

A POPULAR DEMAND

For Measures Intended to Restrict Further Pauper Immigration.

SOME DEMOCRATS READY

To Take It Up as a Party Issue, but Republicans Will Join Them.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AN EXAMPLE.

According to Statisticians, of the Evils of the Present System.

STATEMENTS THAT ARE STARTLING

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There are many indications that the Democratic leaders are

seriously considering the advisability of adopting the anti-immigration issue.

They expect to revise the tariff, but many of them believe that a move in line of restricting the foreign influx would redound to the popularity of the coming administration.

The matter has been considered by such men as Gorman and Mills in the Senate, and Dymond and Fellows in the House.

Congressman Oates, who was Chairman of the Homestead Investigating Committee, is understood to be decidedly in favor of such a move.

A fear conscious of Democratic leaders is held the question will certainly be exhaustively discussed.

Providing the Democrats propose any such step there is little likelihood that they will meet with much partisan opposition.

Indeed, this reform has been hitherto championed by Republicans, one of the most prominent of whom has been Congressman W. A. Stone, of the Allegheny district.

A few carefully-gathered facts will serve to illustrate the dangers threatening from the present system of gathering the poverty-stricken, the diseased and the criminal of foreign nations for shipment to America.

Chinese Comparatively Desirable.

During the year 1891, twice as many Hebrews as are now in the Holy Land disembarked at the port of New York.

Practically all of them were paupers, and 50,000 of them came from Russia. Compared with them the Chinese are most desirable citizens.

There are 3,500,000 more of them in Russia, and they are all coming over. The fund of \$10,000,000 given by Baron Hirsch will suffice to fetch them all to America within a few years.

In 1880 there were 25,000 convicts in prison and on tickets-of-leave in England.

At present there are less than 12,000 in all. This reduction has been accomplished by shipping British criminals to this country.

It is a most profitable system, relieving England of dangerous citizens and significantly saving of \$170 a year for each person thus transported. There are about 90 so-called discharged prisoners' aid societies in Great Britain.

While nominally private benevolent organizations, they are in reality agencies of the Government.

Before a convict is discharged an officer from one of these societies visits him in prison and arranges with him that he shall go to the United States.

He nearly always assents, because he is only too glad to escape police surveillance and to get away from the records which face him in every court whenever he commits a new crime.

Glads to Get Rid of Him.

If he accepts the proposition the Government hands him over to the society, paying to the society at the same time \$100 out of this sum the society pays \$17 50 for the convict's ticket to America.

An official accompanies him to the port, buys his ticket, furnishes him with clothes and baggage and other necessities and hands him the balance of \$12 50 on the departure of the ship.

With a view of getting rid of as many criminals as possible in this way, the British Government has adopted a system of imposing a short term of imprisonment and a long term of surveillance on offenders against the laws. Thus after a brief time the convicts can be released and have every inducement to get out of the country.

Not infrequently a judge will withhold punishment on condition that the individual shall come to go to the United States.

Paupers Decreasing in England.

In 1865 the paupers in England and Wales numbered 47 in every 1,000 of population. At present they are counted at only 23 in 1,000.

This reduction of more than one-half has been accomplished by sending persons of this class to the United States. Obviously, when a charge of the community can be got rid of for a cost of only \$17 50 to \$20 for a passage across the ocean, it is much cheaper than to support the pauper in his native country.

"With a population already congested and growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, England must be an emigrating country. To dispose of the growing surplus of the poorer classes is not only a matter of humanity, but one also of public safety. Safety, that is to say, for England, but certainly a peril for the United States. Cardinal Manning says that "one of England's greatest blessings is her ability to get rid of her pauper classes through emigration."

America, of course, can be reached far more cheaply than any other country available for the purpose.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that 40 per cent. of the paupers at present confined in the jails and asylums of the United States are foreigners. In New England the percentage rises to 75 per cent.

Allegheny Held Up As An Example.

During the year 1891 there were 58 hold-outs in Allegheny county, Pa., according to statistics here. All of them were committed by aliens or naturalized foreigners.

Italy contributes the greatest number of immigrants to our shores. Five thousand murders occur annually in that country. These people bring either their secret society organizations, such as the Mafia, the objects of which are murder, highway robbery, blackmail, theft, and all other crimes. More than 150,000 of them come over yearly. Great numbers of them return to Italy every autumn and come back again in the spring.

They can pay fares both ways, spend four months in idleness at home and yet earn in the season they spend in the United States more than double what they could if they worked in their native land all the year round. There are 22,000,000 of these undesirable foreigners in Italy now, who may be said to be in line for an emigration to the United States. They take nearly all their earnings back home with them, being content to live while here in the meanest and most degraded fashion. Let anybody who wants to see how the worst of things works go to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and see the towns and villages which before the advent of this alien horde were inhabited by American workmen and their families in comfortable circumstances.

Today all is changed. The American citizen is gone, and the home of his family is the shelter of a few wretched men, or two women to cook for them. These foreigners have driven out the Americans because their labor is cheaper. They work under the "store" or slavery system, and the manager of the company employing them is agent for several lines of steamers, im-

OCCULT MYSTERIES.

Rare and Peculiar Powers of a Famous Boston Physician.

AN UNEXPLAINABLE GIFT.

Numerous Authenticated Stories of His Remarkable Skill.

EXPERIENCE OF A WASHINGTON WRITER

(From the Washington Post.)

"Look back of you three weeks," said my friend Judge Goodspeed just before my limited express from Boston pulled out of the Providence depot. "You see that gentleman with glasses putting on his traveling bag?"

"Yes, I see him, he has a look between the eyes similar to that of Beecher, Bob Ingersoll and Edison. Who is he?"

"Well, sir, he is one of the best known men in New England, if not in the country. He is one of the most brilliant, brainy and remarkable men of his age."

By this time I was full of curiosity and wanted to know the first who he was, and second all about him.

The Judge, in a cool and contrary mood, replied: "I will first tell you about him, then I will tell you who he is. He is a young man somewhere about the forties. He is a practicing physician and enjoys, as is generally conceded, the largest practice of any physician in the city. In his unusual private life he was admitted for the law, for medicine and the ministry, and a few minutes' conversation with him would satisfy you he was well qualified for any of those professions."

"As an orator he has no superior in the land, he is logical in his reasoning and irresistible in his appeals. He is the man whom Hon. M. C. Kerr, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, said, 'I do not believe an American jury could be found who would hang a man if he had the opening or closing speech.' Then he appeared before the Legislature a few years ago. The bill was represented by the ablest counsel in the State. The committee were known to be favorable to the bill, with a few exceptions. When the bill came up for hearing numerous counsel for the petitioners responded. Then this gentleman arose, and stepping forward, said: 'Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the judicial committee, I appear for the remonstrants.' This remark was applauded for it meant to the audience an oratorical display of the highest order. He looked at the bill as though a disgraceful, infamous and outrageous law was being forced upon the State. His sarcasm at times was so severe that one felt pity for his opponent regardless of their feelings in the matter. One minute the whole house would be convulsed with laughter and the next every eye would be moistened with tears. Over many of his eloquent climaxes his bitterest opponents would cheer loudly, forgetting what they were doing. I need only add that he never failed to vote against the bill without any delay."

"I started out to say," continued the judge, "that he was as a physician disappointed and disgusted with the ordinary methods of practice, but he made a specialty of chronic diseases. He has broken away from the old methods, using, as he states, the good from every school and the good outside of all schools. He has a means, and consequently has everything that money can purchase to aid him in his practice. He has enjoyed an extensive practice and had an extensive and varied experience. He is a man of travel, research and broad education. His specialties are said to be cancer, consumption, tumor, paralysis, rheumatism, heart and nerve diseases. These he seems to treat with wonderful success, and his friends affirm that he will cure patients who have been pronounced incurable by other methods of practice to die."

"I have understood from the most reliable authority that he averages upward of 100 cures a week. He has several physicians in his employ, and all the facilities necessary for a great and extended practice."

"Young as he is, it is safe to say he is the highest authority in the East on chronic diseases. There is nothing higher in all this country: if he says a man will die he is pretty sure to die, but the hope for the sick man who goes to him lies in this, he seldom thinks a sick man incurable, and he tries to cure them in the most astonishing and miraculous way. Many people in New England believe his cures are miraculous—though he stoutly denies that they are anything of the kind—and he refrains from saying how he performs these most wonderful cures."

"But, Judge, you have not told me who he is."

"He is Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston."

"You don't mean to tell me that this is Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, who several years ago startled the world by curing, in apparently miraculous way, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also Joseph Jefferson, the great actor?"

"The same man."

"Why, I thought he was an old man!"

"Everybody thinks so."

"But how old is he?"

"I don't know. I told you I thought he was about the forties. He may be a thousand for aught I know, but he only looks like a boy."

"Well, Judge, how do you come to know so much about Dr. Flower?"

"Well, sir, I thought I would tell you. There was a time I disabled everything I heard about him, being prejudiced, I presume, against him, but I had a friend, one very young man, who had been taken down with quick consumption. He was a man of ample means and tried the best physicians the world produced, but he grew weaker rapidly. His physicians told him that there was no hope for him, and he was to die in a few days. He was taken to a house in France, but he could not live more than six or eight weeks at the best, and as most of his family had died with consumption, we accepted the opinion as the ultimatum. As a last resort, to pass away the hours of the death wait he went to Dr. Flower. The doctor told him that it was his duty that he should cure him, though it would take several months to do it. So favorably did the doctor impress my friend and his wife that they returned home believing he would get well and, strange to say, that man, almost in the throes of death, a feeble skeleton, arose into health as if touched by a charmed scepter, and he is now a well man."

"Shortly after this occurrence my stepdaughter had a cancer case in her left breast. It developed very rapidly. Her family physician resorted to a specialist in New York, who pronounced it malignant cancer, and that he could do nothing for her. She then visited Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia, who told her husband that he could cut it out, but it would cost as much as there was no cure for her. As a last resort she consulted Dr. R. C. Flower. The doctor told her he would rather not cut it out, but he would cure her."

"That means," said the woman bursting into tears, "that you do not think I will get well."

"This remark seemed to disturb the doctor. 'If your life is of very great importance or consequence to your family?'"

"I have a sick husband and four little girls—my God! To leave them without a mother and almost orphans, nearly kills me."

"This was more than he could stand; big tears filled his large, gray eyes. 'Don't cry, my poor child, I will cure you of this disease. I will stand between you and death until your children are grown. By the help of God and the power I possess, I will cure you.'"

"She said this as if he meant it and I guess he did, for at the end of nine months that woman was a well woman and has been so to this day."

"About this time I joined a society for psychological and occult research. Some of Dr. Flower's cures were so suggestive of the occult, and his examinations so strange that it was decided by our society to investigate his claims and practices. It was made, as the chairman of the committee advised to make the investigation. After months of research we arrived at the following conclusions: First, that he possessed an intuitional power or gift which enables him to diagnose any person's disease in detail and accurately without asking any questions. Second, that he possesses an ability in the treatment of chronic diseases which is phenomenal. Third, that his methods are different from those of ordinary practice and peculiarly his own."

Here is what some of the most prominent people of the East say about Dr. Flower, being a part of our investigations: Folders printed for advertising purposes, Bangor, Me., says "on the 14th of December, 1891, my little girl was given up as incurable with typhoid fever. After every hope had been abandoned, I was informed by the last change, I telegraphed Dr. R. C. Flower the situation and asked him to save her. He telegraphed that he would do so, that he would stand between my child and death, and for me not to be disturbed in the most wonderful way she improved, just as he said she would. We all feel that she was brought back to life. I don't know how he performed the cure, I only know he did so."

Hon. J. D. Hopkins, of Ellsworth, Me., a prominent politician as well as business man, says "I have known Dr. R. C. Flower, the most remarkable, brainy and brilliant physician of this age. My wife and I consulted him some months ago, since she had been afflicted with a chronic disease and cured. I need not go into the details of our troubles; they were serious, but he has removed them. I can't say when I have felt better than I do now, not only in my health, but in my mind and in my youth. Dr. Flower cured a neighbor of mine in the same wonderful and marvelous way, when given up to a very young man, who had been afflicted with typhoid fever and all his other ailments, and they all hold him in the same high esteem we do."

"When Mrs. Hopkins and I went to see him I told him what I felt without asking a single question. It is just as easy for him to read the inside of a man and tell him all about himself as it is to read a book. I sprang across the stage to examine his patients was nothing less than a divine gift."

Dr. Brooks, of Brooks & Evans, a prominent dentist, says "Dr. Flower will cure any of Dr. R. C. Flower. I consider him the ablest physician of the age. Why, sir, he can tell a sick person his ailment, and he can tell you the name of his ailment, just as easily as he would read his name. He has most successfully treated and cured me of a very serious and dangerous internal ailment, which threatened my life, and he has restored me to my former strength and health, and he has done so in a most rapid and marvelous manner. He is a man of great power, and he has a great gift. He is a man of great power, and he has a great gift. He is a man of great power, and he has a great gift."

Mrs. Fry, of 198 Oak street, Lewiston, Me., says "I have known Dr. Flower for several years and was troubled with a growth in her nose which had been gradually filling it up. We frequently had to stop her nose, and she was unable to breathe. The last year it grew rapidly and assumed a malignant phase. We were advised to have an extended operation as the only thing that would give her any relief. With no certainty that it would be successful. Dreading such an operation, my husband took our daughter to Dr. R. C. Flower. The doctor looked at the child, and he said, 'I have a means, and consequently has everything that money can purchase to aid him in his practice. He has enjoyed an extensive practice and had an extensive and varied experience. He is a man of travel, research and broad education. His specialties are said to be cancer, consumption, tumor, paralysis, rheumatism, heart and nerve diseases. These he seems to treat with wonderful success, and his friends affirm that he will cure patients who have been pronounced incurable by other methods of practice to die.'"

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"She said this as if he meant it and I guess he did, for at the end of nine months that woman was a well woman and has been so to this day."

"Well I am going to ask him anyway. He never saw me, and it would be a great treat if he could do so," and without waiting for the Judge to introduce me I touched Dr. Flower on the shoulder and said: "I believe this is Dr. Flower?"

"That is my name."

"I have been told, doctor, that you can tell a person his trouble without their telling you anything? I have a difficulty, and would like to have you tell me."

"I guess it is curiosity," was his reply as he slowly raised his eyes up into my face. "I assure you, doctor, it is not curiosity. I am in dead earnest."

"Taking my hand in his for a moment he said: 'Young man, some years ago by your prodigious fast you injured yourself; the disease settled in your left hip, and whenever you are tired, or take cold, you become lame and suffer severely in that hip. This happened,' he continued, 'about 14 years ago. Since then you have lived a proper and beautiful life, and it is unfortunate that you should suffer so much for that youthful indiscretion.' By this time I was fairly snaking, for everything he had told me was true. 'Anything else the matter with me?' 'Nothing,' and this was true also."

"Do you know who I am?" I asked.

"Certainly not," was his reply, as he fixed his eyes sternly upon me, and then said: "If you had more money I will know who you are. You are a newspaper man, I would say."

"You are right; but how did you know it?"

"I have a newspaper pulse," was his careless reply, as he turned to his book. "Good afternoon, sir."

"I will give it up, Judge," I said. "That was a very interesting story. You have investigated him—tell me a little more. Where do his patients come from?"

"From every section of this globe."

"I should say he was, but you know such talent and skill will always command high prices. He would have to do doctor any one who would do it for him. You have known of his giving the most important consultations for nothing. I presume he does as physicians and lawyers generally do in such cases."

"What is a few hundred dollars when a man's life is in the balance? I am glad for the sick world that there is a Dr. Flower, and I hope for the sake of the suffering he will be a success in his profession."

"I think it is safe to say as the result of the thorough and scientific investigations made by our society of all chronic incurable diseases, that Dr. Flower will cure fully 90 per cent. I don't know how he does it, but I know that he does."

"Dr. R. C. Flower has a brother, Dr. A. H. Flower, who is an eminent physician. They are associated together, and are successful both away from the office at the same time."

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