seconds when Mr. Drayton, in February last, challenged Mr. Borrowe to

fight a duel in France.

THE DISPATCH has already related how

it happened that the two principals are passengers by the same steamer. It is hardly conceivable that the men should have had a violent encounter aboard ship. It is believed that Mr. Borrowe has brought

Mr. Milbank over here to be a witness for him. It is also believed that Mr. Drayton,

seeing that the proceedings and conclusions of Mr. Borrowe's seconds have been made

public, will take some measures to relieve

the published case of the one-sidedness that has necessarily characterized it thus far.

Several tugs are cruising off Sandy Hook, presumably on the lookout for the Majestic.

No friends of either Drayton or Borrowe

No friends of either Drayton or Borrowe nave obtained permission to take either assenger off. The experts at quarantine say that there is little prospect of seeing the Majestic off the Hook before noon to-morrow. The Cunarder Etruria, which ar-

rived on Sunday, was behind her usual time, and the French steamship La Bre-

tagne, which generally gets in early on Sunday morning, did not arrive until Mon-

lay. High seas and westerly gales have illed the logs of all the steamships that have arrived within the last several days.

ADJOURNED BY A MADMAN.

Crazy Man With a Knife.

The Mississippi Legislature Flees Before a

out for the Aujustic, Which Carries as: Passengers Mesers, Drayton and Bor-

Secretary Blaine.

1892-TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN

From New York State Will Be Represented at Chicago, and

ASK FOR CLEVELAND

As the Presidental Nominee of the Democratic Party.

A DIVISION OF THE DELEGATION

The Seating of the Entire Hill Delegation, It Is Confidently Asserted, Will Be Successfully Contested-Many Precedents for a Compromise-A Request Upon the Convention Signed by 100,000 New York Democrats-Wisconsin's Gerrymander Knocked Out by the State Supreme Court-Booming Governor Pattison for President at Hazleton-Chester County Instructs Its National Delegate for Grover Cleveland - President Black Announces the Standing Committees of the Democratic Society of Pennsyl-

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 22.-There is every likelihood that the New York State delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago will be divided between the Cleveland and Hill factions. The Committee of Fifty representing the Cleveland Democrats was vigorously at work to-day, all the time under the direction of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Chairman of the committee, sending and receiving communications from leading Democrats all over the State, and preparing for the State Convention, to be held April 21 at Syracuse, at which a full delegation will be chosen and sent to Chicago, with instructions to support Grover Cleveland as the representative of tariff reform and the true Democracy of this State and the nation.

The committee has sent out many thousnominee. Mr. Grace, who was seen to-day, ing in its work and what was the outlook. He replied:

"I have been giving my whole time and attention to the work of the committee. We have word from leading Democrats in every election district in this city and State. We will send a delegation to Chicago representing the brains and the largest business in-

"You intend, of course, to contest the seating of the Hill men?" was asked.

The Delegation to Be Divided. "Certainly. And there is but one inman who should be nominated, and who will carry the party to victory in November. We will contest the seating of the

"To convince honest Democrats that we are right we will take to Chicago the bona fide names and addresses of 100,000 Bemo crats who desire Mr. Cleveland's nomination. Our requests for signatures are in the hands of Democrats only, and our reports show that two Democrats out of every three approached have signed the request.

very strange thing indeed. With an array of facts and figures, and as the representatives of sound Democratic principles and the better elements of the party, we will appeal for recognition in the greatest of Democratic councils, and will undoubtedly receive fair play and show the Democracy that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland is desired by the Democrats of this State, and that he will carry New York if he is nominsted. We are not going to submit to

snap judgment."
"How about free coinage? Suppose
Senator Hill should be bold enough to declare in its favor, in order to obtain the support of the Southern and Western Democrats who strongly desire the free

vention that Hill could not carry this State, nor Connecticut and New Jersey. I do not anticipate such a course on the part of Hill and his friends. Tariff reform is the only live issue, and I have been giving all my spare time and attention to aiding our movement in its

"Have you anything to say about municipal polities?

"Nothing. I have not had time to think of it, because I have been so absorbed in the work I am engaged in at present. I am kept very busy answering inquiries of Democrats all over the State and completing our plans for the Chicago Convention."

A GERRYMANDER FAILS.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin Declares the Recent Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional Apportionment Unconstitutional.

Madison, Wis., March 22.-The Supreme Court declares the Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional apportionment made by the last Legislature to be unconstitutional. The decision of the court was unanimous. It held that the Constitution ordains that Assembly districts shall "be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines." The opinion concludes:

Since no Assembly district can lawfully be formed which includes territory in two or more counties, unless the whole of such counties are included therein, so that the district is bounded entirely by county lines, a constitutional Assembly district cannot be formed which includes within its limits

a constitutional Assembly district cannot be formed which includes within its limits fractions of two or more counties or fractions of two counties, for in either case the integrity of two county lines would be violated. Chapter 483, laws of 1891, attempts thus to dismember about 20 counties. The Constitution provides that legislative districts shall be framed and members of the two branches of the Legislature apportioned according to the number of inhabitants. Because the county is the primary territorial unit in the formation of districts and members of Assembly must first be apportioned to counties or to single districts containing two or more counties, the provision of the Constitution as applied to the formation of Assembly districts means, primarily, that there must be substantial equality of representation, in proportion to population, as between all the different counties and districts containing two or more counties.

The apportionment of the State into Assembly districts is an entire process. To a greater or less extent each part of an apportionment act is affected by and dependent upchevery other part thereof. For this reason it is impossible to expunge from chapter 482 the portions which violate the Constitutional requirements and sustain the balance of the act as valid law. Hence, the whole act is null and void, and is consequently not a legal basis for the issue and publication by the Secretary of State of election of members of the elections.

Section 5 article 4 prohibits the division of Assembly districts on the formation of Sen-

the Secretary of State of election of members of the elections.

Section 5 article 4 prohibits the division of Assembly districts on the formation of Senate districts. Thus the Assembly district is constituted the territorial unit of the Senate district. Hence, until the Assembly districts are formed, no intelligent apportionment of the State into Senate districts can be made. The Court finds in the Constitution no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to number the Senate districts as it sees fit.

This decision does not impeach the validity of acts otherwise valid of a Legislature elected under an invalid legislative apportionment statute. Neither is the jurisdition of the court affected, nor the exercise thereof embarrassed by the fact that this decision may leave the State without a valid legislative apportionment law, and hence without any law for the election of another Legislature. The Governor may convene the present Legislature if he thinks proper, and when so convened there can be no doubt of its power to enact a valid legislative apportionment law.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK'S APPOINTERS. He Names the Committees of the Den

cratic Society of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, March 22 .- [Special.]-President Chauncey F. Black, of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, has appointed

committees for the ensuing year, as follows: Executive Committee—Henry D. Green, Berks; Adolph Eicholts, Philadelphia; George N. Reynolds, Lancaster; W. A. Marr, Schuylkill; James Kerr, Clearfield; A. V. Schuylkill; James Kerr, Clearfield; A. V. Dively, Blair: E. H. Rauch, Carbon; John B. Larkin, Allegheuy; D. J. Boyle, Allegheny: William B. Clenndein, Lawrence: James B. O. Cowan, Westmoreland; Charles H. Fisher. Somerset: J. Wood Clarke, Indiana; S. E. Critchlow, Beaver: James M. Beck, Philadelphia: Charles Baker, Montgomery; J. J. Miller, Allegheny; George W. Skinner, Fulton.

The first nine on the committee of last unchanged. The last nine are der the resolution of the General Assembly, increasing the committee to 18. Finance Committee—J. M. Guffey, Allegheny; William F. Harrity, Philadelphia; Benjamin F. Meyers, Dauphin; A. H. Ladner, Philadelphia; S. M. Wherry, Cumberland; R. Bruce Ricketts, Luzerne; R. E. Wright, Lehigh; Patrick Foley, Allegheny; George A. Allen, Erie.

BLAIR WILL INSIST

That She Names the Congressman From the

. Iwentieth District. ALTOONA, March 22.—The Republican County Convention here to-day declared for John Dean for Supreme Judge; J. D. Hicks, for Congress and John A. Lemon for State Senator. G. T. Bell was elected National Delegate, and Martin Bell, Samuel McCamant, W. C. Hall and H. C. Brooks were elected delegates to the State Convention and are instructed, except on

Supreme Judge.

J. D. Hicks on accepting the nomination. J. D. Hicks on accepting the nomination said Scull declared in 1890 he would not again be a candidate, and he and his friends would support Blair county's choice this year. If they stand by their promises Blair county will enjoy the honor of having a Republican Congressman, an honor she has not had since 1862. Blair county is the most populous and strongest Republican. most populous and strongest Republican county in the district, and will insist upon having the Congressman this year. Resolu-tions indorsing Harrison were adopted.

PATTISON FOR PRESIDENT.

The Governor Gets a Little Boom in the Fourth Legislative District.

HAZELTON, PA., March 22 .- [Special.] The Democrats of this, the Fourth Legislative district, at a convention held here today for the purpose of electing three delegates to the State Convention, adopted the following resolution:

That we note with pride and pleasure the That we note with pride and pleasure the increasing disposition in all portions of the country to turn to Pennsylvania for the Democratic candidate for President, and we voice, as we believe, the hope, wish and prayer of more than a majority of the voters of the State when we name as an ideal candidate to stand on the Democratic platform of honest taxation and honest money, the honest and honorable Governor of Pennsylvania, R. E. Pattison.

MILLS GOES TO THE SENATE.

The Free Trade Leader Elected With Hard-. ly Any Opposition AUSTIN, March 22.-Apart from the balloting for United States Senator to-day the proceedings of both Houses were of no general interest. The ballot for Senator resulted as follows: In the Senate for R. Q. Milis, 31; Wash. Jones, 1; J. D. Sayres, 1. In the House for R. Q. Mills, 93; Horace Chilton, 3; R. B. Culbertson, 21; Barnett Gibbs, 2; J. E. Bailey, 4.

There was a good deal of speaking in making and seconding the nomination of Mr. Mills. Both Houses adjourned until

INSTRUCTED FOR CLEVELAND.

Chester County Democrats Tell Their Na-

tional Delegate How to Vote. WEST CHESTER, March 22.—The Demo crats of Chester county met in convention to-day. A. McCall Holding, of West Chester, was chosen delegate to the National Democratic Convention. The delegates to the State Convention chosen were Michael Murphy, George D. Peters, John S. Mullin, H. B. Schofield, D. F. Cox, James Greenwood, A. J. Taylor and E. S.

Johnson,
Resolutions were passed instructing the national delegate to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Cleveland for President.

GOT THEIR DESERTS,

Boys Spoil Osbourn's Charges of Cruelty.

INMATES PRAISE THE OFFICIALS.

Serious Allegations Made Against the Board of Managers.

restigation into the charges of alleged brutal treatment of inmates at the Huntingdon Reformatory was begun by the State Board of Charities this afternoon. Chairman Scott, Secretary Biddle and Mr. Starr. who were present, will be joined by the other members of the committee to-morrow. The allegations against the reformatory officials were unexpectedly supplemented by charges against the Board of Managers nstituted by ex-Senator R. Bruce Petrikin, of this place, and which were recognized by Governor Pattison as justifying a searching

Mr. McCamant was not present. The com-mittee will take up the case of Colonel Jennings at 9 o'clock to-morrow. On behalf of the Board of Managers ex-District Attorney Orlady, their counsel, stated that the board hoped for no limitation to the investigation,

Unsatisfactory Interviews With Inmates.
Senator Osbourn, who conducted the inquiry, asked to be permitted to personally visit certain designated inmates to show the committee the conditions under which they were laboring, to be followed by a formal examination of the boys inquestion under oath before the committee. After the tour of inspection it was found that 80 per cent of the boys whom the Senator desired to interview had been discharged from the institution.

cell for an attempt at escape, which was ingeniously planned. He constructed a dummy in his bed, placed on his door a card bearing the simulated indorsement of the reformatory physician directing the inmate of the cell not to be disturbed.

steamsnip Majestic, which should reach this port to-morrow afternoon, brings as passengers J. Coleman Drayton and Hallett Alsop Borrowe, of this city, and Hardy Vane Milbank, who became one of Mr. Borrowe to rowe's seconds when Mr. Drayton, in February last, challenged Mr. Borrowe to

issued and returned unsatisfied. An action was then begun against Mrs. Peck, her husband, and their son, Ray L. Peck, to have the judgment declared a lien on the brown stone house, 309 Putnam avenue, in which the Peck family had lived for several years, and to set aside its conveyance for \$1 by Mrs. Peck and her husband to their son. The conveyance, it was alleged, was made to defraud the creditors. Yesterday Judge Pratt decided in faver of the plaintiffs, and the Putnam avenue house is to be sold for the benefit of the creditors. Some years ago Mrs. Peck's name was known all over the country in connection with big swindling operations. She was first brought into notoriety through her victimizing of Soap Manufacturer B. T. Babbittout of more than \$30,000, and later she succeeded in swindling the late Diamond

The Huntingdon Reformatory

METHODS OF PUNISHMENT

Proven to Be No More Severe Than Demanded by Circumstances.

PROFITING BY FURNISHING SUPPLIES PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPARCH.1
HUNTINGDON, PA., March 22.—The in-CANADA WILL NOT MAKE A TREATY It Would Result in a Heavy Falling Off in the most important features of the Minister

Governor Pattison as justifying a searching investigation by the committee. By these charges it is alleged that the members of the Board of Managers have profited by furnishing supplies, such as lumber, iron, steam boilers, etc., to the institution. The charges specifically refer to Colonel Jennings, of Harrisburg, and Samuel McCamant, of Tyrone, as the principal offenders in this respect on the board.

On the charges being read Colonel Jennings at once appealed to be heard in his behalf and demanded an immediate inquiry, Mr. McCamant was not present. The com-

but submitted themselves entirely to the direction of the Board of Charities. Unsatisfactory Interviews With Inmates.

tution.

In view of the supplementary inquiry by the commission, to be held in Philadelphia, Attorney Orlady asked for a bill of particulars, the nature of the evidence to be submitted against the board and the names of the witness. To this Senator Osbourn objected. The Senator also denied granting 36 hours' notice before the hearing in Philadelphia of the names of witnesses and questions to be asked. Harry Angel, Harry Albertis, Daniel Dwyer and Leo Follett, all Philadelphia inmates, were examined in their cells by Senator Osbourn in the presence of the commission.

ence of the commission.

Harry Angel, convicted before Judge Biddle for larceny, is serving time in his

Punished in Making His Escape. Meanwhile he quietly slipped out into the yard and escaped. He was recaptured and has been in his cell for a week. Leo Follett, who came to the reformatory 13 months ago, a wreck from opium eating, is now an invalid in his cell. But he told the committee that he enjoys every liberty, is getting along first rate and is benefiting himself through reading and study. Daniel Dwyer had been in the institution 21 months SOUNDS OF SILVER.

Opening of the Three Days' Debate in the Halls of Congress on

THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

Author Bland Produces Arguments in Support of His Measure.

WILLIAMS FEARS REPUDIATION.

Putting Millions in the Pockets of the Silver Producers.

Babbitt out of more than \$30,000, and later she succeeded in swindling the late Diamond Broker Gyady out of nearly as large an amount. She served two terms in prison, and over 20 indictments were hanging over her head at one time in Brooklyn at the period of her most striking criminal exploits. She was a frail, delicate looking little woman, and she has never weighed more than 90 pounds. Of late years she has lived in comparative retirement in her comfortable Putnam avenue home. HARTER REACHES OUT FOR M'KAIG

> WASHINGTON, March 22.—The silver debate of the Fifty-second Congress opened in the House of Representatives to-day, and from the indications it is to be a battle of the giants. Chairman Bland, of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, whose name is familiar to every commercial nation of the globe as the author of the bill upon which the silver battle is to be waged, opened the discussion in behalf of the free coinage people, and Representative Williams, of Massachusetts, an anti-free coinage Democrat, made the opening speech in op-position to the bill. For three days the air has been full of rumors of filibustering designs on the part of the anti-free coinage



Coinage Leader.

ciprocity on any other lines than will in-clude manufactured goods and a consequent discrimination against Great Britain and the rest of the world, and if the result of the recent conference in Washington had not turned out as had been hoped, Canada now knows the only basis upon which a com-mercial treaty of reciprocity with the United States can be reached. such designs exist they are evidently not to be carried into execution until after the three days' debate and when the hour for a final vote arrives.

The galleries were crowded when, at 12:20, the free coinage bill was called up under the resolution of the Committee on Rules and its reading requested by Chairman Bland. Even the foreign diplomats, who are usually the last to display an interest in the proceedings of Congress, were or hand in considerable numbers, and their presence in the diplomatic gallery attested that the silver question is, indeed, one of

NEW YORK March 22.—[Special.]—The world-wide interest. steamship Majestic, which should reach Considered It an Mr. Tracey, of New York, at once raised a point of order against the bill being considered in the whole House, holding that as the preparation of coin in notes by the Treasury for the exchange of bullion in-volved expenditure by the Treasury, this bill, like appropriation bills, should be con-sidered in the committee of the whole. The Speaker, however, held that as the bill did not make a specific appropriation it should not be considered in the committee of the



Opposition to the Silver Bill.

whole, and Mr. Tracey acquiesced in the decision of the Chair. By unanimous consent on the request of Mr. Bland it was agreed that evening sessions should be held to-day and to-morrow from 7:30 to 10:30 for the consideration of

the bill.

Mr. Watson, df the People's party, wanted to know something about the allotment of time to the People's party.
"We will endeavor to accommodate you

all," said Mr. Bland. "Yes, but we would like a specific agreement as to time," persisted Mr. Watson.
"We represent a great party here. We stand as an independent party."
"We are all independent on this question," retorted Mr. Bland.

Mr. Watson finally desisted on the assurance that the People's party would be afforded ample opportunity to be heard. Mr. Bland said, in opening the discussion: Started His Speech a Century Back.

This bill proposes to go back loo years in the matter of coinage. It was just loo years the matter of coinage. It was just 100 years ago that the wise founders of this Government in pursuance adopted what we call "the double standard." They provided for the coinage of gold and silver without limit at the mints of the United States; that silver should be coined the same as gold, should have the same advantages and the same recognition, and that the silver doilars should consist of 3714-16 grains of silver, precisely the dollar of silver that is called for in this bill. This bill provides that gold and silver shall be coined at the rati "ved by the act of 1837, which was call d "the ratio of 16 to 1," or more exactly it is ... 38 to 1. This bill provides that gold and silver shall be qual at the mints. [Applause.] In order that this equality should be preserved, it is necessary that silver should be put on the same plane in regard to the issue of certificates at the mints as gold. To-day the law provides that gold buillion may be taken to the mints of the United States and certificates issued to the owner, or that he may be paid for it in more. tificates issued to the owner, or that he may be paid for it in money. He is not required to wait for its coinage.

Mr. Bland here sent to the clerk's desk a letter from the Director of the Mint, dated March 16, 1892, stating that the cost of coining silver would be about 11/4 cents per dollar, and that \$45,000,000 in round figures could be coined every year. Continuing,

While this bill placed gold and sliver on an equality in the matter of the issue of the coin notes on their deposit at the Mints, it

also maintained that equality by providing that when the coin notes should be presented for redemption, the Government should be free to redeem them in either gold or silver, as it might prefer. Thus coin notes issued on deposit of gold bullion might be redeemed in silver, or coin notes issued in deposit of silver might be redeemed in gold, just as the Treasury might prefer.

Bland Will Offer an Amendment, Bland Will Offer an Amendment.

In the course of his argument Mr. Bland stated that he had acceded to and would propose later an amendment to that portion of the bill providing that coin notes shall be issued as rapidly as bullion is deposited. He would move at the proper time to amend by providing that the coin notes shall be issued as rapidly as the Mint found it practicable to coin the bullion. In arguing for a greater volume of money, Mr. Bland said:

a greater volume of money, Mr. Bland said:

I admit that the refined system of credits which has grown up in the country does to a certain extent economize the use of money, but in the end the day of payment of these obligations always came and we must have money. In 1881, when we had passed a bill for refunding the national debt the national banks of the United States surrendered \$18,000,000 into the national Treasury as a threat made for the purpose of inducing a veto from the President—a threat which effected its purpose, and the result of this withdrawal, of \$18,000,000 from circulation put interest up in New York at the rate of 1 per centa day. Notes and bonds are not money—they are conveniences. The whole fight over this issue is between the capitalists who demand interest and the people who demand money instead of interest. [Great applause.]

The gentleman denounced the periodic attempts made for international conferences and international agreements every time the

and international agreements every time the free coinage of silver is proposed and con-

Are we to be shackled here by the apathy of the Governments of oil nations? Is our financial system to be r d-not by our own ideas of justice r nations. [Applause.] The stream of the confidence of silver the other nations, too, will solve that quest. Interest will compel them to discurd question. The restoration of silver means the restoration of it everywhere the world over. [Applause.]

Twin Servants of Civilization. Gold and silver have been the servants of civilization since civilization began. They are twin brothers, and when you sever the ligature both are dead. Before gold can the ligature both are dead. Before gold can leave this country there must be some other form of money to take its place. It cannot disappear until some other money takes its place. Everything will be cheap. The man who holds his gold is simply holding it for silver, for silver will take the channels of circulation. Gold is a tyrant. Gold won't tolerate any competition. He must don't olerate any competition. He must dom tolerate any competition. He must dominate or he will have nothing to do with your finances. Let silver be coined once and see what the result will be then. You bring him to the level of the common people of this country. [Applause.] To the level of silver, where he ought to be. You may have to pay a little more if you have the two metals at par, but let us remember that, as a rule, when money is plentiful prices are good. You may have to pay a little more, but labor, after all, is the only money Wall street is to-day demonetizing—labor and wheat and cotton. Now the bill remonetizes them all. [Applause.]

Mr. Bland then explained the last section Mr. Bland then explained the last section

Mr. Bland then explained the last section of the bill, providing that whenever France opened her mints to free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1 the United States should adopt that ratio. He called attention to the fact that for 70 years France had, by her open mints, fixed the price of both metals and kept them on an unvarying parity of 15½ to 1. To allay any apprehension that might arise because of the French ratio being 15½ to 1, while ours was 16 to 1, it was proposed that the United States should adopt the ratio of 15½ to 1 whenever France did so. Continuing, Mr. Bland said:

Extending an Invitation to Europe.

Extending an Invitation to Europe, The action of the Government of the United States on the silver question has been an invitation to Europe to go upon the gold standard. We began silver demonetisilver we have been defeated by limitatio When a free coinage bill was passed in the House in 1878 by a two-thirds majority and sent to the Senate, the same idea of an international agreement was injected into the question, and meanwhile we provided for the purchase of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 month. The last Congress passed an act to purchase \$4,500,000 of silver monthly, and its friends proclaimed that it was done in the interest of silver. In the interest of silver. [Sarcastically.] I opposed that bill. The gentlemen were deceiving themselves and the country, for silver could not be brought to par in any such manner. The law of 1875 compelled the coinage and use of the silver dollar. The law of the last Congress used the bullion for what? As mere dead capital in the Treasury, which might as well be at the bottom of the Potomac. Was the United States to be frightened by the action of other nations? Because they were demonetizing silver and going to a gold standard must the United States follow suit? This silver question was one that would not down, because it was one that the American people well understood. [Applause.] friends proclaimed that it was done in the

In conclusion Mr. Bland said: "I appeal In conclusion Mr. Bland said: "I appeal to gentlemen on this floor to lay aside every idea of party exigency, every idea but that which is right and just, and to cast their votes according to the dictates of their own consciences and to the pledges they made to the great productive masses of this country. If they do that, this bill is safe, this cause is won." [Applause.]

The Opposition Objects to Williams. At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's speech Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, of the Republican side, objected to Mr. Williams, the Demoside, objected to Mr. Williams, the Demo-cratic opponent of free colfage, opening the discussion in opposition to the bill. "The majority of the minority of the Coinage Committee," said he, "desire me to open the discussion for the only party that is op-posed to this measure." [Derisive laughter from the Republican side.]

The Speaker held that the views of the

minority on the substitute of the minority having been presented by Mr. Williams, all precedents gave that gentleman the privilege of opening the discussion in oppo-

sition to the bill.

Mr. Boutelle said he would deprecate any recognition of Mr. Williams representing the majority side of the opponents of silver in the House.

In his opening remarks Mr. Williams said he trusted he would be found to represent not only the minority of the commit-tee, but "the majority of the minority of the committee" as well. "I am acting," he said, "in behalf of a cause which, so far as I know, knows no party, but is a mere ques-tion of patriotism on both sides. [Applause.] A man who now draws the party line upon the merits of this question does not represent his cause. He represents himself or his party, but he does not repre-sent the interests of the great American Commonwealth." [Applause.]

Has Faith in an Appreciating Standard. Mr. Williams said that many members of the House would feel obliged to vote for free coinage, although they did not believe in it, because their constituents have so in-structed them. Considerations which now structed them. Considerations which now weigh with members would not weigh in local conventions and local committees. He believed that an appreciating standard is better than a fuetuating standard, better than a constantly falling standard. It had been argued that as we had the free coinage of silver before 1873, without disastrons results, why should disaster now follow this bill? We should remind the American people that the monetary conditions of the people that the monetary conditions of the world have entirely changed since 1873, and those conditions are now beyond our con-trol. Gold is the standard of nearly all the nations of Europe, and when we declare for the free coinage of silver where will gold go? It will go to a premium and a premium upon gold is a discount upon silver. The rest of the world will fix the depreciation upon silver according to the markets of the world, and our standard will then be 70 cents to the dollar. That means repudiation It means the three interests of the standard will be a second to the dollar. tion. It means the throwing of this country into a dishonest settlement of every debt ontracted on our present gold basis. [Ap-

Continued on Ninth Page.

SPECIAL HEARING

For License Applicants Objected to by the Public Safety Department.

PROSPECTS NOT SO ROSY

For a Number of the Would-Be Dealers Examined Yesterday.

HOTELKEEPERS HAVE NO TROUBLE.

Some Features Which Indicate the Intentions of the Court.

BREAKING ALL THE RECORDS ON SPEED

The second day of the License Court ottery had not all the exciting features of the opening, but was well patronized all the same. There were 117 names rushed through the fortune wheel, and from the indications more blanks were ground out than on the day before. Still there will be more wet spots on the hill and a very considerable in-crease along Fifth and Second avenues. There will be at least one or two negroes licensed in the Fifth and Seventh wards. Some of the amusing features that turned ere that one woman incidentally reed she had a husband and a white
where the drimself as a negro.
Christy was on hand as usual and

got . . . is work more than on the day before. The Court even protected him when Josiah Cohen tried to furnish some amusement at Christy's expense. Both of the judges sat down on him with almost crushing torce. There were a number of people who appeared yesterday without an attorney, and though the ones already licensed had not much trouble the new applicants who were unprotected found pretty tough sledding. In one case the applicant was asked if he had anything to say for himself, and when he said he had not the Court replied: "There is a remonstrance against you and I have nothing to say either." In several other cases, however, some of the men conducted their own cases and fared better than some of those whe had attorneys. In many cases the attorneys forgot to shut up soon enough and fell into a hole. The men who say the

least seem to fare the best. Chief Brown Takes a Hand, The Department of Public Safety has

given the Court a little list of men with icenses who have not kept proper houses, and in each of these cases the Court has said there will be special hearings later. Another ruling of the Court is that there must be a restaurant with each saloon, and he wants licensed men to understand that they must furnish good, hot meals whenever asked to do so, no matter what the hour, so long as it is between the hours of 5 A. M. and midnight. This rule cannot be broken by the excuse that it is not the regular hour for service meals.

Another feature introduced yesterday was that of the aldermen of the various wards appearing for applicants and testifying to the necessity of saloons. To-day the Court has mapped out another 117 names for hearing. The wards to be heard are the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

At the opening of court Captain E. Y. Breck filed a remonstrance against W. E. Lawrence of Braddock. Then J. B. Boyer, of Hotel Boyer, was called. He was re-fused last year because the billiard room and bar room were together but this has been

Then came Samuel Bing, of the Economy Cafe, Sixth street, who was given such a ripping up the back last year on account of politics. Last year he bought out the license of J. A. Niver. This year the court seems to be in his favor.

The Court smiled when Robert Berry, ex-

Deputy Coroner was called. He was represented by W. A. Blakely. Berry held a license last year and was all right. Peter S. Huckestein, of 12 Sixth street went through just as easily. Michael May, of 7 Ninth street, came next. He formerly ran the Tavistock on Sixth avenue, and had a good record.

Attorney Christy's First Appearance. Joseph Martin, of 823 Penn avenue, was new applicant for the old Boehm pl Ninth street. The place has been licensed continuously since 1880. From 100 to 150 people a day are fed in the restaurant. Mr. Martin is a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Boehm. Christy made his first appearance for the day here and asked questions about the size of the house, but he got the worst of it, and Martin's chances are good.

James M. Maguire, of 301 Penn avenue,
was licensed last year, and is all right for

Henry McKinnie, of Hotel Anderson, just came up, and was told he was all right. Owen McCarthy, of Sixth street, got the same treatment

Penn avenue. His restaurant will be in the rear of the bar. He has a 10-year lease. The Judge said he would much prefer to have a restaurant that could be gained without going through the bar. Christy also complained, but the applicant showed up Edward Rueckeisen, of 34 Sixth street, who was refused two years ago after having a license for 35 years, but who has held one

since, will hold one again. Edward Redenbach, of 12 and 14 Seventh street, went John Staley appeared for Hotel Staley, and Dellenbach & Schlosser for the Schlosser. They all went through. Thompson & Booth, of the Red Lion Hotel, were s questioned. George Tsnn, of 54 and 56 Tenth street, also got through easily.

One of the Colored Applicants. David R. Brown, colored, is after a license at 79 Wylie avenue. He said he had an experience of six years at hotels here and ten years at Washington. B. C. Christy said the place was refused before and that it was a pool room now. Judge Collier only objected to the pool room. John J. Dougherty is a barkeeper who wants a place of his own at 7 Wylie avenue.

The place is now a restaurant and the man's chances are good. Patrick C. Duffy, of the Old Battery, corner of Grant street and Webster avenue went through easily, and then Charles Drumm, of 165 and 167 Fifth avenue, was called. He has a restaurant now and serves 300 to 400 meals a day. He was refused last year. This is the sec

he applied.
Collier-Will the barroom and restaurant be separate?
Drumm—Yes, sir.
Collier—All right. Frank A. Eble is a new applicant for 233 Fifth avenue. He is a barber now, but his

eyesight is failing and he wants to sell whisky. Christy-You had a bottling house in

Eble-Yes, sir.

Christy—You were refused?

hble—Yes, sir.

Collier—The record shows you were convicted of selling liquor without a license. Continued on Eighth Page

From the Empire State Is Anticipated by Ex-Mayor Grace.

ands of blank forms for the signatures of Democrats who desire Mr. Cleveland as the was asked how the committee was progress-

terests and industries of this State."

stance on record where a contesting delegation has not succeeded. The New York delegation will be divided, half the Cleveland and half the Hill delegates to be admitted, I presume. That is probably what will be done. We are going to Chicago with a fixed purpose in view-the nomination of Grover Cleveland, because he is the representative of the Democratic principle of tariff reform, the only real issue of the campaign, and one which Mr. Hill does not fairly represent. We will have, besides our delegation to the convention, a large body of the leading commercial, banking and mercantile men of this city and State. Ample accommodations have been engaged for our party at the Grand Pacific Hotel Chicago, and we will convince the delegates of the other States that Grover Cleveland, as the embodiment of tariff reform and an independent Democrat of fixed ideas, is the

Hill delegation successfully, as has been done in all cases with but a single excep-

Cleveland One Hundred Thousand Strong "We do not believe the convention will ignore the request of 100,000 Democrats of the Empire State. If it does, it will be a

coinage of silver, what would your party "We would soon convince the con-

NOT A GOOD PLACE TO REFORM.

Representative Fow Says Hardened Crim inals Are Sent to Huntingdon. HARRISBURG, March 22. — [Special.]— Representative John H. Fow, of Philadel phia, was in Harrisburg to-day. Speaking of the charges against the management of the Huntingdon Reformatory, Mr. Fow

A LITTLE CONFIDENCE WOMAN

Lives in Retirement, NEW YORK, March 22 .- [Special.]-In July, 1886, Sylvester L. Mangam and Edgar B. Mangam, as executors under the will of William D. Mangam, obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn

Philadelphia inmates whom Judge Arno'd discharged will be examined by the commission in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The judges of Pennsylvania do not con-form to the law in sentencing prisoners to this institution. The law intends that young men, convicted of their first offense, should be sent to the reformatory, but many pris-oners of other institutions are sentenced to it, and as a consequence they are hardened criminals. Many of them, when they get there, are hard to deal with.

JACKSON, MISS., March 22.-[Special.] When the Legislature was assembling this norning a crazy man named Bryant took cossession of the State House and for an nour ran things to suit himself. Several fficers came to arrest him, but with a big cursed the Legislature for all he was worth. the finally ran down the steps and into the street, hundreds of people, including legis-lators and State officials, fleeing before him After getting out of the crowd three policemen knocked him down and landed

him in jail. He was recently discharged from the asylumn as cured, but will be re-Historic Trees to Be Preserved. NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—The surviving 12 of the 13 trees, symbolic of the 13 original States, planted by Alexander Hamilton, are to be preserved. They stand on property that belonged to the Amos Cutting estate, which was sold to-day at the Real Estate Exchange to Orlando B. Pot-ter for \$140,000. He said he had bought

the trees that they might not be destroyed. Senator Hill Is Not Declining. WASHINGTON, March 22. - [Special.]-There is nothing at all in the Detroit Tribune story about Hill declining the nomination. The Senator said it is a dead fake.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Torte.

The License Court's Grind... houters on the Silver Question

Cleveland's Representation at Chicago 1 A Reformatory Investigation.....

Debate on Free Coinage..... Live Washington Items 4
The Social Gossip 4
War on Secret Societies 5 The News From Over the Sea..... 7 Politics in Allegheny County.....