SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS For to-morrow's DISPATCH can be left at main office till midnight or at branch office till 9 P. M.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

IT'S A SPLENDID MEDIUM. All having HOUSES TO LET can reach the best tenants through the columns of THE DISPATCH.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1889. TWO CENTS

A NEW ALLY

For Prohibition Comes Down From the Mountain Fastnesses of Somerset.

MOONSHINERS JUBILANT

At the Bright Prospect of a Great Demand For Mountain Dew When

LEGAL WHISKY IS NO MORE.

The Dunkards Will Venture Into Politics to Defend Their Principles And

THEY WILL ALL VOTE TO PROHIBIT.

Some Interesting Interviews With Somerset County's Representative Men.

RESULT OF THE DISPATCH'S CANVASS

Somerset county will give a large majority for the Constitutional amendment. The agricultural element enjoys a preponderance of power up there. The influence of both the "moonshiners" and the religious Dunkards is taken into account in summing up the situation. Some gentlemen well known in State politics were interviewed on the subject. I find, in endeavoring to obtain the sentiment of a county, that the feeling in a single town or city is seldom a fair criterion, but that it is necessary to go into the rural districts, where there is often more independence of thought. The agricultural element is not so easily swept away by the tide of public sentiment, as are the residents of thickly settled communities. Thus far THE DISPATCH'S canvass shows that the counties will vote as follows:

COUNTIES.	Amendment.....	*Total Vote.....	Local Option.....
Cambria.....	Against	11,702	Defeated
Fayette.....	Very d'btful	14,263	Adopted
Greene.....	Doubtful	6,630	Adopted
Somerset.....	In favor of	7,382	Adopted
Washington...	In favor of	13,219	Adopted

*Aggregate of votes for Harrison, Cleveland and Fisk.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

SOMERSET, PA., January 24.—Down from the summits of the Alleghenies is coming an unexpected ally to reinforce the temperance army in its campaign for Constitutional amendment. It is a support that had not been counted upon. On the other hand, if any thought had been given it at all, it was only to calculate its probable strength as a legitimate and integral part of the enemy.

I didn't climb up to the summit to interview the men who belong to this class of voters. The snow is too deep just now. The roads are bad, they eventually narrow into blazed pathways, which in their turn are lost in trackless forests. The citizens referred to live in the deepest recesses of mountain gaps. Their homes are frequently mistaken at this time of the year for caves where deer and an occasional bear might take refuge. And I am told that you often mistake the owner for a roving hunter as he stands guard over the hole with a cocked rifle in hand and a hidden belt full of weapons.

Moonshiners and Prohibition.

But there are a few gentlemen living in Pittsburg familiar with these mountains, who don't usually make such mistakes. They are connected with the United States Marshal's office and the secret service of the Government. I neglected before leaving town to get from them some pointers—and carbines—and it may as well be confessed that without either your commissioner has no desire to fight his way through icy thickets of rhododendrons in search of prohibition sentiments among the "moonshiners" of Somerset and Bedford counties. His vote might be missing at the June election.

A mountaineer riding on the train last night I don't know whether he was a "moonshiner" or not was overheard discussing with the brakeman the great issue. He reasoned it out this way:

"It's goin' to be a jim-dandy thing for the boys up in the mountain, who have their little stills covered up in the hog pens. You see if there are to be no licenses allowed, then there won't be any United States licenses needed either. That'll take all the Government's detectives out of the State. Then the worms and stills may be started again. They've been watched too closely lately. Secret whisky making runs in a family. You may laugh, if you want, but I've lived too long on Laurel Hill not to know that its in the blood of some of the young ones to be crooked like their daddies before them. They'll make the stuff 'constertushional or unconstertushional.' I'll bet if they get to know that it will knock out all the big licensed distilleries on the Monongahela and Yough every mother's son of them will vote for the amendment, because they will do a bigger business with less risk in the future."

Other Peculiar Voters.

Religion condemns the doing of evil that good may come of it. The above novel idea contemplates the performance of good that evil may result. It is given for what it is worth—in the absence of personal investigation.

But Somerset county is peculiar for another class of people, whose combined vote will be all-powerful in deciding the Constitutional amendment question. They live in the northern and eastern sections of the county. Their communities are pervaded with a profound religious spirit. Their ways are strikingly peculiar—some of them being founded upon Scriptural injunctions, or they believe so at least. Chief among these is the rigid practice which the men adhere to of kissing one another. The dress of the men reminds you of the Economites. The painfully plain toilettes, great sunbonnets, fair skin, demure ways and sweet faces of the women bring the Quakers to your mind. Their hospitality is charming, and their temperance strict.

These are the Dunkards. They are entirely an agricultural people, and while they usually do not dabble in politics, it is reported they are redhot on this question. They can muster up, with some Menonites who also live in the townships, from 700 to 1,000 votes, and these will all go for prohibition.

Liquor at Summer Resorts.

The amendment will be adopted in Somerset county. She declared for no license under local option law with about 1,500 votes to spare. After that law was repealed saloons began again to dot her beautiful landscape. Three years ago these were all swept out of existence by the judges. Since then the county has been practically under prohibition's rule. Now there are but three places in her whole length and breadth where liquor can be bought, and they are in the farthest and most remote corners. In the town of Somerset no liquor can be purchased. There are some reliable people who think that for this reason the lovely borough's fame as a summer resort is on the wane.

They have heard people say that if they cannot get liquor at the hotels they stop in they will go to other mountain resorts instead. This, I find by investigation, is in a great measure true. There are in Somerset some handsome hotels, well equipped and extensive. Last year nothing like the business of previous summers was done here. Now, one of the largest of these hotels is preparing its petition to present to the court for license next month. The war of remonstrances against that one place is already vigorous. For that reason public-spirited Somersets will be for Constitutional amendment if for no other excuse than it will place their town on an equal footing with all other social summer places.

The third party has always been weak up here. St. John only received 24 votes in 1884, and Fisk didn't get much over 100.

Prominent State Politicians.

I was fortunate this morning in being presented to nearly all the prominent attorneys in the county at the same time. It made interviewing very easy, but, as it was in the courtroom, at 9 o'clock, where a special argument on some intricate law points was in progress, I was extremely embarrassed to find that twice THE DISPATCH and its canvass of counties was occupying decidedly more attention than the President Judge and his two associates. Both tipstave and bench looked as though they would like to revoke the reportorial license and extend the lines of prohibition. This incident illustrated well the widespread interest being taken in the June election in this county. It is livelier here than in any county yet visited.

About as distinguished a coterie of politicians as could be found in Pennsylvania were present in the courtroom. There were ex-Congressman A. H. Coffroth, General W. H. Kountz, ex-Representative A. J. Colborn, W. H. Rupple, Esq., H. L. Baer, Esq., H. S. Endsley and John H. Uhl.

Although a Democrat, ex-Congressman Coffroth is an enthusiastic temperance man. He said:

If the sentiment of our people can be depended upon, we will carry the amendment up here by 3 to 1. The excuse of many persons whom I have talked to in the past was that if men are allowed to manufacture whisky others should be allowed to sell it. That was the weakness of all licensing plans. Then the same persons would immediately follow this up with the statement that if whisky making could be prohibited, too, they would help to do it. It will get a big vote from both Democrats and Republicans in Somerset. The temperance spirit has always been strong up here. The Dunkards are a religious community, which will have a big influence for good.

Sanguine for State.

I believe the amendment will be adopted by the State. I am now more sanguine for success in the large cities than I was at first. You will find that in addition to thousands of drinking men who will vote voluntarily for the removal of the temptation, a large number of the liquor element, ex-saloon keepers who were refused license year after year, will support the measure under the principle that if he can't get permission to sell liquor, his rival shall not either. Then all church societies, temperance organizations and educational bodies will vote for the amendment. There are surely more people of the moral class in this State than the rag and tag who will vote for whisky.

By the way, that point raised in THE DISPATCH about the possibility of free whisky in the event of the passage of the amendment is easily solved. The mere amendment will not repeal the Brooks law. Nor will it be legal to grant licenses under the Brooks law for the sale of that which the constitution prohibits. But there will be nothing to render the penalty clause of the license law inoperative. Therefore judges need not grant licenses, but they can enforce the penalty.

H. L. Baer, Esq., said:

It looks as though Somerset county will adopt the amendment. By what kind of a vote I can't say. In some districts I should not be surprised to see a revulsion of feeling. High license has shut out saloons, but people will say that men who were drunkards are drunkards still. High license may therefore have been no good. Therefore, they will reason that prohibition will not prohibit. Why, in this town where liquor cannot be bought, very respectable gentlemen will come into your office, and taking a flask from their pockets laugh about the prohibitory policy.

All of One Mind.

H. S. Endsley, Esq., said about Somerset county:

It will carry the amendment by a strong majority. The agricultural element all over the mountains are for it, and the Dunkards and Menonites will contribute largely with their ballots. In Jefferson township, where there used to be distilleries, the majority will probably be for it. Our record is good, having passed local option, and the character of our population is about the same now as it was then.

This warning note was thrown in by Hon. A. J. Colborn:

I expect the county will vote for the amendment. The measure will be adopted by the State if the Prohibition party does not turn in and kill it by embracing it too strongly. That element antagonized both Republicans and Democrats, and it should now be very cautious in its movements and claims.

General Koontz would venture no opinion about either the county or State. Public sentiment, he thought, had not yet sufficiently revealed itself. Messrs. Rupple and L. C. Colborn prophesied a victory for temperance in Somerset. Valentine Hay, Esq., who is the County President of the Constitutional Amendment Association of Pennsylvania, indorsed the prophecy. J. H. Uhl said high license had played havoc with Somerset's business as a summer resort.

On the whole, Somerset is an eligible field for the liquor interests to do some campaign work in, or it will be on the wrong side of the tally sheet. L. E. STOFIEL.

MOVING ALONG.

The Prohibition Amendment Passes Second Reading in the Senate.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Delamater, the prohibition amendment was taken up and passed second reading, and Wednesday next at noon fixed as the time for taking the final vote. The bill providing for the special election on the amendment, as originally framed, read that after the returns were in and the vote canvassed the Governor should issue a proclamation declaring whether "the said amendment has been ratified or rejected by a majority of the qualified voters of the State."

Captain Dravo pointed out that this might be construed to mean that unless a majority of all the voters of the State voted for it the amendment should be declared defeated. The bill will read "a majority of the votes cast."

A LOSS OF REVENUE

Caused by the Workings of the Brooks High License Law.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Estimates, based on returns from 30 counties outside of Pittsburg and Allegheny, show that while the revenue from liquor licenses for 1888 will be $1,472,354, the State's share will be only about $294,475. Under the old laws $679,354 came to the State from the liquor men.

Philadelphia and Allegheny return in liquor license fees to the State $259,244 less than in 1887. The Brooks law gives the State only one-fifth of the license fees, and has wiped out thousands of saloons.

OIL MUST GO UP.

The Agreement Between the Standard and the Producers Extended to July 1—The Company Guarantees a Profit of Five Cents a Barrel.

NEW YORK, July 24.—At a conference to-day of the Standard Oil Company and the Executive and Advisory Boards of the Producers' Protective Association it was agreed that the time for taking up the 3,500,000 barrels of oil remaining unsold, set aside for the benefit of the producers who participated in the shut-in movement of 1888, and carried by the Standard Oil Company, should be extended to July 1, 1889.

The Standard Oil Company guarantees that it will take at that date any part of the above oil which shall remain unsold, at a net profit to the producers of not less than 5 cents per barrel. The cost to the producers of this oil carried up to July 1 would be about 85 cents, so that the guarantee is practically for 90 cents on July 1 for the oil unsold.

THE PULLMAN STANDS ALONE.

All Competition With the Great Sleeping Car Company Wiped Out.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Pullman's Palace Car Company has purchased for $2,850,000 in cash the control of the Union Palace Car Company, an organization that was recently formed for the purpose of merging the Mann Boudoir and the Woodruff Palace Car Companies. The negotiations that were completed to-day give the Pullman Company a very large increase in its mileage, especially in the South. Minority security holders of the companies that have been merged and sold can, up to a certain time, become parties to the transaction.

The organization and equipment of the Union Company will be preserved, distinct from the Pullman Company. Its directory was organized to-day by the election of George M. Pullman, J. P. Marquand, of Blake Bros. & Co.; G. M. Dodge, Howard Mansfield, John J. White and C. L. Atterbury as directors. It is understood that some of these are temporary incumbents, but they all represent the newly-acquired interest, and are a majority of the board. Five of the old directors are retained, namely, John G. Moore, Job H. Jackson, John Inman, C. D. Adams and Edward Lauterbach. George M. Pullman was elected President, T. H. Wickes, Vice President, and C. G. Hedge and C. R. Chapman were retained as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

OHIO MINE OPERATORS SAD.

They Say They Are Not Making Money and Expect Trouble at Indianapolis.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, January 24.—The leading coal operators of the State held a meeting this evening to decide upon some course of action to be pursued at the joint meeting of the miners and operators to be held at Indianapolis February 5. It is expected that the Progressive Union among the miners, as well as District Assembly No. 135, will be represented at the meeting, and that there will be trouble in reaching a settlement of the scale question for the coming year.

The operators state the business has never been more dull than this winter, owing to the warm weather and the fact that the Legislature has been investigating their supposed combination, by which means they succeeded in keeping up the prices, but which has been practically suspended since the Legislature met. Owing to the depression some of the operators have been cutting prices in order to keep their mines in motion, and the result has been short work for the miners.

The miners state that an advance of 5 or 10 cents will be asked at the Indianapolis meeting, while the operators say that it will more likely be that much in the opposite direction.

The freight men of some of the leading roads met with the operators, and they report some coal roads where the receipts have fallen short of the usual income about $500 per day, and they are clamoring for the opening of the lake trade.

Wheeling is Still Democratic.

WHEELING, January 24.—At the municipal election held to-day the Democrats re-elected C. W. Seabright Mayor, and full city ticket, with a majority in both branches of Council.

IT WILL KILL THE BILL

An Excess of Patriotism Proves Fatal to the Flag Measure.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOUSE

Caused by a Tilt Between the Philadelphia Members.

A FACTORY INSPECTOR TO BE CREATED.

Powerful Indorsement of the Australian System of Voting.

The rivalry between the friends of the two American flag bills introduced into the House, is expected to be fatal to both. Senator Hines has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a corps of State factory inspectors with autocratic powers. The prohibition amendment has passed second reading in the Senate and that body will take final action on the measure next Wednesday. In the meantime, the friends of high license are resting on their oars.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The American flag has disappeared from Mr. Fow's desk this morning, and the announcement was made that he had a rod in pickle for Captain Brown when that gentleman's school flag bill came up for third reading. Captain Brown's flag was still there, however, and Captain Dravo's desk had been decorated by some enthusiastic friend, in view of the fact that his bill was to come up for second reading. There were three flags on it, artistically arranged, but that didn't prevent the Captain's bill being heartlessly killed without debate when he called it up. His consent had been asked by a member to have his bill made a substitute for Captain Brown's, but the House had made up it's mind as to how it wanted to act, and the matter was even hinted at when the bill was taken for consideration.

It is settled that Captain Brown's bill will be killed on third reading, unless by a herculean effort he can rally his forces. The rivalry between the two bills and the feeling that even the matter of patriotism may be carried too far is the feeling that animates the Republicans who will vote against the measure.

Another patriotic measure from Beaver county was also hit on the head in committee this afternoon. It is the bill introduced by Captain Dravo, providing for the erection of monuments to soldiers and sailors in the different counties.

The bill giving preference to veterans for employment, and fixing severe penalties for the punishment of officers who violate the provisions of the act, is placed in greater peril by the flag matter. The members have less fear of consequences if they oppose it. SIMPSON.

A STATE AUTOCRAT

To Be Created By a New Factory Bill Before the Senate.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Senator Hines read a bill this morning prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age in manufacturing establishments; defining any place where five persons are employed as a manufacturing establishment, compelling employers to keep a record of those employed between the ages of 12 and 16, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of a person to be known as a factory superintendent, at a salary of $2,000 a year, with an assistant at $1,500 and eight deputies at $1,200 a year each, their terms of service to be three years, and their salaries and traveling and other expenses to be paid out of the State Treasury.

The Inspector is given the power to condemn, as unsafe, elevators and machinery, and the bill requires the erection of handrails on stairways and the placing of rubber on the steps of stairways. Foremen are requested to report accidents occurring in the building within 24 hours, and owners shall make such improvements as inspectors suggest as necessary to the health and safety of those employed. The deputies have the same power, subject to his supervision, as the Inspector, and the District Attorney is required to prosecute violations of the act, penalties for which are not less than $20 nor more than $100 fine, or imprisonment for not less than 20 nor more than 90 days; the act to take effect at once.

If this bill should become a law, it will make manufacturing in Pennsylvania a very hazardous business, not providing for any appeal from his decision that machinery is dangerous, or that the buildings are dangerous. The manufacturer would be at the mercy of the Inspector. This can be readily amended in committee, however.

RELIEF FOR DISABLED POLICE.

A Bill Introduced to Provide for a Fund for Aged Officers.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Superintendent Gamble Weir, was here to-day in the interest of a bill for a fund for the care, maintenance and relief of aged and disabled policemen in cities of the second class. Mr. Richards introduced it, and it provides that 2 per cent of the city's liquor license revenue, shall go to the fund, as well as three-fourth of the receipts from the dog license; the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed, mislaid or stolen property; half the pawnbrokers' licenses, all the fines for carrying concealed weapons, one-half the fines for violating city ordinances, one-half the fines for violation of Sunday saloon laws, one-fifth of the police court fines, all the money from sales of worn-out property, one-half the fines and penalties imposed by aldermen and police magistrates in suits brought by law and order societies and one-half the fines and penalties imposed by aldermen and police magistrates for violation of the health laws.

The bill seems to be thought well of by members of the Corporation Committee, to which it was referred.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ALLEGHENY.

The Bill to Make Her Second Class Pronounced Vitally Defective.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Serious points are being made against the bill to make Allegheny a second-class city. It is pointed out that the bill provides for the election of Assessors, Councilmen and Controller and Treasurer in a manner different from that provided in the present act governing cities of the second-class. It is claimed that Allegheny by this and other provisions expects to perpetuate her present institutions, thus becoming a city of the second class in name rather than in fact. In view of this, the objectors say the bill is unconstitutional, as it continues the condition of things the Supreme Court declared entirely wrong, and leaves Allegheny in a class by herself, just as she was before. While the proposed law provides for three classes of cities, as the Supreme Court directs, there would in effect be four.

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Philadelphia Members Have a Laughable Discussion Over a School Bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Some of the Philadelphia members had fun with each other in the House this morning when the bill entitled an act to regulate the taking and purchase of ground for school purposes in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth came up on second reading. The bill gives school boards the right of eminent domain, providing that they can take property they may happen to need for school purposes and settle the matter with the owner, as do other bodies possessing similar rights.

Captain Hassett, of Philadelphia, opposed the idea, and, as the matter applied to first-class cities alone, discussion of it was left to the Philadelphia members, while the rest of the House settled back to enjoy the fine points of the debate.

Mr. Fow, in the absence of the framer of the bill, acted as its principal defender, and set out to win sympathy for it by assuming that the matter concerned all cities. Another Philadelphian called his attention to his error, and he turned the tables by responding that it would apply to them all, when they became cities of the first class. He argued vociferously in favor of the bill, and was responded to by Mr. Quigley, who had heard no demand for the measure from the Philadelphia School Board, and who asserted that the measure was introduced to force a certain man to part with his property at a price less than he wanted for it.

Mr. Fow dodged this, but argued for the principle of the bill in the interest of the 50,000 children of Philadelphia, who, he claimed, were running the streets of the city because the school authorities were unable to buy property for school purposes with ready cash. Several other gentlemen had aided Mr. Quigley's opposition, and Mr. Fow raised a laugh by calling them cultured and literary.

Mr. Quigley hurled this allegation back at Mr. Fow, and as both are Democrats, the House enjoyed it. The debate became rather exciting, and Mr. Quigley won the support of Appropriation Chairman Dearden, while High License Bill Brooks supported Mr. Fow.

The bill was finally permitted to pass second reading, but the points at issue will be thoroughly considered and the matter fought to a finish when the bill comes up on third reading.

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING.

Is Ex-Chairman Cooper's High License Bill—Quay Thinking in Florida.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Ex-Chairman Cooper said to-day that his high license bill was not dead, but only sleeping, and that nothing had been definitely decided about it.

A gentleman who was spoken to about the matter stated that Senator Quay had not condemned the bill, but still had it under consideration. If this is true, the matter is not likely to come up for several weeks, as Mr. Quay expects to spend some time in Florida contemplating nature and thinking up remarks about the weather with which to load up the minds of inquisitive reporters.

WANT THEM EXPLAINED.

The State Legislators Don't Understand the Street Railroad Bills.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The City Passenger Railways Committee of the House to-day took Mr. Marland's traction railway bill and Mr. Lafferty's street railway bill, with its thousand feet proviso. No one appeared for or against the measures, and as the gentlemen who introduced them stated they did so by request, and could give no information concerning them, they were postponed until the next meeting. If no one appears at that time they will be negatively reported.

RULES OF PRACTICE

To Be Prepared for Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—A bill was introduced to-day by Senator Newmyer providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare rules of practice in the court of original jurisdiction.

The commission is to consist of two Judges of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the Orphans' Court, three Common Pleas Judges and three members of the bar, to serve without compensation, and to have a clerk, and to have their actual expenses paid.

A SECRET BALLOT

To be Secured to the Adoption of the Australian Voting System.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The Civil Service Reform Committee and the Municipal Association, of Philadelphia, are the parents of a bill introduced in the House today providing for the establishment of the very secret Australian system of voting in Pennsylvania.

The bill is indorsed by the New York Republicans, and was vetoed at the last session of the Legislature by Governor Hill, of that State. Republicans are trying it again, however.

SOME LEGAL POINTS

Discussed by State Senators in Considering Newmyer's Bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The session of the Senate was enlivened to-day by a discussion of the legal points of Senator Newmyer's bill to repeal a portion of the act passed two years ago, relating to the abolition of actions ex contractu and ex delicto.

When it came up for discussion the debate was participated in by Senators Newmyer, Packer, Williamson, Green and Ross. The bill passed by a vote of 36 yeas to 8 nays.

BIG MONEY

Appropriated by the State For Pittsburg and Allegheny City Hospitals.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The Appropriations Committee has approved an appropriation of $16,000 for the maintenance of the Allegheny General Hospital during the next two years, and took the same action concerning an appropriation of $25,000 for two years' maintenance of the Pittsburg Homeopathic Hospital. A deficiency appropriation of $22,042 38 is recommended for this hospital.

Coroner McDowell's Bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Coroner McDowell was here to-day in the interest of the public morgue bill, which was to-day introduced in the Senate. Mr. Marland's bill was negatived in the House.

Visiting the Soldiers' Home.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Representatives Billingsley, Lemon and Fow, left for Erie this afternoon to look at the workings of the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Fow was substituted for Captain Clay, who is forced by a severe cold to stay home.

They Want Oklahoma Opened.

TOPEKA, January 24.—The House to-day passed the Senate resolution favoring the opening of Oklahoma for settlement.

A PRINCE OF THIEVES

Robs the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of

A COOL HALF-MILLION DOLLARS.

He Possessed the Unlimited Confidence of His Superiors, but

BETRAYED THE TRUST REPOSED IN HIM

By a Series of Cunningly Deceptive and Apparently Consistent Statements.

President Green, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, makes the official statement that Joseph A. Moore, the company's agent at Indianapolis, has embezzled $500,000. He was enabled to this by a series of misrepresentations, owing to the confidence reposed in him by his official superiors and his business associates.

HARTFORD, January 23.—Colonel Jacob Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, made the following announcement this evening:

"It has just been discovered that the financial correspondent of this company at Indianapolis, after 16 years' of service, during which he has had the unlimited confidence of all the directors and officers and of his predecessors, is a defaulter. For the past week his accounts have been under investigation, and a defalcation has been found. The extreme amount involved is about $500,000. He has restored to the company property which may reduce the actual loss to $400,000. The amount of the loss will not in any degree affect the company's solvency, nor even interfere with its regular dividends. The past year has been very prosperous, and in spite of this unexpected loss, the company will make a heavy gain in assets, pay a larger dividend than last year, and probably increase its already large surplus.

A GOOD STATEMENT.

"The forthcoming annual statement will show assets of the most solid character, amounting to $57,000,000, with a surplus of $5,250,000."

The agent is Joseph A. Moore, a leading citizen of Indianapolis, about 45 years old, who has hitherto occupied a high position in that community. He has been speculating.

Colonel Greene was interviewed on the subject this evening and said:

"This steal consists of three parts—the principal of loans paid to him by borrowers to be remitted to the company; interest paid to him for the same purpose, and rents collected by him on real estate in his care. The theft of the principal and interest he concealed in part by more or less frequent payments of interest on the loans so taken and in part by a most ingenious and consistent series of falsehoods in response to frequent inquiries by the company, representing these borrowers as being in financial difficulty, anxious to struggle on and pay their debt and save their property from foreclosure, and confident that they could do it with leniency on the company's part, and promising that they would make payments whenever possible.

A CUNNING DECEPTION.

"The payments of interest made by him on the loans he had taken were represented, of course, as coming from the borrowers themselves with circumstantial statements of their condition and prospects well calculated to excite sympathy and make the company hopeful of a satisfactory conclusion. He continually represented himself as carefully watching these people and doing all he could to aid them to worry through. These thefts began at a time when there was a great deal of financial distress in Indianapolis, and when the company not only did all it could to aid borrowers in saving their property, but was compelled after all to take in a great deal of real estate; and this state of depression came later in Indianapolis than elsewhere and continued a long time, so that Mr. Moore's statements were entirely consistent with and apparently a continuous part of the previous history.

BETRAYED HIS TRUST.

"Many cases thus in arrear were actually brought out successfully, thus apparently further confirming his representations. Meantime he was constantly remitting for borrowers very large sums of money in a correct manner. His position and reputation and his energy and ability, all made it apparently impossible that he could betray so great a trust. He was selected for the position in 1873 by the late James Goodwin, then President of the company, and had the entire confidence of the officers and directors. The rents taken are a comparatively small item, and could be easily concealed by misrepresentation as to short time, verbal leases."

A GOOD EPISCOPALIAN.

The Defaulter Bore a Spotless Reputation Before His Fall—He Entertained General Harrison at His Suburban Villa Last Summer.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—Great astonishment was created in this city to-night except among a select few who are in the secret, by the announcement that Joseph A. Moore was a defaulter to the extent of $400,000.

Mr. Moore was born in Madison, this State, and is the son of a banker who was largely interested in the branch of the old State Bank of Indiana, located at that place. He came to this city about 25 years ago, and entered the employ of Fletcher & Sharpe, bankers. He remained with this firm several years, and married the daughter of Mr. Sharpe, after which he entered business on his own account. In 1872 he secured the general agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, his operations being quite extended, covering all of this State and portions of Illinois. He was also Secretary and Treasurer of the Moore Desk Company, and had spent considerable money fitting up a building for safe deposit purposes, work on which is now in progress. He was regarded as a safe, successful business man, and his financial standing was not questioned by anyone in the city. He is a prominent member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and his personal habits are unexceptionable.

All efforts to see him to-night have so far failed, personal calls at his Pennsylvania street residence and at his farm, a few miles in the country, not being answered. A prominent banker of this city saw Moore at a late hour this afternoon and the latter informed him that he (Moore) was in serious financial difficulty with the Connecticut Mutual. The banker inquired why he did not call upon his friends to come to his relief, to which Mr. Moore replied that the amount involved was so large that he would be unable to obtain enough money to tide over the difficulty. As stated above, reporters have so far failed to locate Moore, but it is not thought that he has left the city. To the banker above alluded to Mr. Moore stated that his debts in the city were few and small in amount and all amply secured.

Moore was the owner of a beautiful rural villa known as Tanglewood. Last summer when General Harrison was suffering from overwork, and was seeking a place for rest near the city, Moore extended the use of his villa, which was accepted, and for several nights the President-elect was his guest.

STILL TIED UP.

The West Virginia Senate Fighting Over the Adoption of Rules—No Result in the Senatorial Contest, but Both Sides Confident.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, January 24.—While not a deadlock, the Legislature may be said is in a sort of tie-up. It is occasioned by the Senate, which has a Republican majority—for President Carr is voting with the Republicans upon all matters political—wrangling over the adoption of rules to govern the joint assembly when they shall come to canvass and publish the returns of the Gubernatorial election. The Republicans want the old rules that have heretofore governed like sessions, adopted for this session. The Democrats maintain that this would be improper, the old rules not anticipating a contest, and that now all that is requisite is to comply with the constitutional provision requiring the joint assembly to canvass the vote, and that then rules can be made to suit the exigencies of the occasion. From this position the House, which has a Democratic majority, will not recede.

The Senatorial matter still hangs fire. Another joint ballot was taken to-day, Goff receiving 38 votes; Kenna, 17; W. S. Wilson, 10; Governor E. W. Wilson, 3, balance scattering. Whole number cast, 87; necessary to a choice, 44.

In this balloting, however, there is no significance, nor will there be any until Wednesday, as the real business of actually balloting for the election of a United States Senator will not until that time be begun.

The Kenna people are confident, if anything over-confident, asserting that Kenna will be the caucus nominee, and that all the Democrats will abide by the decision of the caucus. The Republicans are hopeful, will vote as a unit for Goff and are aiding and abetting all in their power the work of many prominent Democrats, which is being directed against the Kenna stronghold.

Democrats caucussed to-night and on the two-third rule Kenna received 29 votes, lacking one of being the caucus nominee. There was one member absent who will stand by him, giving him the caucus nomination. This will insure his re-election to the United States Senate. Carr, Union Labor delegate, did not go into the caucus, but has promised to support Kenna in joint ballot. Caucus adjourned until Monday evening next without making a nomination.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION

Increasing in the South—Figures for the Whole Country.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—The American Iron and Steel Association this week publishes details of the production of pig iron in the United States from which the following is taken:

The total production in 1888, the largest in our history, was 6,490,739 gross tons against 6,417,148 gross tons in 1887. The increased production of pig iron in the Southern States in 1888 over 1887 was over 203,000 net tons. As late as 1865 the whole country made less pig iron than the South made in 1888.

Among the Northern and Western States which increased their production of pig iron in 1888 as compared with 1887, Pennsylvania is not counted; she made less in 1888 than in 1887. So did New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin and Missouri. Michigan's and Connecticut's figures for the two years do not materially vary. Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts show slight gains in 1888. Ohio shows a great gain, jumping from 975,539 net tons in 1887 to 1,103,818 net tons in 1888, and nearly equaling the production of the whole South.

Notwithstanding the large production of pig iron in the last few months of 1888, there was no increase of unsold stocks beyond the quantity on hand at the close of the first six months of the year; on the contrary, there was a decrease. In addition to the 336,161 net tons of unsold stocks in the hands of manufacturers at the close of 1888, there was also about 12,000 net tons of unsold pig iron in the hands of various other parties in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, Ohio and Missouri.

WANAMAKER'S RETURN.

He Arrives at the Quaker City and the Ladies go to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—John Wanamaker, whose visit to Indianapolis has caused so much of a sensation in political circles, returned to his home in this city to-day. He came through on the limited express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was the escort as far as Philadelphia of Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee, the wife and daughter of the President-elect, who were on their way to New York, where they expect to spend a couple of weeks in shopping and sight-seeing. The two ladies, it is said, will stop at the Gilsey House during their sojourn in the Metropolis.

Mr. Wanamaker ran the gauntlet through a large number of newspaper reporters upon his arrival, but he skillfully evaded every question placed to him with the object of ascertaining the result of his visit to General Harrison. He admitted that he had a four hours' interview with the General, but positively declined to repeat anything said at the meeting. Mr. Wanamaker, after parting company with the two ladies mentioned on the departure of the train for New York, went at once to his country residence at Jenkintown.

CATCHING LITTLE FISH.

A Few of Indiana's Election Law Breakers Run Against the Law.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—One of the 77 men indicted by the United States grand jury for violating the election law was arrested to-day. His name is J. J. Walker, and he resides in Adams county. He was a prisoner in the Danville jail for three months, and was released October 31. He claimed Danville as his home, and voted there in spite of a challenge.

It is reported that State Senator Carpenter, who is about to be deprived of his seat by the Democratic majority in the Senate, on the charge of having used money to secure his election, has been indicted, and he says himself that the report is true, but no attempt has yet been made to place him under arrest. He says that he never saw the man he is accused of bribing.

DUDLEY'S SUIT COMES UP.

But the Hearing of Arguments is Postponed Until Next Week.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The suit brought by W. W. Dudley against the New York *Times*, the *World*, the *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*, claiming $25,000 damages from each paper for publishing the now historical "blocks of five" letter, alleged to have been written by Dudley, came up on the calendar in Supreme Court chambers before Judge Patterson to-day, on motion of Colonel Bliss, Dudley's lawyer, to vacate the order for his client to be examined. Argument was, however, deferred for a week.

A Prominent Man Probably Killed.

WHEELING, January 24.—Arthur Sinsell, supervisor of the bridges, buildings and water stations on the fourth division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was struck by an engine on Water street, this afternoon, and received probably fatal injuries. He is a leading Mason, a member of the Republican State Committee, and has been in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio road for a quarter of a century.

AMERICA'S ANSWER

To the Very Defiant Expressions Now Emanating From the German Capital.

NATIONAL TREATY RIGHTS

And the Independence of Samoa Must and Shall be Preserved.

VIEWS OF WASHINGTON STATESMEN.

Bayard Asserts That Germany Did Sign a Treaty Providing for No Further Colonial Acquisitions in the West Pacific Ocean—One Congressman Attacks the Policy Pursued by the Administration—All Agree That, While War Should be Avoided, American Rights and Interests Must be Protected—No Immediate Trouble Anticipated—Germany's Hostile Attitude.

The defiant utterances of Bismarck's official organ at Berlin have created a stir at Washington. Secretary Bayard intimates that the German statement is false in several particulars. All of the Senators and Congressmen interviewed want our commercial rights maintained. Samoa must remain under an independent Government. The course of the administration is both attacked and approved. All agree that there is no immediate prospect of war.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The dispatches from Berlin and London in regard to the attitude of Germany on the Samoan question were the subject of general discussion in this city this evening. An effort was made to obtain the views of Secretary Bayard on the subject this afternoon, but without success. A representative of the Associated Press was, however, accorded a brief interview with him this evening just as he was leaving his residence to attend the state dinner at the White House. He said that he had read the dispatches in question, but said it would not be proper for him to discuss their subject matters at this time.

He did not know who wrote the article in the *North German Gazette*, nor what authority he had for his statements. Consequently he could not assume them to be official, and they might, after all, prove to be mere newspaper gossip. He said further that, although Germany may have larger interests in Samoa than the United States, it had no better or later information from that country than the United States.

TREATY RIGHTS.

In regard to the statement that Germany would violate no treaty in acquiring an ascendancy in Samoa, Mr. Bayard called attention to the declaration concerning the boundaries of the German and English dominions in the West Pacific Ocean, signed at Berlin, April 6, 1886, by Count Bismarck on the part of Germany and Sir Edward Mallet on the part of Great Britain.