SHREWD MEN IN BUSINESS

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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

EAST AND WEST

Is the title of A NEW STORY written for THE DISPATCH by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The opening chapters appeared in last Sunday's issue. Begin at the beginning.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889. THREE CENTS

COUNTING TIES

As He Trudges Wearily Along, is the Fate of the Impecunious Legislator Who

VOTES AGAINST THE P. R. R.

Local Interviews of Very Interesting Tenor, With Competition's Keynote.

LAWYERS SAY LAW IS N. G.

In Matters Where the Public Policy is to Let Legislation Go Unenforced.

MORE EXAMPLES OF INJUSTICE.

The Merchants' Big Week Knocked Out by It, Though Three Prominent Men Yet Have Faith.

LABOR LEADERS AGAINST CARNEGIE

The P. R. R. evidently believes in enforcing its edict, if not in living up to the Commonwealth's laws. "Vote for our monopoly, pay your railway fare, or walk," is the edict announced. Many legislators evidently prefer to ride. Anti-discrimination, therefore, seems dead for this session. Local interviews, however, touch the real keynote again. "Competition" still has strong adherents in Pittsburg. Good lawyers say that will be the only effective relief. Large shippers agree with them. An instance of the need of it is the knocking out of merchants' week. Labor leaders take sides against Mr. Carnegie—those who will talk at all. Superintendent McCargo, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, says its unequal rates the people really want.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The regular order for yesterday afternoon was appropriation bills on second reading. The order this afternoon was the general second reading calendar. The adjournment yesterday afternoon put back the appropriation bills, and Chairman Dearden asked unanimous consent to have them taken up this afternoon instead of the general calendar.

Mr. Stocking, of Washington, knocked the proposition out with an objection, and at the same time rather severely intimated that Mr. Dearden should have thought of the delay to the appropriation measures when he voted yesterday to adjourn for the day, at the conclusion of the morning session, to knock out the special order for Mr. Wherry's anti-discrimination bill.

It is generally agreed that the adjournment yesterday killed the anti-discrimination measure for this session. It is not thought possible a special order can be obtained for it, and as both Houses have voted to adjourn sine die on May 9, it cannot by any possibility be reached in time to be passed.

What Our Representatives Say.

Ex-Speaker Graham said to-day: "We of Pittsburg all favor an anti-discrimination bill. We think we have been unfairly treated in a great many ways. I am not familiar with the details of Mr. Wherry's measure, but I am in favor of the general principle."

Mr. Lafferty said: "I have been against anti-discrimination bills so far and I expect to be against this one if it comes up."

Mr. Stewart said: "I am in favor of the general principle of anti-discrimination and consider Mr. Wherry's bill a fair measure, but I don't think it will be reached in regular order."

Mr. Marland said: "I am against railway discrimination because it hurts our city. I am against anything that hurts Pittsburg. I see by THE DISPATCH that Mr. Byers expresses doubt that legislation will help the matter much, and I am inclined to agree with him. Mr. Carnegie in his speech here did not put the matter just right with regard to rates from Pittsburg to New York and Chicago. I know my own firm gets a much better rate than 20 cents a hundred."

A Difficult Problem.

Mr. Chalfant said: "I don't think legislation can stop railway discriminations. If a railroad makes a private contract with a big manufacturer how are you going to find it out?"

Mr. Bulger: "I am against the anti-discrimination bill."

Mr. Richards said: "I am in favor of the bill coming up in its regular order. I suppose that excursion to Milton was intended to knock out the special order. I voted for it, but if the bill comes up in its regular order I will favor it. I don't think it will ever be reached, though."

Mr. White said: "I don't think the bill will effect my constituents much. What little of the bill I have read I like. I am in favor of the principle."

Mr. Weaver: "I am in favor of the general principle."

Representative Wherry will make another effort on Friday to obtain a special order. He is authority for the statement that one member was yesterday informed that it he didn't vote for adjournment he might walk between Harrisburg and his home for the future. SIMPSON.

THE REAL KEYNOTE.

Lawyers Says Legislation Won't Help It, With the Present Tendency to Evade Laws—Competition the Only Solution of It Yet.

At this stage of the question a few legal ideas were thought to be very pertinent, and the lawyers questioned were well up in the discrimination charges, and thought, with everybody else, it was an outrage. As to the remedy, however, their expressions are of especial value.

A. M. Imbrie, of Marshall & Imbrie, was the first legal gentleman encountered, and his words were right to the point. He said:

"Of course it is an evil; we all know that. Let me tell you a little experience I had, before we go into the legal question. The last time I was East I dropped into a ticket broker's office. We had a long conversation, in the course of which he said Pittsburg was out of the world. It was at one end of the Pennsylvania Railroad somewhere, and was owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that was all he knew about us. He said he could send me to Chicago for $5; but it would cost $12 50 to take me to Pittsburg, and that regular ticket agents were using just such discrimination. I only say this that you may know that it is not in freight rates alone, but in passenger rates, we are obliged to feel the unjust hand of that corporation."

Enforced Laws Hard to Get.

"What remedy could you suggest?"

"As to that, I can say but little. The Pennsylvania owns and controls the Legislature, and so long as such things exist we can expect nothing from that point. I seriously doubt if Carnegie's plan would fix the matter. A bill, even if it passes, will be evaded, and this discrimination against the prosperity of Pittsburg will continue."

"Well, what can be done?"

"Nothing, except to build a competing line to the East. The South Penn would have solved the problem, and I would like to know the secret history of the strangulation of that venture. Let Pittsburgers build another line—they have the money, and the question is solved—not before."

"What do you think of Carnegie's attitude?"

"Carnegie is making a serious attack on the Pennsylvania, and I hope he will be successful. The Pennsylvania has been fostered by the State and petted by Pittsburg and has grown so strong it turns, like all corporations, to throttle everybody else for its own good."

"What may result in the Legislature?"

"Nothing whatever. Legislation cannot cure an evil. It never did, and never will. It may punish; but it cannot cure. I tell you the solution is a competing line. Years ago there was a howl of Western discrimination. A lot of Pittsburgers turned in and built the Lake Erie; the Pittsburg and Western came in, and the yell of discrimination ceased. You may write, talk and legislate as you will; the Pennsylvania will strangle Pittsburg industries so long as there is no competing line."

Tom Marshall and S. U. Trent.

Thomas M. Marshall, when asked his opinion, said tersely:

Andrew Carnegie is damning the Pennsylvania because he is not in with them. They have had a falling out, and he is the one who fell out. That's all!

S. U. Trent said he knew only what he had read in the newspapers as to Carnegie's charges. As to the legal side of it, he said:

"The Pennsylvania is manifestly unfair toward us, and it should, and probably will, be remedied. Competition, of course, is the keynote, but in the absence of this, Carnegie has hit the right idea in trying to get a bill passed, if he ever can. Commerce between States is handled far more justly since the passage of the Inter-State commerce law, and what the Government has done between States, Pennsylvania should do between counties."

"Would this law remedy the evil?"

"Only in part. The law would be evaded; but it would serve to restrict the charges of the railroads to a certain extent. Every law, you know, is broken, but, if we cannot have a competing line to the East, we should have a stringent State law, limiting the charges made by a railroad to a certain per cent per hundred."

C. A. O'Brien thought Chicago was waxing fat on Pittsburg's misfortunes, but saw no remedy in legislation. In fact it was significant that not one lawyer was found who believed in the efficiency of the law; but all said the keynote to the situation was "Competition."

MEN OF TRUE FAITH.

Messrs. Scaife and Marvin Say They Believe in the South Penn Route Yet as the Only Relief—Capitalists Need Only Act as They Talk.

There are mighty good local opinions yet on this discrimination matter. A member of the firm of William B. Scaife & Sons, manufacturers of structural iron work, boilers, etc., yesterday said:

Before the Pennsylvania Railroad had any competition at all, the rate on boilers from Pittsburg to New York was $1 05 per 100 pounds. When the Baltimore and Ohio began to haul New York freight, the rate was reduced to 65 cents. When the Pittsburg and Lake Erie came in for a share of the business, the rate was further reduced, and, from $1 05, it has come down to 27 cents.

Every shipper in this city knows that there has been discrimination against Pittsburg; but the question is: What are we going to do about it? The railroad officials are very particular not to violate their charter, which permits them to charge as much for a short as for a long haul. As long as they do this, there is no way to get at them, and the shippers of Pittsburg will have to grin and bear it.

There is no remedy for the evil until we get competition, and we will never get that until the moneyed men of Pittsburg put up the competition, in the way of capital, to build another line. Look at the way the Lake Erie was built! And why could not the South Penn be completed the same way?

A Pointed Parallel.

If the readers of THE DISPATCH will remember, there was only $2,000,000 worth of Lake Erie stock subscribed for in and about Pittsburg. Of this sum the Economites invested about $350,000. The contractors of the road took the bonds, and it was built without difficulty. If the men here who have money would act as they talk, we could have another railroad to the East. I have heard some people claim that there is no available route. Why, the South Penn is a much better route than the Pennsylvania Railroad, and could yet be taken up.

It is patent to everybody that in making rates the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been to determine what the traffic would stand rather than what would be a fair rate to put upon it. As I said before, though, we can only ask ourselves: What are we going to do about it?

J. K. Fleming, of Fleming Bros., dealers in patent medicines—Our goods are all shipped as high class stuff, and I do not know of any special cases that we should complain of. One thing we would like to know is, why is it that we cannot prepay the freight on a shipment of our goods from here to San Francisco? We have been put to a great amount of trouble by the inaction of the railroads in refusing to accept the money at this end.

Relief a Long Way Off.

S. S. Marvin, of the largest cracker bakery in the world—I do not know the exact rates we are paying now on our goods; but I do know that we are paying more than cracker manufacturers in other cities for the same haul. By this I mean that it costs me more money to ship stuff from this city 100 miles east than it does Philadelphia manufacturers to ship 100 miles west of the Quaker City. Take a point in the center of the State, and you will find that Pittsburg cannot compete with Philadelphia and Baltimore. I do not look for any remedy of the matter in the present generation. Of course this would be the time to strike against the injustice; but I do not think it can be done. The people of this city have stood it so long that they do not care to complain at this late day. The shippers of Pittsburg have had their noses ground down into the dust for so many years that all the life-blood and ambition they possessed in this direction has been squeezed out of them. They have grown so lethargic that they do not care whether the thumbscrews are tightened or not. Some day the railroads might give them one turn too many; but, until then, there will be no revolt. The many indignities practiced upon shippers have been put on a little at a time, and were not so noticeable as they would otherwise have been.

The only way to get out of the slough is to build a competing line. Until they do this the business of Western Pennsylvania will be steadily driven into Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. I believe that, some day, the South Penn will be built; but it is many years off yet.

Quay Will Help One Way.

Mr. W. H. Hartman, of Beaver Falls—Mr. Carnegie deserves the thanks of the entire manufacturing and other business interests of Western Pennsylvania for having so fearlessly called to account the railroads for their injustice to our local interests. It is only the fear of punishment by the roads that prevents manufacturers from unfolding to the press the wrongs they are daily enduring at the hands of certain roads.

"What remedy do you propose?"

"Let the business men assert their independence, and lay aside their timidity. Public sentiment, if given free expression, will surely modify these evils, but I am surprised that so many Pittsburg people fail to appreciate the true remedy for discrimination in railroad matters."

"What is that?"

"Improve these rivers. Bring Lake Erie as it were to Pittsburg, and make the Ohio what it should be—navigable all the year round."

"Is there talk of early action in the Ohio dams?"

"Yes; Senator Quay recently assured me that we would have the Beaver dam appropriation at the next session of Congress. The Senator will this time be on the committee having the matter in charge himself. The agitation on the subject of freight discriminations has only begun, and it will be kept up until the evils are remedied."

It Knocks Out Merchants' Week.

Percy F. Smith—For some time I have been looking into this subject of freight discriminations. In talking with merchants I have often urged them to enlarge their stores and induce people from the country to buy from them. Invariably they have told me that it wouldn't pay. The merchants of Latrobe and Johnstown can buy as cheap in Philadelphia as here. The rates, it seems, are not any more from Philadelphia to Latrobe than from Pittsburg to the former place. In this connection I might say that merchants' week, which was to have been held this month, has fallen through for the present; but it will be held when the Exposition opens. We had secured a 2-cent rate on the roads within a radius of 200 miles for the merchants; made arrangements to give banquets, boat rides, etc., but we reckoned without our host. Many of the merchants, in replying to the invitation, said that by buying mileage books they could come to Pittsburg at any time at the rate of 2 cents a mile, and banquets, et cetera, were no inducements. In addition they said that to points where there is no competition, the freight rates are so high that it does not pay them to buy in Pittsburg. Well, I never thought of the mileage books, and it was a big surprise to us all, but the statements of the merchants show how freight discriminations divert business from Pittsburg.

LABOR VS CARNEGIE.

Such Leaders as Eccles Robinson and District Master Workman Ross Take Sides With the Railroad as Against the Iron King.

Nothing stranger, perhaps, in all the expressions on discrimination has appeared, than the following from labor leaders, who take sides with the P. R. R. as against Mr. Carnegie. True, Mr. Carnegie fought organized labor very forcibly a year ago. Here are the expressions:

Eccles Robinson, President of the Brass Workers' Association—I am not posted on freight rates in detail, but in a general way I can say that I am opposed to anti-discrimination legislation. The Pennsylvania Railroad has done as much for the State as the State has done for the road. The Pennsylvania road is a trunk line, and has to compete with roads in other States. To cripple the road in this State would not be fair since the road must fight for its existence with competing lines that do not have to contend with such legislation in the States through which they pass. During times of agitation the Legislature is likely to go to extremes, with the pressure of popular clamor on one side and the boodle of the railroads on the other. I would rather see three disinterested commissioners appointed by the Governor to regulate the rates.

Why Low Rates Won't Do.

In New York there is a law forbidding the New York Central and West Shore roads to charge more than 2 cents a mile for passengers. Along the New York Central there are a great many large towns, and the local traffic of the road is enormous. The passenger business at this rate pays; but the Pennsylvania road could not stand it to be governed by such a law. Between Pittsburg and Philadelphia there are not many big towns, and the traffic would not be sufficient to pay the road. I think the trouble at present is that some of the heavy shippers have been favored in the past; but since the inter-State law puts all the shippers on the same basis, it makes them squirm. I have always held that the railroads are justified in charging less for a long haul in proportion than for a short one. This is the underlying principle of making freight rates.

The P. R. R. and Carnegie.

Master Workman I. N. Ross, of D. A. 3 K. of L.: There is no doubt whatever but that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is charging Pittsburg shippers more than anybody else. I am opposed to overcharges, of course; but I will say that I believe Andrew Carnegie, who is making the fight against the Pennsylvania Company, is not receiving the rates he did before the inter-State commerce law went into effect. That is the reason he is making a kick.

Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, said yesterday that he had nothing to say on the matter. He does not ship any goods, and prefers to say nothing about freight rates.

Secretary Dillon, of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, said he believed Pittsburg was being charged more than other cities, but did not know how it could be prevented.

A member of the firm of Hostetter & Co. was seen, and said they had been protesting against exorbitant rates for some time past. He added:

We are in the double first class, and are paying the charges. I appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission this week, and protested against the rate we are paying. We do not want any rebate, but we do want an equitable rate. The pickle men who put up their goods in bottles the same as we do are in the third class. Our goods are in bottles also, but we are required to pay double first-class rates. We are making determined effort to have the rates made equal, and hope to succeed.

M'CARGO'S VIEW OF IT.

The Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Says It's Unequal Rates the People Want—How He Differs With Andrew Carnegie.

Superintendent McCargo, of the Allegheny road, went to New York last evening to attend to some coal business. Drawn into a discussion about freight discriminations, he said:

William B. Shinn used to say that it was not equal rates the shippers wanted, but unequal rates. Every man would like to have a better rate than his neighbor, and because they are now all put on the same basis there is naturally some kicking. There is an old proverb to the effect that whatever is is right. This is not true in every instance, but most men accept it as about correct. Now, when the cry of discrimination by the Pennsylvania road is raised by Mr. Carnegie, there is some reason for it. Mr. Roberts is a conscientious man, and I know he would not willfully wrong any man or divert trade from one city to another. It is to his interest to take care of the cities along his road.

Concerning the alleged discrimination in coke rates to Chicago, it is possible that the difference in rates may have arisen in this manner: Here are a long line of stock cars from Eastern cities going West empty, at a loss to the roads. The Chicago mill owners say to the railroads, Why not put coke in those cars and I will pay you so much. The rate may be less than that paid by Pittsburg manufacturers. As it is better to have half a loaf than none at all, the railroads in this instance take what is offered, and the cars come back loaded with cattle. That is, the cars are used both ways, and the roads have made the rates without thinking how they would affect other cities or with no intention of discriminating. Between the coke regions and Pittsburg the cars are used only one way. They go back empty, but on Western cars there is usually freight to be carried both ways. An allowance must be made for this difference.

Mr. McCargo said further that the Clarion people who want a branch road built from Siligo, on the Allegheny Valley, to the former place had an interview with Receiver Barnes. Mr. Barnes told them that he had no authority to use the company's funds for such a purpose, but if they went ahead and built the Siligo branch the Allegheny Valley would treat them fairly, and see that they were properly cared for.

Continued on Sixth Page.

PARNELL'S DEFENSE.

Sir Charles Russell Exposes the Weakness of the Charges.

THE AMERICAN END OF THE CASE

Fully Reviewed by the Eloquent Advocate of the Irish Leader.

NOTHING TO DO WITH PATRICK FORD.

A Battering Ram to be Used in Evicting the Tenantry of Donegal.

Sir Charles Russell yesterday continued his eloquent arraignment of Webster and the *Times'* case. He made a number of telling points. The evictions on the Oliphant estate in Donegal will be attempted to-day. A battering ram is to be used. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will not resign. Pasteur fails to exterminate the rabbits in Australia.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 10.—[Copyright.]—Sir Charles Russell by general consent added considerably to his great reputation to-day by the singularly lucid manner in which he brought into startling relief the fact which no one has heretofore sufficiently grasped that, although Webster promised to substantiate the serious charges against the 65 members of Parliament and five other persons, absolutely nothing had been shown against 21 of them, and that no real attempt had been made to connect three-fourths of the whole number with any crime.

The learned counsel then examined seriatim, the *Times* case against each member of Parliament and amply proved his general argument. Incidentally Mr. Russell several times eased his feelings by warmly denouncing the infamous manner in which the *Times* had conducted the case, and once the chastisement was so severe and so merited that Webster uttered a feeble protest.

THE AMERICAN END.

The whole of the afternoon was devoted to an analysis of the American part of the *Times* case, and this had not been completed when the court rose. The eloquent advocate recounted the story of enforced Irish emigration to America, of the growth of Fenianism in that country, and of its development into a movement to obtain justice for Ireland by means of legal agitation.

He said it was the justifiable boast of Parnell and Davitt that they had taught Irish-Americans to combine and assist them in their efforts within the law. He traced the history of the National League in America, and declared that it proved conclusively that the organization was in no way implicated in crime. The National League, he said, had been founded to maintain the right of the Irish people to make, in their own National Assembly, laws relating to Ireland.

This was not a novel claim. There was no period in the history of Ireland in which the people of the Irish race in that greater Ireland beyond the seas were not willing to accept the natural right of self-government and live in amity with the rest of the empire.

PARNELL AND FORD.

He declared that Mr. Parnell had never been associated with a secret society; had never met Patrick Ford, and had never been implicated, directly or indirectly, with any conspiracy whatsoever. Mr. Davitt, although a friend of Ford's, had repeatedly remonstrated against the adoption of a policy of violence, and had never failed to denounce outrages and the inciting of the people to commit such crimes.

Mr. Russell will finish Friday and the court will then adjourn for the Easter holidays. By arrangement Davitt and the Irish members defending themselves will not make opening speeches, and this will enable the hearing of witnesses to commence April 30. Mr. Parnell will be the first to go into the witness box, and he will be followed by William O'Brien.

NO RESIGNATION FOR HIM.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Will Hold Fast to His Place.

LONDON, April 10.—Mr. Madden, Solicitor General for Ireland, denied in the House of Commons to-day that the Marquis of Londonderry intended to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Crilly, Nationalist, member for North Mayo, moved the second reading of the bill providing that the courts, in fixing rents, deduct from the letting value the cost of improvements effected by the tenant, and that the courts also deal with arrears and decide the amount paid.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 229 to 168. Mr. Parnell had issued a special "whip" for this division.

A BANQUET TO SMITH.

The Government Leader Honored by the Financial Moguls of London.

LONDON, April 10.—A number of prominent merchants and bankers of London gave a banquet at the Merchant Tailors' Hall this evening in honor of the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, who, it is expected, will soon be raised to the Peerage.

The banquet was tendered as an expression of admiration for Mr. Smith's leadership in the House. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, General Lord Wolseley and a brilliant company were present.

PASTEUR'S PLAN A FAILURE.

The Australian Rabbits Refuse to be Exterminated by Inoculation.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., April 10—The committee appointed to investigate the discovery of M. Pasteur for the extermination of rabbits have made a report of the result of their inquiries. They state that upon experiment they found that rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of chicken cholera, or which ate food which had been infected with the virus, died, but the disease was not communicated by one rabbit to another.

A RATHER GHASTLY PRESENT.

The Gory Head of an Abyssinian General Sent to an Egyptian Governor.

SUAKIM, April 10.—A messenger who has just returned from Khartoum brings letters from Slaten Bey and members of the Catholic mission. He also brings the supposed head of Basalula, the Abyssinian General, who is said to have been killed in battle at Gallabat. The head is a present from the Khalifa to the Governor of Suakim.

Patriotic Priests Sentenced to Prison.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Father Morris and Father Cunningham were to-day sentenced at Menagh to two months imprisonment under the Crimes Act, without hard labor. They appealed.

Queen Victoria Visits an Old Friend.

LONDON, April 10.—The Queen to-day paid an unexpected visit to her old nurse, Mrs. Hillier, in Regent's Park, and conversed with her for an hour.

WITH A BATTERING RAM.

The Houses of the Donegal Peasantry Are to be Rudely Crushed.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 10.—[Copyright.]—Father Stephens sends me from Falcaragh to-night the following telegram: "The Oliphant evictions are to be resumed to-morrow on an extensive scale. A very large force of soldiers and police have arrived here to protect the squad of emergency men, who bring the most approved form of a battering ram to assist in the work of making war on the homes of the Donegal peasantry. The authorities contemplate very decisive action and expect to clear out the whole of the town lands in one day. The peasants' houses are closely clustered and are too small and too poor to admit of much resistance. Some very old people and invalids are among those to be thrown on the roadside."

While the cruel work will be in in full swing to-morrow, Mr. Sexton will be bringing the case of these unfortunate people before Parliament. Father Stephens will have to leave his people, but THE DISPATCH will be kept informed of what goes on.

BOULANGER IN CLOVER.

The General Hobnobbing With the Aristocrats of the Belgian Capital.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—M. Rochefort has taken a house in this city. General Boulanger this evening attended Deputy Somzee's soiree, at which the leading aristocrats and diplomats were present. The General met with a good reception.

DEATH OF IDELLE ROBINSON.

A Beautiful but Wayward Girl With a Taste for Romancing.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MIDDLETOWN, April 10.—Idelle May Robinson, the beautiful and accomplished but wayward daughter of the late "Yankee" Robinson, the well-known circus manager, is dead. Since her father's death she and her mother have been living with her grandparents in Deruyter, where the family owns a fine property. Idelle, from her youth up, had a craze for going on the stage, which inclination was strongly discouraged by her family, and perhaps this repression of her inclinations had an influence in shaping her erratic career.

One stormy night, about 15 months ago, while she was on a visit to friends in New York, she was found on the Brooklyn bridge by a policeman, unaccompanied and apparently exhausted and semi-unconscious. When received at the Chambers Street Hospitol her remarkable beauty and accomplishments captivated the doctors and reporters, and to these, under the assumed name of Lulu Wilbur, she told a fictitious story of her life and adventures, full of romance and mystery, which, when printed in the newspapers, created a stunning three-days' sensation. She stuck to her romancing until hunted up and reclaimed by her parents. This was the first of a number of wild escapades which gave her friends no end of trouble. Her last outbreak was a clandestine flight from home, and a masquerading tour through the western part of the State in the character of an accomplished music teacher from Boston.

The death of this gifted and erratic girl has just occurred at the early age of 19 years, as the result of an accidental fall.

YOUTHFUL DIAMOND THIEVES.

Two Boys Make a Haul in Cleveland, But Are Captured at Erie.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, April 10.—The Erie authorities arrested two boys, Homer McConnell and George Ross, aged respectively 15 and 16 years, who were wanted in Cleveland for a diamond robbery. The young men had broken into a house in Cleveland last evening and robbed it of a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at $1,500. They had also taken a lot of jewelry. Night operator Murray, at the Lake Shore telegraph office, heard messages going through giving a description of the two boys suspected, and when they arrived on the night train he notified the police and they were arrested after they had gone to bed in the hotel.

This morning the boys confessed their guilt. McConnell's father is Superintendent of the Monitor Oil Company at Cleveland and the boy was employed in the freight office of the Nickle Plate Road at the same place. Ross was employed in the office of General Manager Newell until recently.

BRAINS AND MONEY

Tender Postmaster General Wanamaker a Very Warm Reception.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Postmaster General John Wanamaker shook hands at the reception given him to-night at the Manufacturers' Club with $250,000,000 of solid Philadelphia business enterprises. The reception to the Postmaster General was practically the house-warming of the club, which has only recently occupied its new and unique building on Walnut street, west of Broad. Invitations were sent to 2,100 representative men of all professions, and fully 1,500 responded and filled the spacious rooms and broad, elegantly decorated corridors.

The Postmaster General was presented to the guests by Thomas Dolan, the millionaire manufacturing President of the club. The reception took place in the oak-finished billiard room in the rear of the second floor.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

He Will Visit Vice President Morton's Home Next Month.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—It comes from Rhinebeck that Vice President Morton and family will return to Rhinebeck about May 1, or soon after the New York centennial, to spend the summer months at Ellerslie, Mr. Morton's new home. It is also stated that President Harrison and wife will accompany the Vice President and family and remain with them at Ellerslie several days.

At first it was reported that the distinguished party would be taken from New York to Rhinebeck on a Government vessel, but it is now said a special train will be impressed into service, as the weather is yet too cold for pleasure traveling on the river.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ATTACHED.

All the Postal Lines in Connecticut Seized by a U. S. Marshal.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW HAVEN, April 10.—United States Marshal Preston to-day attached all the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company in Connecticut. Keepers are now in charge of the various offices. The officers are very reticent about the matter.

It is thought to be the result of a decision recently rendered by Judge Shipman, at Hartford, in a suit growing out of some transactions of the company that preceded the United Lines and Bankers and Merchants'. The officers are accepting telegrams.

The Lightning is About to Strike.

WASHINGTON, April 10. — Secretary Windom was in conference with the President for several hours this afternoon in regard to appointments under the Treasury Department. It is said that quite a number were determined upon and will be announced in a few days.

CHIN POO'S DANGER.

Threatened by Highbinders for Prosecuting His Clerk, Yee, Who

STOLE HIS WIFE AND HIS JEWELS.

Chin Repels Three Assassins Who Burst Into His Bedroom.

DENVER FILLING UP WITH CHINESE,

Who Are Arriving From All Parts of the Country to Join in the Fray.

A remarkable Chinese romance comes from Denver. Chin Poo loses a clerk, wife and jewelry, and when he seeks to punish the despoiler of his home the latter's friends step in and threaten him with death. The authorities look for troublous times among the Chinese residents, who are receiving accessions from all parts of the country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DENVER, April 10.—A dispatch received here to-day from Chicago announced that Slip Lung, Sam Moy and Mon Chooy, three prominent Chinamen of that city, offered $1,000 if Yee Ling, of this city, would be prosecuted in that State instead of being tried in Colorado on the charge of running away with the wife of Chin Poo, a prominent Denverite.

The story is a most interesting one, and may in the end equal the late St. Louis highbinder murders. One of the wealthiest Chinamen in the West, if not in America, is Chin Poo, of Denver, who carries on an extensive tea business and has importing houses in China, Europe and New York. Among his clerks until recently was Yee Ling, who two months ago ran off with Chin Poo's wife, at the same time stealing a considerable quantity of valuable jewelry.

HIRING HIGHBINDERS.

After an exciting chase detectives captured Yee Ling in Arizona, and he is at present languishing in the county jail. There are nearly 700 Chinese in Denver, and they are divided into several families, the two principal ones being the Chins, who number nearly 60, while the Yee family numbers nearly 300, all of whom are the rankest plebeians.

As soon as Ling was returned to Denver efforts were made to compromise the matter without success. This resulted in the Yees immediately taking measures to deal more summarily with Chin. Subscription papers have been passed around among the Yees, and meetings have been held during the past month for the purpose of securing here the presence of highbinders from San Francisco. Mr. Bin Ling, chief of the order, has been here nearly a week for the purpose of signing the contract and receiving the money in return for which Mr. Chin Poo will be done away with.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Spies from the Chin family are constantly on the watch at the depot for the arrival of the dreaded highbinders. It will be seen how ferocious and desperate the Yees are when it is told that three of the family, Wee Kin and two others burst into Chin Poo's bedroom in the rear of the store Monday night and informed him that they had come to kill him, displaying dirks. The old man saw that courage was his only resource. He has a very keen sword in his room. He drew it from its scabbard in an instant and started toward his assailants. Their cowardly tails dropped between their legs and they fled.

The affair has attracted considerable attention among the Chinese in America. Strange almond-eyed Celestials are arriving daily, thereby adding to the strength of both sides. To-night it is rumored that the police have engaged Chinese detectives from the coast, while the officials in San Francisco have been notified to watch the movements of all highbinders.

A FREE BAR FOR LEGISLATORS.

Methods Used by Missouri Liquor Men to Defeat High License.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 10.—A sensation was created in the Legislature this morning by the charge that the liquor interests had furnished a room in the Capitol and was providing free drinks to all members who opposed the high license bill. Clark, of Audrain county, offered a resolution calling for due investigation.

Shaw, of St. Genevieve, denied that the liquor interests had furnished the liquor or opened the room and said he courted the fullest investigation. Young, of St. Joe, thought it a scheme to set up an espionage over the conduct of members. Thurmend made a lengthy speech in favor of it. The morning hour having expired, the regular order was called for, which shut off action. Fogle moved to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its passage. To do that requires a two-thirds vote. It failed and the resolution goes over until to-morrow.

The room said to be used for dispensing of free liquors is the room of the House Committee on Roads and Highways, of which Tuttle is Chairman, but it was labeled "Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform."

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH.

Alabama Republicans Expect to Elect Congressmen From All Industrial Districts.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 10.—The Republican conference in this city to-day was in the nature of a surprise to every one, it being a large and enthusiastic gathering of the very best element of the party and a few protection Democrats who voted for Harrison last November. No negroes were admitted to the meeting, and the newly organized league will admit only white members. Resolutions setting forth at length the present state of the Republican party in Alabama and what might be done to improve its condition and organization were introduced.

In interviews the leaders of the movement said that one of the first results which they hope to accomplish is to secure the cooperation of enough protection Democrats to elect a Republican or at least an outspoken protectionist to Congress from all the industrial districts of the South.

LOOKING FOR KERWOLF.

The Treasurer of the Brass Monkey is Wanted by His Employer.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 10.—Treasurer Kerwolf, of the "Brass Monkey" Company, who disappeared yesterday with nearly $3,000 of Author and Proprietor Hoyt's money, has been heard from. To-day he addressed a letter to the playright, in which he made clear certain financial transactions which had caused Mr. Hoyt some uneasiness.

As soon as the letter was received the detectives in New York were instructed to watch for him, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard from the officers. Kerwolf had a very wide acquaintance in New York, and it would be like running his head into the trap for him to go there unless he kept unusually shady.

THE HALF NOT TOLD.

An Authentic Description of the Horrors of the Dakota Prairie Fires—Relief for the Suffering is an Imperative Necessity.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MINNEAPOLIS, April 10.—Alderman Smith returned this morning from Sully county, Dakota, where he went to investigate the extent of the damage by the recent prairie fires. "It was a terrible sight," he said when seen this morning. "I did not suppose before I left here that the fires were so bad. There are at least 100 families in Sully county who lost most of the wheat they had. Some of them saved a few things, but in most cases nothing was saved. Those who witnessed the fire told me that the flames jumped four and five rods, so that the ordinary fire protection was of no avail. One man had a sick daughter in bed when he saw the fire coming, and his wife rushed to the barn to untie the horses while he ran to save the girl, and he had just carried her out on a plowed field when the fire sprang upon the house, his wife barely escaping. The horses were burned.

"I saw where 400 sheep had been burned in a heap. The citizens of that county are about the best class I ever saw on the frontier. They are educated and industrious. The people of Blunt have done a good deal for the sufferers, but they are unable to do half enough, and I hope the people of Minneapolis will put their shoulders to the wheel at once. Seed wheat is what they want, particularly now that the spring season is at hand.

"They also want lumber to build houses—in fact everything that can be given in the shape of relief ought to be turned in at once. I met one man who lost everything but his tin pail and a razor and he was not in the least disturbed. He said he was all right as he could take care of himself, but that the people with families were the ones to be pitied."

AN AMERICAN LOCHINVAR.

Pretty Mary Murphy Objects to Her Parents' Choice, and Elopes With Another.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Miss Mary, daughter of Francis P. Murphy, a leading merchant, is a pretty brunette about 20 years old and quite a favorite in East Baltimore. Sometime ago, at the solicitation of her parents, she became engaged to a young Philadelphian. Her heart was not in the match, however, and she grew restless as the time for the marriage drew near. On inauguration day, at the request of one of her cousins residing in Washington, she went over to the national capital. In addition to seeing the two Presidents exchange places she met Von Reuth.

It was a case of love at first sight, and before long they were engaged. How to get married without the parental consent was the next thing to be considered, and after careful deliberation an elopement was decided on. Thursday night she left her residence and started for Camden station, where she was met by her future husband and some of his friends. Arriving in the city of Presidents Miss Murphy spent the night with her relatives and was married on Friday. Yesterday the fact was announced in the papers, which was almost the first intimation the bride's parents had of the love affair. It is a union of Germany and Ireland. The groom is of excellent family.

HE TURNED ON THE GAS.

A Young Norwegian Who Became Tired of This Earthly Existence.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A young Norwegian, Thorward Egidius, was found dead in his bed at Morello's to-day, with the gas turned on full. He was apparently a suicide. A letter which he had received the day before was found, torn to bits in the room. Only 14 cents were found among his effects, together with a gold watch and some valuable trinkets. The police believe that he ran out of money, and, receiving no response to a telegraphic dispatch for money from home, concluded to kill himself.

He had not been dead six hours when a cable message addressed to him was received and left unopened. Mr. Bors, the Norwegian Consul, took charge of the suicide's affairs. He said that he had known the young man's father, who is the Norwegian Consul at Amsterdam, and a retired merchant of high standing. Egidius was 28 years old.

A NICE FATHER-IN-LAW.

Rockefeller Gives His Daughter a Wedding Present of $1,000,000.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—It has been learned from friends of the Rockefeller family here that when Miss Bessie Rockefeller was married a short time ago to Charles A. Srong, son of Dr. A. H. Strong, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, her father made her a present of $1,000,000. The money will undoubtedly be invested through Mr. Rockefeller, as the object of his son-in-law going abroad is to complete his study of theology, and in any event his knowledge of the affairs of the business world would be limited.

The gift is not a surprise here. A gentleman very close to the family says that at one time not very long ago, John D. Rockefeller had $17,000,000 in money on deposit in New York banks. This was not referred to, of course, as representing his wealth. It was simply a fund kept on hand for immediate use in big schemes.

THE SLUMBER OF DEATH.

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