GOT IN DEEPER.

Wissig, Who Insulted the Ladies, Tries to

Square Himself-More of His Remarks

Stricken From the Minutes-He Says He

ALBANY, April 18.—Phillip Wissig, the

New York Assemblymen, who, speaking last week on the woman's suffrage bill, de-

livered himself of utterances that were ex-

ounged from the record because of their in-

organization. He must deny the words that had been attributed to him. The words

that he used had been misconstrued by evil-minded men. The newspapers had been more than unjust to him, and he trusted those which had abused him so outrageously

would now print his speech.

Mr. Hill also rose to a question of privilege. All of the members had heard what the

gentleman said last Friday. He therefore moved that such portion of his present speech as related to "evil-minded" persons be also stricken from the minutes.

THE FIRST DEFENDERS.

A Demand That the Pennsylvania Veterani

Be Given the Best Place.

the five companies composing the "First Defenders," so called because they were

the first to reach Washington after President Lincoln's call for troops, arriving there on April 18, 1861, held their first re-union

on April 18, 1891, held their first re-union here to-day. There were two companies from Pottsville, and one each from Reading, Allentown and Lewistown. The visiting delegations were received at the depot by

their comrades of the Ringgold Artillery,

their comrades of the Ringgold Artillery, after which a parade took place. Mayor Merritt delivered an address of welcome. This afternoon the following officers were elected: Colonel O. S. Bosbyahell, Philadelphia, President; Ed. J. Gaynor and Amos Forseman, Pottsville; Frederick M. Yeager, Reading; Thomas M. Otley, Lewistown, and James Geitner, Allentown, Vice Presidents; Heister McKnight, Reading, Treasurer, and Henry C. Russell, Pottsvillo, Secretary. The next meeting, on April 18, 1893, will be held in Allentown. It was decided to parade in Washington with the G. A. R. in September, provided the First Defenders will have the post of honor. Otherwise they will have their own

honor. Otherwise they will have their own parade the day before.

SOUTHSIDE RECEPTIONS.

The Turn Sisters Give a Lean Year Party at

Turner Hall.

entertainments on the Southside last night.

Guessing for Mansions a Shaky Business.

School Teachers Out on Strike.

Fr. Donge, IA., April 18.-[Special.]-

The school teachers refuse to teach in the

public shools unless their salaries are raised, and many of them have left town to

seek employment elsewhere. The pay given to teachers is very small, and there is

now a general protest against it on the part of the teachers. The sympathy of the people is very generally with the striking teachers.

Charged With Embezzling Funds.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 18.-John C.

Allen, an insurance agent, was arrested to-

day and held under \$2,000 bail upon the charge of embezzling funds of John A. Logan Castle, No. 6, Knights of the Mystic

Chain. Allen instituted the order a year ago and was installed as treasurer. His peculations are said to date from the formation of the order.

Decision in the Davis Memoirs Case.

the defense agree to furnish security.

Another Will Under the Hamme

New York's World's Fair Exhibit.

ex-State Senator, to the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Board of General Managers of the exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Object to the Drinkables.

TROY, N. Y., April 18 .- At the Troy

Methodist Conference at Plattsburg to-day a resolution was adopted, "Earnestly and

emphatically protesting against making our Columbian Exposition a vast saloon."

Forty-Three Furnaces Started.

ALBANY, April 18.-Governor Flower has appointed Hon. Daniel McNaughton,

NEW YORK, April 18.-Judge Lecomte

been sold in this city.

There were over a dozen receptions and

READING, April 18 .- The survivors of

A HOOPPOLE HOOSIER-

Helps to Prevent the Rebuilding of the Navy Begun by His Own Party.

HOLMAN HOLDING HIS OWN

And Blocking the Way to Progress in His Country's Defense.

SHERMAN ON THE CHINESE BILL.

A Back Number Candidate's Manner of Evening Up Things.

CLERK YOUNG'S CASE IN THE SENATE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.] BURRAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.

Statesman Holman, from the hoop-pole district of Indiana, had everything his own way to-day in the House. One after another the amendments to the naval bill proposed by Boutelle, of Maine, and Cummings, of New York, were defeated by majorities ranging from 30 to 50, and then, with a final hurrah, the last effort to save something by recommitting the bill from the wreck of the navy yet to be built, was given to oblivion by a majority of 73.

No argument affected Statesman Holman's numerous band of campaign economists in the least. Pictures of the destruction and carnage that did not occur between the United States and Chile and the United States and Great Britain failed to affright for a single moment this corps of undaunted Democrats. With two were just closed and another possible at any time, with public sentiment showing itself in favor of a fight even though there were no weapons to fight with, and with a vast majority of the people of the whole country in favor of the speediest construction of great navy, statesmanship of the region of Indiana hooppoles and of Ohio river flatboats prevailed, and only the one war vessel which was provided for in the bill as it came from the committee was left to show that this great country of 65,000,000 citizens, and which is growing more involved each year in its international relations, is determined to have a great navy.

Sarcasm at Mr. Holman's Expense, Mr. Holman attempted to obliterate the provision for even this battle ship. Deteated in this purpose he proposed to amend the section by inserting in lieu of one battle ship four torpedo boats at \$120,000 each. "Oh, make it four rowboats, they're chesper," shouted Boutelle as Holman offered his amendment, and the hooppole statesman looked as though he would like to take Boutelle at his word.

It was peculiar that every Republican present voted aye on every proposition to increase the number of wareraft to be built. But there were few Republicans present. The day was one of torrents of rain, and being Easter Monday beside, the attendance was small. The Democrats were out in better force, because they had been notified they must be on hand to defeat the Boutelle

Only 36 Republicans voted on Boutelle's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report an amendment embodying the amendments defeated to-day. No less than 25 Democrats voted discover that these gentlemen are nearly all from States having big harbors, with big cities on them, and, also, most of these cities looking to benefits which might accrue from the building of vessels.

Personnel of the War Democrats

Twelve of the 25 are from New York, and nearly all of these from the city and its ad-jacent districts. Two—Amerman, of Scran-ton, and McAleer, of Philadelphia, are from Pennsylvania. One is from Boston, one from San Francisco, one from Stillwater, Minn., one from Paterson, N. J., three from Illinois, one from Connecticut, one from New Orleans, one from Bay City, Mich., and one, O'Neill, from St. Louis. Evidently the rural members feel that in case of war with a foreign nation they are not neces-sarily in danger of life and property, and that the seaboard people can take care of

themselves.

It is hardly probable, however, that the naval appropriation bill, with its meager provision for a new navy, will get through the Senate in its present form. Senators are brought more closely into contact with international districts than are members of the House. They have to deal with treaties, and in secret session they receive the first knowledge of possible trouble. Upon them is thrown a large share of the responsibility or negotiations that may result in bility for negotiations that may result in peace or war. More than once, in that absurd conclave, the executive session, during the last few months, Senators have solemnly looked a probable war in the face, and at the same time contemplated the probability of naval defeat, the blocking of United States ports and general commercial disaster. The lack of a navy was deplored by every Senator, and it will be strange, indeed, if the Senate do not insist on a far more liberal provision for the construction of new war vessels than the pitiable appro-priation of the House bill. Moreover, they now they will have the country with them in such a movement.

Sherman on the Chinese Questio Having laid his ambition to be President to rest forever, Senator Sherman is evi-dently somewhat careless of the ambition of dently somewhat careless of the ambition of others of his party. He desires to defeat the Geary Chinese bill, which passed the House by a large majority, by substituting for it something similar to the Scott bill, which will lapse within ten days. If the Republican Senate fail to pass a bill which will satisty the Pacific coast, three or four States will almost certainly go Democratic

on that one issue. Senator Sherman seems to think that treaties (always made to be broken) and "the spirit of our institutions," whatever that may be, are of more importance than Republican victories in California, Oregon, and possibly other States afflicted by the

The Democratic House has done its work.

Possibly it has overdone it. But in this case the coast people will prefer the overdone rather than the underdone, or the not-

Whatever be done must be done within ten days, or thousands of Chinese lingering on the border in Mexico or in British Co-lumbia will walk into the United States without fear of the law, and such a catas-trophe would greatly injure the Republican party on the coast, even though it were closely followed by the enactment of the

No Place Here for Such People. No Place Here for Such People.

The truth is, that aside from the sentimental argument that all men are of one blood, and that this great country is an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations, there is absolutely no argument for the admission of the Chinese. They live like pigs, eat food that would not keep an animal alive, have no morality that is not repulsive to the moral, and come here only to make a Chinese fortune and then get to make a Chinese fortune and then get themselves back to their own country. Only good would result from an absolute prohibi-tion of their entrance into the United States except as students. Genuine students who desire to study in our colleges should

certainly be admitted.

If, in retalisation against the enactment of a prohibitory law, China should drive from her borders all citizens of the United States, so much the better. Then all the Chinese

in the United States would be expelled, and American citizens would do the work of the washee-washees in all the cities of the land, and for the wealthy winemakers and fruit-growers of California, who join in the outery against the Chinese but take precious good out to the complex them. good care to employ them rather than Americans to gather their grapes and pick their fruit.

Mr. Harrison is very nervous on account of Senator Sherman's stand on the Geary bill. Possibly by his treatment of the matter the Senate may gain sweet revenge upon the Republican party for not making him President. When Samson died he pulled the temple down about his ears.

Clerk Young's Case Not Settled. In a long letter to Vice President Morton ex-officio President of the Senate, James Rankin Young, late executive clerk of the Senate, recounts his infamous treatment by the Senate, his refusal to resign under fire and his absolute innocence of the charge of per-juring himself by a betrayal of the secrets of the executive session. While the letter is manly and dignified, it is decidedly aggressive, as it invites the Senator or Senators who trumped up the charges to step out from concealment of the secret session where Mr. Young can meet him or them on equal ground and prove that he has never to the extent of a single hint betrayed the

proceedings of an executive session.
Of course Senator Hale, who started the movement against Young, will do no such thing. He will continue to skulk behind the closed doors of the Senate, claiming immunity on secount of his office, and will probably stab others who cannot defend themselves, a coward and a sneak, whose own career would wear a vastly prettier complexion had it been lived within the seclusion of one long, unending social and

political executive session.

A Man in Need of No Defense. Of course Mr. Young needs no defense. Everyone who knows him knows him to be innocent of the charge made against him in so cowardly a manner. But the fact of his dismissal after 15 years' of admittedly honorable service without a hearing and with-out even being informed of the identity of his accusers, with little more consideration than one would kick out a mangy cur, must make the blood of every decent man grow hot in his yeins. Such outrages can hardly

wait long for their retribution.

If personal vengeance be not visited upon the perpetrators of this foul calumny on an innocent man, vengeance will certainly come in the form of the abolition of the executive session. In this, if not immediately in Mr. Young, every newspaper in this country, every citizen who, equally with Senators, is a sovereign, every voter who helps to make Senators, and who must feel, when he thinks of it, something more than indignation against that monstrosity in a republican government, the star chamber session, is interested in compelling his representatives to sit with open doors.

The executive session has been condemned before, but the crusade against it will now be increased a thousand times in volume. the inquisition was more natural and pardonable in its day than the star chamber session of the United States Senate is in this. Senators know this. Many of them favor open executive sessions. Enough grave, and in the Senate, to insist on this wretched limitation of customs which are now obsolete even in monarchies. The LIGHTNER. ecret session must go.

WANT LOTS OF CASH.

General Sully's Scouts Have Been Paid Twice, but Bob Up Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—The passage by the Senate of Pettigrew's bill appropriating money to pay Indian scouts employed by General Sully in 1864 reveals the fact that these scouts have already been paid twice. Ex-Governor Faulk, of Yankton, makes the following statement: Yankton, makes the following statement:
On the application of Delegate Burleigh,
Congress appropriated \$10,000 to pay these
scouts. See act approved February 25, 1899.
This sum was paid by Governor Faulk. The
War Department in 1871 also paid them \$75
each, the Secretary finding no evidence in
his office that they were paid before. The
bill of February 25, 1899, provided for payment through the War Department, but the
House amended it, making the Governor of
Dakota the disbursing officer. These facts
show that \$10,000 was paid in 1869 and \$75
each in 1871, the latter sum alone being considered by the War Department as just and
proper compensation for the time and service as reported by General Sully. proper compensation for the tim-ice as reported by General Sully.

WHITE WASH USED.

The Majority Report on the Case of Judge Maynard.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.-The majority and minority reports of the Maynard investigating committee have been presented to the Legislature to-night. The majority report contains about 6,000 words.
It is held by the majority that all that Judge Maynard did he did as an honorable, upright and conscientious lawyer, and recommends the adoption of resolutions indorsing the action of Judge Maynard in taking the Duchess county returns from the Comptroller's office, and also indorses the action of the State Board of Canvassers in determining the four contested election

The minority report would fill about six columns and reviews the litigation in the election cases. It characterizes Maynard's action in connection with the Duches county returns as a criminal act, and closes with a resolution demanding his removal from the Court of Appeals bench.

AN UNIMPORTANT REBELLION.

Rio Janeiro's Government Takes Energetic

Steps to Suppress the Movement. RIO JANEIRO, April 18.—An official dispatch says that the rising in the State of Matto Grosso is of little importance and cannot disturb the general peace. The Central Government has taken energetic measures to suppress the movement. Cuyaba, the capital of Matto Grosso, re-

mains loyal. At Dorumbe, near the Para-guayan frontier, a number of rebels have as-sembled, led by recently transported rebels from the capital.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

Run Into by a Freight Whose Engineer Did Not Notice Signals. NEW BRITAIN, CONN., April 18 .- The Long Island express and a west bound passenger train collided at Black Rock on the New England road at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Both engines are total wrecks. Engineer Mitchell, of the Long Island express, had his foot cut off and the fireman was injured in the head.

The cause of the wreck is said to be Engineer Haven's failure to notice the sig-

A WEALTHY OIL MAN DEAD.

Charles Wade Dies Suddenly at the Railread Depot in Findlay. FINDLAY, O., April 18.—[Special.]—Chas. Wade, a wealthy oil man of this city, fell

dead this evening while boarding a train at the Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad depot. He was one of the most successful oil operators in this part of Ohio, and had an income from his wells of about \$100 a day. Heart disease is the supposed cause of

Death of Mrs. Eliza McKee, St. Louis, April 18 -[Special.]-Mrs. Eliza McKee, principal owner of the St Louis Globe-Democrat and widow of the late William McKee, who founded the Den which was subsequently consolidated with the Globs, died to-night. She was about 75 years of age.

A Socialist on a Bat.

NEW YORK, April 18 - [Special.]-John Ulrich Gamper, a Socialist orator, went home to-day and because supper was not ready he knocked his daughter down and shot his wife. Neither will die. Gamper

PICNICKERS KILLED.

Two Women and Six Children Crushed to Death at Hampstead.

HEAP OF STRUGGLING HUMANITY.

Scores of Excursionists Thrown Down s Stairway Together.

DISCUSSING THE MAY DAY PARADES

LONDON, April 18.-A terrible catastrophe took place at Hampstead Heath, by which two women and six children were killed and 13 other persons were seriously injured. Hampstead, which is a favorite holiday resort about four miles from London, was visited by thousands of excursionists to-day, and as the day closed there was a great rush of people to catch the trains to return home. In the crush somebody fell at the foot of a staircase of the railway station, and in a moment the hundreds of persons above were thrown into heap of struggling humanity. The police at once closed the doors and set to work to extricate the dead and injured. There are several conflicting reports as to

cording to one story, a door at the bottom of the staircase was suddenly closed, thus clocking the progress of the crowd. The officials decline to give out any informa-Four of the dead have been identified as Emily Hamilton, age 55; Annie Eaton, age 40; John, age 9, and Thomas Longford, age

the exact origin of the catastrophe. Ac-

A RED HOT ELECTION.

injured were sent to hospitals.

14. The other bodies are those of boys of

from 10 to 15 years. The persons seriously

Pistols and Knives Used and a Ballot Box

BARCELONA, April 18.—This city was vesterday the scene of a number of affrays, some of which are likely to result seriously to a number of the participants. The occasion was a bye-election for a member of the Cortes. Partisan feeling was excited to the highest degree and free fights were of frequent occurrence. Sticks and knives were freely used as weapons of defense and offense and some very severe wounds were inflicted. In the midst of the uproar two men armed with revolvers and knives entered a polling booth and rushing up to the platform they seized the voting box and smashed it to pieces, the ballots being scattered in every direction.

tered in every direction.

The spectators attempted to arrest the men but the latter slashed right and left with their knives and cut their way out of the booth. They finally made their escape, but the police expect soon to capture them, as they are both well known. Senor Salmeron, the well known Republican and the general election in February, 1891, was elected. ex-member of the Cortes, who was defeated at

DISTRESS IN DURHAM.

Ten Thousand English Miners Promise to

Return to Work on Thursday. LONDON, April 18.-Considerable surprise has been caused by the resolution of the Kenunction miners of Durham, about 10,000 in number, to resume work on Thursday. These men had nothing to do with the strike, but were forced out of employment

by the strike.

Owing to the stoppage of furnaces and other work through the Durham coal strike, between 18,000 and 20,000 men, women and children, who are not parties to the dis-pute, were deprived of the means of earn-ing their livelihood. Therefore there is deep and widespread distress at Darlington, ockton, Middlesborough, the Hartlepools and the surrounding district.

POPULATING SIBERIA

Another Offense Added to the Russian Laws for Exiling Citizens.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—Three measures adopted by the Council of the Empire to prevent the divulging of any facts in connection with Russian army affairs, provide that any civilian who betrays official secrets to any foreign power will be exiled to the

most remote part of Siberia.

In the case of officials betraying the trust reposed in them they will first be condemned to seven years' imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, after which they will be exiled to Siberia for life. Officials whose negligence leads to the be-trayal of secrets will be liable to several vears imprisonment.

A GOOD DOSE OF DYNAMITE

One Hundred and Three Cartridges Found

in a House at Mons. BRUSSELS, April 18.-A few days ago it came to the knowledge of the police of Mons, the capital of the Province of Mainaut, that an Anarchist named Deuvier had in his possession a quantity of dynamite, which it was supposed he was about to use unlawfully.

At about the same time Denvier learned

that the police knew of his having the dynamite and he disappeared. The police nade a search for him and after several days' pursuit they succeeded in capturing him. The officers found in the house in which he had concealed himself 103 loaded cartridges.

FEAR THE MAY DAY.

Italian Officials Will Deal Severely With Disturbers of the Peace. Rome, April 18.-Much anxiety is felt broughout Italy as to the celebration. The Socialists, of whom there are many in all the Italian cities, threaten to show their strength on that day, and it is feared that the authorities will have their hands full to preserve even the semblance of order. The authorities, however, are fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and attempts to create disturbances will be se-

MAY DAY IN BRUSSELS.

verely repressed.

Miners to Hold a Big Demonstration for Shorter Hours and More Pay. BRUSSELS, April 18.-The Labor party here has arranged to celebrate May Day by festive gatherings in Leopold Park, which the Burgomaster has placed at their dis-posal. No trouble of any kind is antici-

At Charleroi, 30,000 miners employed in that district, will hold a meeting to agitate the questions of shorter hours and more Dahomey's Wealth Wanted,

LONDON, April 18.-The Globe to-day publishes a long story to the effect that there is 500,000,000 francs in gold in Da-homey's capital, and the greedy eyes of the French are cast thereon. Awar is promised.

Britishers Having a Little Way. RANGOON, April 18.—The British column has had continuous jungle fighting along the Kaukkive river. Six men were wounded in carrying telegrams. Two were killed and four wounded in a fight with Dacoits.

New Treaties for Japan. YOKOHAMA, April 18.—The Mikado has appointed a committee of seven members, including five leading noblemen, to report a draß of a revision of the treaties between Japan and the Western powers.

Portuguese Ex-Minister Robbed. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LISBON, April 18.-The Portuguese ex-

Minister of Finance, Carvahlao, was held up and robbed in his home. A man ap-peared in his study and demanded that 500 milreis be given him under penalty of in-stant death. He got 150 milreis and was later arrested. He is believed to be an An-

The Senate's Dismissal of Clerk Young Brings Out a Sharp Letter.

A CHANCE FOR HIS WHITE ALLEY

Demanded by the Man Who Served the Senate for Fifteen Years

AS FAITHFULLY AS ANYONE COULD

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] punged from the record because of their indecency, at to-night's session rose to a
question of privilege. He said that during
the passage of the woman's suffrage bill a
number of members explained their votes,
and he had done likewise.

In all sincerity he had not intended to
insult anyone of either House, of which he
was a member, or the ladies. He said this
in justice to his family, his friends and his
organization. He must deny the words WASHINGTON, April 18.-It is learned o-night that the Senate has ordered that all reference to the removal of Executive Clerk Young and the action of the Senate in regard to the declaring his office vacant be expunged from the records. The Senators who indorse his removal profess to believe that their course in thus providing against the future will offset their determination not to give Mr. Young a hearing. They say there can be no investigation, because no charge has been made against him, and then they disprove their own statement by ordering that all traces of their action relative to his removal be blotted from the record. Mr. Young's friends in the Senate hope that their appeals for justice and fair play will avail, and that an investigation will be Mr. Young's removal came up in the ex-

The Speaker said that when the motion had first been put he had announced that ecutive session of the Senate, to-day, for a the speech was not on the journal, and that the motion had been changed so that the few minutes, in connection with a letter speech should be stricken from the stenog-rapher's minutes. This had been carried and the stenographer had destroyed his notes. Mr. Hill's position was not a ques-tion of privilege, and his motion was out of written by Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, making a strong plea for Mr. Young. Mr. Young's Challenge to the Senate.

The most striking parts of Mr. Young's letter to Vice President Morton follow. He

says:

A portion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in a panic over the Bering sea business, or under some influence, I may not divine, conceives the fancy that a clerk is responsible for the publication of secret news. It could have summoned that clerk, and had atleast the advantage of 19 minutes' inquiry. Something in his manner, even if he had been a hardened criminal, and not, as in my case, a trusted official of 15 years' standing, would have enabled its members to have formed a reasonable suspicion of guilt. But no. A resolution is passed removing the clerk, and reported to the Senatin secret session. Here again the clerk could have been questioned at his desk by the Senators. He could have made some statement or explanation. But no. The doors are not only closed, but he is specially asked to leave, and no intimation given him of any charge of suspicion. An earnest debate ensues. Certain Senators intervene to arrest what they deemed an injustice. The resolution is on the point of defeat, and is withdrawn only upon the assurance of a Senator that he will practically obtain from the clerk an admission of guilt. This admission would be found in a resignation, which, as an act of mercy, would be accepted.

The Senator alluded to approached Mr.

The Senator alluded to approached Mr. Young and asked for his resignation, but was met with a flat refusal and a demand for an investigation. The letter continues:

Not a Request for Defense, I am not writing in any spirit of exagger

ation. My right as a citizen to absolute justice is as sacred as the dignity of the Sen ate, and if I cannot obtain it at that augus tribunal, I can appeal to one even more august—that of my countrymen. This I now do through you. I have approached no Senator for aid, nor sought in any way to influence the act of gentlemen—so many of Senator for aid, nor sought in any way to influence the act of gentlemen—so many of whom have become dear to me through years of friendship and association. When friends advised me to poll the Senate, and make some kind of campaign, as is often the custom when matters are at issue. I said that I asked no defense, no exculpation, no palliation, no appeal for mercy. He was my enemy who would do it in my name. I simply asked cold, unsparing justice. Two weeks passed and the Senate resumed my case. After debate, and under pressure of a portion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a resolution was passed declaring my office vacant. The majority of them were quiet, orderly affairs, and not one of them resulted in an arrest. Among these events were a leap year party by the Turn Sisters at the new Turner Hall, an entertainment and dance by the Union Social at Odd Fellows' Hall, by the Union Social at Odd Fellows' Hall, reception at the Birmingham Turner Hall by the Mutual Camping Club, a social at Germania Hall by the families of the members of the Germania Maennerchor, a reception at St. Clair Hall by Arlington Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., a hop by the Allentown Turners at their hall, a benefit dramatic entertainment at Maennerchor Hall by the William Engel Dramatic Company, a leap year party in Metropolitan Hall, West End, by the German Lutheran congregation, an entertainment by St. Peter's Parochial School, South Twenty-eighth street, and a reception in Grandview Hall.

committee on Foreign Relations, a resolution was passed declaring my office vacant.
The Senate which passed it, I understand,
was so smail that a quorum was obtained
with difficulty.
So ends my 15 years of service. All I
asked from the Senate was an inquiry.
This a slim, coerced, reluctant majority denied. Because I declined to accept the advice of Senator Cameron, and resign, my
office has been declared wacant. All I ask
now is that one of the Senators who have
pursued me in secret should waive the constitutional privilege of immunity for words
spoken in debate, and avow in public a responsibility for charges made during two
afternoons of angry discussion. I shall
then be in the open, and able to protect myself. I can promise a swift and decisive
answer, one that will satisfy the country.
This is an appeal to manliness, justice and
fair play. I cannot believe that it is made
in vain. An investigation which has been made of the methods of the Pennsylvania Publishing Company, conducted by one Lorin Chambers at Philadelphia, shows it to be a shaky investment for those induced to go in. He advertises to give away a \$30,000 mansion to the buyer of one of his 50 cent books who guesses nearest to the actual cost of the building, and has sold actual cost of the building, and has sold thousands of the books. Since the scheme has been exposed in Philadelphia the sales have fallen off there and in this city. Chambers, it is alleged, has been arrested several times for connection with get-rich-quick schemes. Many of the books have been sold in this city.

Henry Watterson's Plea for Justice. Mr. Henry Watterson's letter to Vice President Morton is as follows:

President Morton is as follows:

Washington, April 18.

My Dear Sir—I have just read in the Washington Post of this date a letter addressed to you by James Rankin Young, late Executive Clerk of the Senate, and without his knowledge, or that of any of his friends, I venture to join my entreaty to his, and with him, to appeal to you, and through you to the Senate, for an act of justice, not only to a citizen but to an entire body of citizens, whose character and honor the recent act of the Senate, in a manner, questions and assails.

To the force of the argument made by Mr. Young let me add that secrets shared by 88 persons cannot, in the nature of the case, be wholly safe, and that the responsibility for their disclosure should be conclusively ascertained and clearly fixed before condemnation can be justly visited upon any individual.

During the second session of the Forty-

ascertained and clearly risted upon any mdividual.

During the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress I served as Chairman of a Caucus Committee appointed to investigate transactions of this kind. Then, as now, suspicion lay upon certain gentlemen connected with the newspaper service. The result of our inquiries showed that no one person was to blame, but that little by little, a word here and a hint there, enough had been gathered from those within by those without to make a tolerably fair report.

I have known Mr. Young from his boyhood, and can fully attest his integrity and discretion. But private sentiments aside, there is a principle of justice here involved, and the press and the public have a claim upon the ear of the Senate, which can be best reached through you, not merely its chief organ and officer, but the one direct representative in the Senate of all the people of the United States.

I address you both as a citizen and as a journalist, confident of receiving at your hands that never-failing courtesy and exalted sense of duty which have marked your personal and official career, and I am, dear and honored sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

To Hon, Levi P. Morton, Vice President of the United States.

A Sample of Young's Honesty.

At the time the matter for which Mr. Young was dismissed was being considered Mr. Young was not in the Senate Chamber.

to-day granted an order continuing the in-junction against Robert Belford and the Belford Company, and also the United States Book Company, restraining them from transferring or assigning their inter-est in the Jefferson Davis Memoirs, unless

Boston, April 18.—The probate of the will of G. F. T. Reed, which contains a \$50,000 bequest for a public library in Buckeye, Peorla county, Ill., and \$20,000 to the Boston Homeopathic Association has been witheld owing to a notice of contest made by some relatives of the deceased. Young was dismissed was being considered Mr. Young was not in the Senate Chamber, but came in shortly after. The disclosure was made by a member of the Senate, who

wrote the information on the backs of three envelopes and sent them to a newspaper envelopes and sent them to a newspaper man. After Mr. Young was accused of breach of trust this correspondent went to Mr. Young and proffered him these envelopes, saying: "I am not willing that you shall be under false accusation. Here is the evidence to prove your innocence. Use it and I will stand by it."

Mr. Young declined to take the envelopes of to use the avidence saying: "While Orangemen to Celebrate at Montreal, MONTREAL, April 18 .- For the first time in 25 years the Orangemen of this city will celebrate July 12, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. There will be no procession. It has been decided that the celebration shall consist only of a banquet and

Mr. Young declined to take the enven-opes or to use the evidence, saying: "While I am anxious to defend my own honor, I cannot abuse the honor or integrity of any Senator, and I will not use the information you have. I thank you for your kind inter-est in me, but you can readily understand the propriety of my position."

Said to Be Spite Work,

Max Schneider, the well-known ex-member of the Legislature and ex-member of Allegheny Councils, and proprietor of the Hotel Federal, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to minors. The suit was brought by W. A. Muncey, of Pittsburg. Mr. Schneider did not want to talk, but Detective Hesser declares the suit Painter's West End mill started 48 of its puddling furnaces yesterday. They have been idle for six weeks. It is thought they will be kept running steadily.

NOT DUE TO NEGLIGENCE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Homestead Accident Case-The Firm Asked to Make Alterations to Prevent

a Recurrence. Coroner McDowell concluded the inquest resterday into the death of the men who died from injuries received in the accident at the Homestead Steel Works on March 26. There were eight witnesses who testified yesterday, all of whose testimony was similar to that of those heard previously. John McLuckie, the Burgess of the borough, formerly worked at the steel mill and is a steel man. He never heard of any com-plaints about the pressure pipe in the mill, or of the scull on the over shed being dan-gerous. So far as he knew he never heard of the Mill Committee suggesting that it was dangerous. He never knew the scull to fall in that way, and had seen employes engaged in scraping the scull off the shed to guard against such a calamity. Robert Devine never knew of the pipe to

be broken, and had seen men on the shed scraping the scull off to prevent its accumuscraping the scull off to prevent its accumulation. Joseph Cooster also never heard any complaints as to the danger of the outside shed, and had worked about the place for ten years. He thought it was bad policy to take the night man off the work, but he had been put on sgain, and any possible danger was thought to have hear possible danger was thought to have been averted.

Charles Goeddel had worked about the mill for nine years and never knew the pipe to be broken from the same cause. Hillard Colgan and Patrick McCollum, employes at Jones & Laughlin's, formerly worked in the mill, but neither knew of an accident where mill, but neither knew of an accident where the fatal one occurred. One of the men injured in the accident, Albert Williams, is still confined to his home in Homestead, and the Coroner went there to get his statement. He did not know how it happened, but was positive it was an unavoidable accident, only occurring and resulting in injury by an odd circumstance, that of the converter being turned in the direction it.

converter being turned in the direction it was when the pipe broke.

The jury after hearing 30 pages of manuscript testimony returned a verdict that the deaths resulting were from accident, but recommended that the firm take such steps toward making alterations as to prevent a recurrence of the casualty.

LOOKING FOR JULIA GALLAGHER.

Brother Hunting a Sister Who Left Michael Gallagher, of Fifty-sixth street, came into THE DISPATCH office last night.

He is searching for a lost sister. "I came to America from Carnucua Village, County Mayo, Ireland, four or five years ago," said he. "After living in California for a couple of years I came to Pittsburg. My sister Julia also came to the United States and finally located in Pittsburg. For a while she sent money back to our parents. They wrote to herafter awhile that they did not need any more money and from then on she ceased to write home. Be-fore my sister left Ireland we wanted her to marry, but she refused, saying, 'I'll go to America and make a fortune.'
"It is now three years since I have heard of her. She was then working at the Cen-

tral Hotel. I have hunted her everywhere and used all the possible means to find her I could. She is about 36 years of age."

PIVE UNFORTUNATES

Who Met With More or Less Serious Acel dents Yesterday. Five persons were the victims of minor

but nevertheless painful accidents yesterday, as follows: CRAWFORD—Cyrus Crawford, a deaf mute, while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Swissvale yesterday, was struck by an eastbound train, instantly killing

HAMILTON—John Hamilton had a foot trushed in Jones & La ghiin's mill on the Southside yesterday by a piece of iron fall-

Southside yesterday by a piece of iron falling on it.

YENGERY—Edward Yengsey, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his hand hadly crushed in the yards at Twenty-eighth street last night, while coupling cars. He was removed to the West Penn Hospital.

COLEMAN — The seven-year-old son of Policeman Coleman Bailey, while playing on the Allegheny Valley Railroad tracks near Brilliant station, yesterday afternoon, fell over an embankment, a distance of fifteen feet, and was knocked insensible.

BOMRACK—Isaac Bomback, aged 60 years, was struck by a train on the Panhandle road, near Main street, and knocked over the embankment last night and probably fatally injured. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.



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popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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