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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889. THREE CENTS

BREATHED ITS LAST.

The Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourns Finally on the Appointed Day.

SCENES AT THE CLOSE.

The Usual Farewells and Presents to the Officers.

WHAT ALLEGHENY MEMBERS DID.

A Complete Record of the Legislation Attempted and Effected by Local Members of Both Branches—Touching Scenes in House and Senate During the Farewell Tableaux—The Gifts and Who Received Them — Representative Few's Funny Business Repeated for the Last Time—It Makes the Usual Hit—The Clerk's Vision of Life After Adjournment.

After an all-night session full of hurrying to clean up the calendar as far as possible, the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned at noon yesterday. The usual scenes were witnessed at the parting of the two big families who have passed the winter together, and now scatter for a couple of years at least—many of them never to see each other again. A resume of the work of the session is in place, and his herewith given.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, May 9.—The session of 1889 of the Pennsylvania Legislature became a reminiscence at noon to-day. Both houses were crowded with the families and friends of members and everybody perspired. The desks of the Speaker and the clerks were decorated with flowers, and in the Senate there was a similar display. Nearly every member was in his place, though the sessions of last night had lasted until long after daylight this morning.

Last night's sessions were the most orderly within the recollection of the oldest habitue of the Legislature. There was but little attempt at horse play and that was promptly checked. The model Legislature set an example for future Legislatures to follow.

The proceedings this morning were of the character usually seen at the closing of a session. There were rich presents to officers congratulatory speeches. It was

A Solemn Occasion of Parting,

affected the new members, and impressed some of the old members with a feeling of regret. In fact, the House would have degenerated into a more or less lachrymose condition, had it not been for Hon. John Fow, of Philadelphia, and Reading Clerk Baker, who injected some humor into the proceedings and made every one feel better for it.

Mr. Fow, at the close of his presentation speech to Chief Clerk Morrison—a speech in which he spoke hearty, honest and affecting words of friendship from the minority to the majority—closed by saying that he hoped when in future years Mr. Morrison looked upon the gift he would remember the boys who loved, honored and revered the memory of George Washington. The House, which had been waxing pathetic, was captured completely by the memories called up, and led by Mr. Connell, a goodly group told, amid the cheers and laughter of the other members and the spectators, who George Washington was, and beat the Washington tattoo on their desks with their fists.

Sure to be Reminiscent.

When Mr. Connell presented Reading Clerk Baker with a purse of gold, that gentleman, in thanking the House, said for the clerks that they felt at the close of the session like the Hibernian who had struck a soft job, where all he had to do was carry bricks and mortar to the top of the house to another fellow, who did all the work. It pleased the members also when Mr. Baker said that in the future, when he looked on the purse, it would bring before him a sea of familiar faces, and through his memory would run the words of that old, familiar refrain, beginning: "Allen, Allison, Andrews."

These are the first three names on the roll which the Reading Clerk has called in a discouraging monotone many hundreds of times, and the House was tickled by the reference. Some one said later that Mr. Baker knew where to stop when he paused at Andrews. It wasn't necessary, he said, to repeat the other names, because Andrews' vote nearly always decided it in advance.

The Usual Parting Presents.

The House gave Speaker Boyer a handsome silver service and a silver salver. He said it was terribly suggestive. Mr. Boyer is a bachelor, and everybody saw the point and applauded. Some say the handsome Speaker will not be a bachelor for many moons. Mr. Boyer also received from Chief Clerk Morrison a watch charm in the shape of a handsome gold gavel, with diamond heads, and a diamond pin from the clerks in general. Chief Clerk Morrison was given by the House a silver service; Reading Clerk Baker a purse of gold; Journal Clerk Fetterolf a gold watch; Resident Clerk Voorhees an order for a first-class piano; Sergeant at Arms Patterson a handsome French clock; Chief Page Pine a diamond pin; Assistant Sergeants at Arms Hariman and Boyd sleeve buttons and a watch seal.

In the Senate the retiring President pro tem, Mr. Grady, was presented a repousse silver service by the Senate, and Chief Clerk Errett presented Lieutenant Governor Davies with a gold-mounted ivory gavel.

An Impressive Picture.

Everybody else got thanked in both the House and Senate. In the latter body the newly-elected President pro tem, Mr. Penrose, presided. Fifty years ago his grandfather was Speaker of the body. In the House, ex-Speaker Graham presided during the presentations, and in surrendering the gavel to Speaker Boyer, just before final adjournment, made a courtly, dignified address to the latter congratulatory of the manner in which he had presided over the body for two sessions. As the two gentlemen stood thus together they formed an impressive picture—one not soon to be forgotten by the members of the House and the throng of spectators.

Speaker Boyer was only able to murmur his thanks, and promptly at noon declared the House adjourned without day. It was six minutes later when the Senate adjourned.

All Paid Off and Gone Home.

More than 200 members of the Pennsylvania Legislature called on Cashier Livesey, at the Treasury Department, to-day, and got what was coming to them. The majority of these have already shaken the dust of Harrisburg from their feet. Nearly every member has seen Cashier Livesey frequently. The regular session of 1889 is a thing of the past, and the feeling here is general that there will be no need to call a special session to enact laws to enforce prohibition. Few now think the amendment resolution will pass, but few care to go on record to that effect. There is little doubt that the poll tax amendment will pass, and members who expect a special session because of it, are met by the lawyers with the statement that this particular amendment is self-enforcing.

No liquor bill whatever has passed this Legislature. Mr. Cooper's supplement to the Brooks high license law failed finally last night, and so did Mr. Quigley's bill to protect liquor dealers in proceedings to revoke their licenses.

Other Bills That Have Failed

are the labor bills, and the labor men are feeling sore. They felt confident early in the session that they would secure several bills, because the brother of the Republican State Chairman was the Chairman of the Knights of Labor Legislative Committee. This caused the labor vote to stick closely to Chairman Andrews, and to readily follow his lead, but it gained nothing thereby. There were five bills advocated by the Committee of Three, and only one of them passed—the factory employment bill—and that had the support of Pig Iron Kelley's daughter, who made many visits to this place from Philadelphia to work for it. The employers' liability bill was defeated in the House last night. The Hines and Farrell store-order bills died in the Senate, with the semi-monthly pay bill, where the dockage bill and the bill to license engineers of stationary engines were also killed. Mr. Brooks' bill to limit or practically prohibit the employment of convict labor died because it was too far down on the calendar. Mr. Campbell's bill to tax alien labor was not favored by the Kights of Labor Committee. It did not reach a final vote.

Election Day Not a Legal Holiday.

The bill making election day a legal holiday was killed in the Senate. The committee favored it, but didn't care a rap for Senator Lines' bill making the first Monday in each September a legal holiday. Mr. Garvey, a member of the Knights of Labor Committee, says it is one of those bills there is no way to enforce. The committee did not indorse Senator Hines' bill for the recovery of the bodies of miners from mines. "It is the living we seek to benefit, not the dead," said Mr. Garvey. This bill passed. An important bill not indorsed by the committee, but which passed, was the one providing for the examination of miners in the anthracite region and also providing that to be a miner a man must have worked two years as a mine laborer. This will make miners scarce in the anthracite region, in case of a strike, as a miner must have a certificate from the committee to be able to work.

The anti-discrimination bill and Mr. Wherry's sinking fund resolutions, with the ballot reform bill, are among the most important legislation that has failed. The Republicans are responsible for the first two; as to the last the responsibility is equally divided.

Other Measures That Failed.

The grade crossing bill, the medical examiners' bill and the pool bills were measures of interest to Pittsburg that failed.

The more important bills now awaiting the Gubernatorial signature are these: The general appropriation bill, the general revenue bill, the soldiers orphans' commission and appropriation bills, and the judges' salary increase bill, making judges' salaries $1,000 a year higher all around. No appropriation is made, however, in the general appropriation or elsewhere for the extra expense. The third class city incorporation bill; the act to punish bribery at the prohibition election; an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of savings banks and institutions without capital stock; an act to charter Y. M. C. A. branches, providing that the trustees must be Protestants; an act making each city of the third class on single school districts; an act to authorize the triennial election of assessors in cities of the third class; providing for the incorporation and government of street railway companies; to regulate the employment and provide for the

Safety of Women and Children

in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and providing for the appointment of inspector; an act prescribing the amount of stock and bonds which may be issued by railroad companies; State Normal School appropriations; miners' examination bill; to aid in establishing a free war library and museum of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R., in Philadelphia, the bill appropriates $50,000, and Philadelphians must raise the same; an act to provide for a complete collection of the birds and mammals of the State by the ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture; an act to validate the charters of title insurance companies; to provide for the appointment of police matrons in cities of the first and second classes.

A number of important measures have been made a law by the Governor's signature. Those not mentioned in THE DISPATCH of Monday, April 29, are indicated in the following: The iron fence will be removed from around the Capitol Park, and it is expected that the next Legislature will be called upon to pay a bill of $50,000 or more for a stone coping; the several counties will be reimbursed for their expenses in making assessments for State tax for 1888 and each succeeding year; the act

Classifying the Cities,

by which Allegheny, if she has a population of 100,000, will enter third class, is also a law, while the joint resolution to amend the Constitution to permit more than three classes of cities failed. Acts for the registering of bottles and forbidding their re-use by others than the owner, without his consent, have also been approved by his Excellency. The revenue commissioners are authorized to settle with and refund to counties the tax collected on horses and cattle for 1878 and 1879. The act providing for the location of the site of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in Beaver county has passed. Batteries F and G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, are permitted to consolidate their appropriations to erect a single memorial tablet at Gettysburg, but the Pennsylvania Reserves bill was vetoed, for reasons given already. The act to give Gettysburg veterans free transportation to the dedication ceremonies is a law, and the Adjutant General is

Making the Necessary Preparations.

The United States is given the right to acquire land at Gettysburg for the erection of tablets, and money is appropriated to the Gettysburg Association for the purchase of more land. An act to authorize the election of constables for three years in cities of the second and third class. Hereafter no person may sell cigarettes to children under 16 years of age without being punished for it if the law be enforced.

Since the report of April 29 the resolutions authorizing the appointment of a Revenue Commission, the resolution for the commission to investigate the charitable and correctional institutions and the normal schools, and the resolution to survey a route for the ship canal from Lake Erie to connect with the Ohio, have been approved by the Governor.

Three hundred and sixty-five bills reached the Governor this session, against 347 last session. One hundred and fifty-five have been approved by him, against 65 at adjournment two years ago. He has vetoed 12 bills.

HOW THEY ALL FARED.

A Full List of the Measures Introduced by the Allegheny County Members, and What Became of Each Bill—Only Two Representatives Not on the List.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, May 9.—The bills introduced by the Allegheny county members of the Legislature during the session, and what became of them, is shown in the following:

Mr. Graham introduced the bill authorizing County Commissioners to sell the old University buildings. The Governor vetoed this on the ground that the courts could authorize the sale without legislation. The appropriations for maintenance and building purposes for the Western Penitentiary, the appropriation for the Allegheny General Hospital, the appropriation for the Society for the Alleviation of the Misery of Persons in Public Prisons and the appropriation for the Home for Colored Children in Allegheny, were introduced by him. The bill known as the "Junction Railway bill," which, in its general terms, authorized "certain corporations to take land and property held by and used by other corporations," was introduced by Mr. Graham on January 17, and never reported from the committee to which it was referred. The bill introduced by him authorizing the purchase of certain property adjoining the Western Penitentiary was negatived by the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Graham also introduced a bill making an appropriation for the relief, clothing and maintenance of the widows, wives and orphans of soldiers and sailors. This passed the House, but didn't get through the Senate.

Mr. Lafferty's Little List.

Mr. Lafferty introduced the Pittsburg street bill, designed to rectify the street measure that passed the Legislature two years ago. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor. Another important measure introduced by Mr. Lafferty was the bill "to provide for the collection of debts incurred for food and clothing and other necessaries of life," by taking it out of the wages of the debtor in sums not greater per week than 5 per centum of the debt nor 10 per centum of the debtor's wages. This bill failed on third reading. The bill to legalize pool selling also failed on third reading, was reconsidered and failed again. Mr. Lafferty also introduced the bill for the appropriation for the Pittsburg Home for Aged Colored Women, which the Governor vetoed, and a bill to prevent the exemption of property on judgments obtained for boarding not exceeding four weeks, which was dropped from the calendar because there was a similar one introduced by Mr. McDonald, of Lackawanna, ahead of it. A bill negatived by the Corporations Committee was one authorizing corporations within the provisions of the thirty-ninth sections of the act of 1874 to hold and dispose of stocks and bonds in certain other corporations and guarantee the payment of the same. Mr. Lafferty introduced a street railway incorporation bill which was negatived. It was one containing the prohibition of parallel lines within 1,000 feet of existing railways.

Other Street Railway Bills Wrecked.

Mr. Marland introduced a bill to make a general law under which all street or motor car railways should hereafter be constructed. This bill shared the fate that befell all other attempts to interfere with street railways. He also fathered the bill known as the "Spy bill," which, after a spirited debate, was knocked out on third reading. This bill sought to punish persons who enticed others to break laws for the purpose of having them punished. His morgue bill met its death in the secrecy of the committee room, and his bill for the repeal of the oleomargarine law was in the hands of the committee for eight weeks, but finally, after making a manly fight for it, he saw it laid to rest, a martyr to the feelings of the Grangers for the defeat of their dressed beef bill. His compulsory education bill found many warm supporters, but the committee, after some discussion upon it one evening, adjourned before taking a vote, and before the next meeting of the committee, as Mr. Marland puts it, the word had gone forth that the bill should be reported with a negative recommendation, and he made no further effort in its behalf.

Had About the Average Luck.

Mr. Robison introduced the bill restraining the holding of property by aliens, which was negatived by the Judiciary General Committee after the attorneys for the Schenley estate had said such a law might do very well in Illinois from which State laws the bill was copied, but would not do in Pennsylvania. His Pittsburg ganger bill led to a compromise between the conflicting interests, and was permitted to drop after reaching the last stage in the Senate. His "industrial art bill," which pleases Colonel Bean almost as well as would the passage of his own manual training bill, has passed. His bill to permit the transfer of trusts from the Orphans' Courts of this State to those of other States and Territories, also passed. Mr. Robison was also the author of the Allegheny charter bills, which caused so much stir, and of the "pure butter bill," which was negatived after Mr. Marland's oleomargarine bill had been killed.

Captain Nesbit introduced the bill to repeal the law giving one-fourth of the gold and silver found by a miner to the State. It is now a law.

Mr. White Not Quite So Fortunate.

Mr. White introduced the bill providing for perfecting title to real estate, when a bill became lost and illegible, on information being made to court. It was lost on second reading in the Senate. His bill to increase the salaries of Allegheny county officials passed the House, but did not get through the Senate. His bill to make it impossible for school directors to abolish a school when the scholars are as many as when the school was first established was lost by the abandonment, by the House, of the second reading calendar.

Mr. Richards introduced the police pension bill, which the Governor has signed. His bill to license engineers was killed in committee, after several heroic attempts to have it favorably considered. His appropriation bills for the free dispensary and for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Aged People were killed by the Gubernatorial veto.

Another Member in Hard Luck.

Mr. Lemon introduced an amendment to the corporation act of 1875, providing for the incorporation and regulation of investment companies, but it was not reached on the calendar in time for action. He introduced the bills making appropriations to the Homeopathic Hospital, to the surgical department of the Mercy Hospital, and to the West Penn Hospital, for maintenance, and for the payment of its debt. His high license bill and his bill providing for the hearing of license cases in the Court of Common Pleas instead of in the Court of Quarter Sessions shared the fate of all other liquor legislation in the present Legislature.

Mr. Chalfant introduced and had passed a bill regulating permits for the cleaning of cess pools. His bill extending the fire limits of Pittsburg to the whole city was defeated, and his bill making an appropriation to St. Francis' Hospital was negatived.

Representatives Weaver and Bulger introduced no bills.

Mr. Jones' record is as follows:

A Record of Some Length.

A bill to protect Allegheny county's new Court House from defilement and defacement; passed finally by House and Senate, and awaits the signature of the Governor. Authorizing the chartering of trades unions and providing punishment for the fraudulent appropriation or use of their property; passed the House and Senate finally, and awaits the approval of the Governor. A bill to alter and declare the effect of contributing negligence in actions for negligence; negatived in the House Committee. A bill to provide punishment for disorderly conduct in the several townships of this Commonwealth; through committee and in the House calendar, but not reached. Amendment to bituminous mining law of 1885, relative to service certificates of pit bosses, providing that service as pit boss for five years prior to the act of 1885 should entitle such boss to certificate of competency, entitling the owner thereof to be employed in any bituminous mine in the Commonwealth; defeated on third reading in the House.

Mr. Shiras' Introductions.

The following are the bills introduced by Mr. Shiras: An act enabling State banks to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States; signed by the Governor. An act renewing and extending the charter of State banks; signed by the Governor. An act striking out the proviso in the high school act of 1887 which limited the value of the property that might be acquired to $100,000; approved by the Governor. An act appropriating $6,000 to the Home of the Friendless in the City of Allegheny; signed by the Governor. An act authorizing courts having cognizance of trusts to transfer trusted funds to new trustees in States and Territories where the beneficiaries have gone to permanently reside; in the hands of the Governor. Mr. Shiras' resolution to investigate Judge White did not get formally before the House.

About the Longest of All.

Mr. Stewart's record is as follws: An act to authorize actions for mesne profits to be commenced in certain cases before recovery in ejectment; approved by the Governor. An act authorizing writs of scire facias and levari facias to be issued upon liens filed for work done or materials furnished by the Board of Health or any municipal corporations; approved by the Governor April 24, 1889. An act repealing an act authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate certain streets, lanes and alleys, approved the 10th day of May, 1871," passed the House and Senate. An act to

Continued on Sixth Page.

A MODERN MARTYR.

Father Damien, Missionary to the Hawaiian Leper Settlement,

DIES FROM THE DREAD DISEASE.

A Life of Rare Self-Sacrifice and True Christian Devotion

SPENT AMONG LOATHSOME PARIAHS.

One of the Grandest Heroes in the World's History Dies at His Post.

The world has lost a hero. Father Damien, who volunteered as a missionary to the leper settlement at Molokai, one of the Sandwich Islands, is dead. He labored hard for the spiritual and physical welfare of his miserable charges, and finally contracted the loathsome disease himself. He faced his fate with unflinching resignation, and continued his labor of love until the day of his death.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HONOLULU, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Father Damien, one of the world's greatest heroes, died at Kalawa, Hawaii, on April 10, of leprosy, acquired in the discharge of his priestly duties in the leper settlement.

Rev. Father Damien was born in Louvain, Belgium, January 3, 1840. When he was but 24 years of age his brother, who had just entered the priesthood, was ordered to embark for Honolulu, but at the moment fell sick with typhoid fever. Young Damien, who was a theological student at the university, having received minor orders and belonging to the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, at once wrote to his superior and begged that he might be sent upon the mission in his brother's stead. In one week he was on his way to that far country. He was ordained upon his arrival in Honolulu, and for a few years led the life of toil and privation which invariably falls to the lot of the Catholic missionary.

In 1873 he was invited to be present at the dedication of a chapel on the Island of Maui. There he met the Bishop, who expressed regret that he was still unable to send a priest to Molokai, the leper settlement of the Sandwich Islands, for the demand was far in excess of the supply.

A WILLING SACRIFICE.

Father Damien at once said: "My Lord, I hear that a small vessel will next week take cattle from Kawaihae to Kaulapapa; if you will permit me I will go there to help the lepers make their Easter duties."

His request was granted, and in company with the Bishop and the French Consul, he landed at the settlement, where he found a colony of 800 lepers. A public meeting was immediately called, at which the Bishop and the Consul presided. His Grace said: "Since you have written me so often that you have no priest, I leave you one for a little time."

Father Damien at once began his work, and it was high time, for the lepers were dying at the rate of from 8 to 12 a week. The priest had not time to build himself a hut—he had not even the material with which to build it—and for a season he slept in the open air, under a tree, exposed to the wind and rain. Soon after he received a letter of congratulation from the white residents of Honolulu, chiefly Protestants, together with some lumber and a purse of $120, with which he put up his little house.

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

The leper settlement on Molokai, the scene of Father Damien's labor, is cut off from the balance of the island by towering and almost inaccessible cliffs. To this spot is expatriated every Hawaiian who is found to have the taint of leprosy, and there they live until death relieves them of their sufferings. The first glimpse of Kalawao, the chief leper village, might lead a stranger to pronounce it a thriving hamlet. Its single street is bordered by neat whitewashed cottages, with gardens of bright flowers and clusters of graceful and decorative trees.

The victims of the dread disease are cheerful, and smile responsively to the greetings of strangers, but with an expression that is satirical and sometimes almost devilish; their swollen faces, with the flesh knotted and blotched, grows a thousand times more horrible when they smile, and the features bear a look of fixed agony never to be forgotten by one who has beheld it.

High mass at Kalawao—the solemn mystery offered almost in the spirit of a requiem, for the participants are doomed and the living are well nigh dead—is a weird sight.

The neatly-robed sanctuary boys are all disfigured, some with pitiful, distorted features, but fortunately none of these seem to suffer any pain or inconvenience, though fingers and toes are often missing, and the eyelids are thickened and drawn out of shape. The beautiful sacramental vessels, of richly-wrought gold, were sent to Father Damien by the Superior of St. Roche in Paris.

A SAD SCENE.

With the greatest sweetness and gravity the celebrant proceeds. The chapel is filled with worshipers, and all of them seem to be singing, or trying to sing, simple refrains that sound strangely enough in the hoarse throats of the singers.

What a scene is here. The bright altar, cleanly furnished; the priest chanting the *Pater Noster*, at his feet the acolytes, upon whose infant features is already fixed the seal of early death. Beyond the altar railing corruption runs riot; there is scarcely a form in the whole congregation from which one does not turn with horror, and many of the worshipers seem actually to have risen from the corruption of the grave.

The solemn boom of the sea surf is a fit accompaniment to the solemn service, and the long, low sough of the sea wind is like a sea of sympathy. The very air is polluted; the fetid odor of the charnel house pervades it, and all that chamber of horrors seems but the portal of the tomb.

This is the feast of the master as celebrated at Kalawao.

It was among such scenes and such people that Father Damien labored for 11 years before he contracted the disease. He nursed the sick and buried the dead—more than 1,800 dying during his ministration. His duties were never-ending. From early mass till long after his flock was housed in sleep he was busy, and when at last he sought his pillow it was too often to lie awake planning for the future, and perhaps to be called again into the ward rooms to ease the anguish of the sick or dying.

A PRIEST'S LABORS.

The spiritual wants of the priest's flock were sufficient to fully occupy his time. On Sundays and feast days there was high mass at Kalawao; the celebrant was then obliged to hasten to Kaulapapa, and there again offer the divine sacrifice. At noon he was permitted to partake of a little refreshment, the first since midnight; then back to Kalawao for vespers, benediction and catechism; once again to Kaulapapa, to repeat the offices, and at last, at nightfall, home once more, to look after the affairs of his people, to cook his own supper and to put his house in order for the night.

He was indeed a jack-of-all-trades—physician of the soul and the body, magistrate, school teacher, carpenter, joiner, painter, gardener, housekeeper, cook, and even, in some cases, undertaker and gravedigger.

In 1881 Bishop Hermann visited the settlement and formally invested Father Damien with the glittering cross of a Knight Commander of the Order of Kalakua I., as a public expression of admiration and gratitude for the noble self-sacrifice displayed by the young priest.

THE SEAL OF DEATH.

Father Damien was first attacked with leprosy in 1885, a few months later he wrote to a friend as follows:

Since March last my confrere, Father Albert has left Molokai and this archipelago, and has returned to Tahiti and the Connoutous. I am now the only priest on Molokai and I am supposed to be myself afflicted with this terrible disease. It is impossible for me to go any more to Honolulu, on account of the leprosy breaking out on me. Those microbes have finally settled in my left leg and my ear, and one eyebrow begins to fall. I expect to have my face soon disfigured. Having no doubt myself of the true character of my disease I feel calm, resigned and happier among my people. Almighty God knows what is best for my own sanctification and with that conviction I say daily a good fiat voluntas tua.

Father Damien continued his ministrations to his charges until within a few days of his death and all Hawaii mourns the death of a hero whose deeds of self-sacrifice and martyrdom exceed that of any recounted in the pages of history.

TEN WERE KILLED.

Two Hungarian Laborers Cause the Death of a Half Score of Miners—Crushed by a Falling Car—Hard Work to Recover the Bodies.

POTTSVILLE, May 9.—At Kaska William Colliery, near Middleport, this evening the cage containing ten miners was ascending the shaft and had reached a height of about 16 feet from the bottom when an empty car was pushed over the top of the shaft by two Hungarian laborers. The car struck the ascending cage with awful momentum, shattering it to splinters and instantly killing every one of the occupants.

The names of the victims are: Michael Boyle, assistant inside foreman; Hugh Carlin, Patrick McDonald, George Pendel, John Pottovisch, Frank Strakovitch, John Moore, Albert Dwyer, Edward Kurtz and Stephen Matson. The cage, with the ten victims, was hurled into the "sump," a hole at the bottom of the shaft, where the water from the workings accumulates and the mangled bodies were not recovered for some time.

The mine is operated by the Alliance Coal Company. It is an old working and the shaft is 500 feet deep.

Boyle leaves a wife and seven children. It was not his turn to ascend, but he exchanged with a young man named Hoolihan. Putlavisch leaves a wife, but no children. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Putlavisch, who, with Agnes Katch, was murdered about a year ago by Pietro Baranovski, now awaiting execution here, and was the intended husband of Miss Katch. All the others of the victims of the accident were single men.

SHAMROCK AND THISTLE.

The Scotch-Irish Convention Elects Robert Bonner as President.

COLUMBIA, TENN., May 9.—The second day of the Scotch-Irish Congress shows a large increase in visitors from a distance. At 11 o'clock the congress was again opened. Dr. Hall, the orator of the day, was introduced by President Johnston. By way of illustration of his inability to give a complete history of the Scotch-Irish and how voluminous it might become, he told of the German who started out to write a complete history of the world, and had written three large volumes before he reached he creation. Colonel E. C. McDowell, Chairman of the Committee on Officers, reported the following, who were elected:

President, Robert Bonner, of New York; Secretary, A. C. Floyd, of Tennessee; Vice Presidents at Large, J. T. Johnson, of Alabama, and E. C. McDowell, of Tennessee; Vice Presidents for States, Dr. Harvey McDowell, for Kentucky; Dr. John Hall, for New York, Judge J. M. Scott, for Illinois; S. B. Alexander, for North Carolina; A. K. McClure, for Pennsylvania; Wm. O. McDowell, for New Jersey; Wm. Preston Johnston, for Louisiana; T. T. Wright, for Florida; Wm. Wirt Henry, for Virginia; A. G. Adams, for Tennessee; F. H. Forney, for Alabama; Andrew T. Wood, for Hamilton, Ont. Treasurer, Lucius Frieresen, of Tennessee. Historian and Register, Thomas M. Greene, of Kentucky.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Its Organization Perfected and Everything Ready for Business.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, May 9.—Hon. W. H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has established headquarters at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, and thence all official announcements will hereafter issue. The working organization of the committee has been completed by the appointment of Frank Willing Leach as Secretary and Richard R. Quay as his assistant.

Chairman Andrews to-night announced the selection of the following members of the committee at large: Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Mediator; General William Lilly, Mauch Chunk; Thomas Dolan, James Dobson, Edwin S. Stuart and Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, of Philadelphia; E. K. Martin, Lancaster; General Frank Reeder, Easton; James V. Brown, Williamsport; Major A. C. Hopkins, Lock Haven; H. C. Frick, W. D. Wood and John Jarrett, of Pittsburg.

The State Chairman will call the committee together before the fixing of the time for the State Convention in order to become personally acquainted with them. It is probable thas the convention will be held early in August.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The United Brethren May Split on the Secret Society Question.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YORK, PA., May 9.—The World's Quadrennial Conference of the United Brethren Church was opened in this city this afternoon by Senior Bishop Weaver, of Dayton, O. Bishop Kishert, of Iowa, led in prayer. J. N. Snyder, of Arkansas, was elected Secretary, and L. W. Stahl, of Allegheny Conference, Recording Secretary. The Bishop's address was read by Bishop Weaver. It showed an increase in the past quadrennial of 40,000 members in the church, 143 organized societies, nearly $200,000 in benevolent interests, over $500,000 in church property valuation, and a gain in the Sunday school attendance of 57,000.

The mission collection was $309,460, a gain of $101,000 over the previous four years. It favored the non-prohibition clause pertaining to membership in secret societies, which stand brought out a minority report from Bishop Wright, of Ohio. This will likely be the cause of a disruption in the church.

FIRED OUT OF CANADA.

Pittsburg Authorities Make an Unsuccessful Attempt to Unload a Lunatic.

HAMILTON, ONT., May 9.—George Pearson, messenger in the Department of Charities at Pittsburg, arrived here yesterday from that city in charge of a lunatic named Philip Connolly. Connolly became insane while undergoing sentence in Pittsburg for vagrancy, and as he said he was a British subject, the authorities of Pittsburg conceived the idea of shipping him to British soil to be cared for, and sent him in charge of Pearson.

When Pearson made his intentions known to the authorities here they refused to have anything to do with Connolly. Pearson telegraphed to Pittsburg for instructions and was told to take Connolly to Buffalo and there await further instructions. He left to-day for Buffalo with Connolly.

THE LION OF PERU.

A Large, Fashionable and Enthusiastic Audience Applaud the

WORK OF PITTSBURG TALENT.

The Librettist and Composer Called Before the Curtain.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL FIRST NIGHT.

Outline of the Opera Composed by Dr. E. A. Wood and Leonard Wales.

Pittsburg can now point with pride to the fact that she can evolve something more esthetic than finished iron. Last evening "The Lion of Peru," an opera composed by two of her talented sons, was presented to a fashionable and discriminating audience, and scored a success.

Dr. E. A. Wood, the librettist.

WHAT! a native Pittsburg opera—both words and music by real living denizens of this city of iron and glass and natural gas and other inartistic articles! An actual, full-fledged opera worth being given by the perennially popular Boston Ideals! Can any good come out of Nazareth?

Well, one must have thought so, had he stood last evening in the lobby of the Grand Opera House, watching the carriages roll up and discharge their groups of fine-feathered fashionables to be borne along like sparkling, crested waves on the flood-tide of humanity that poured into the theater until about 8:20 o'clock, inundating the lower floor and overflowing almost up to the level of ye gallery gods.

It was a typical first night audience, such as may be often seen in New York, though extremely rare in these parts. We do not often have any indigenous first fruits of the operatic species to be offered in our own theaters. Not quite up to that, you see; and not quite low enough to serve the purpose of managers and playwrights, who wish to make a preliminary experiment upon the canine.

A SOCIETY EVENT.

Society was there because a score of its members subscribed the $2,000 paid for producing the opera, and because, anyhow, music is distinctly fashionable in Pittsburg—this month. The general public went out of local pride and desire to hear the popular singers. Of course the musicians were there to a man, curious; hoping, yet fearing.

Leonard Wales, the composer.

Of course such an audience, under such exceptional circumstances, would be free with its applause. It got its hand in after the topical song in act I, with License Court and base ball trimmings, and kept manfully at it for the rest of the evening.

At the end of the opera Mr. Wales and Dr. Wood had to respond to loud calls. The librettist, naturally, did the talking, and paid a glowing tribute to the talents of his young collaborateur and his perseverance under difficulties. Thanking the public for their hearty encouragement, Dr. Wood ventured to hope that history might record that the people had on this night "laid the corner stone of the American Bayreuth and the foundation for the career of the American Wagner in the person of Leonard Wales." As the speaker proceeded gracefully to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mlle. De Lussan, Mr. Baxter and the others who had taken part, the names of the artists were greeted with applause that demanded their personal appearance, and by the time the curtain fell on this charming love feast quite a picturesque final tableau had formed.

THE OPERA'S PLOT.

The mainspring that sets in action the puppets of the plot is that gigantic swindle, the South Sea Bubble, which is very truly represented as dazzling all England at the time, from Premier, *Sunderland*, down. In the face of governmental approval and popular craze, *Walpole* alone protested against the Bubble, and in spite of his betrothal to the Premier's daughter, *Lady Cascine*, he became so unpleasantly personal in his remarks that his intended papa-in-law had him locked up in London Tower. Here he is cheered up by a visit from his lady-love and a gruesome ghost story from his friend *Brodrick*. The cheeriness of the ghost story lies in the fact that it scared the jailer so badly that he suffered the prisoner to walk out, mistaking him for a ghost—a mistake connived at by the jailer's daughter *Jane* and *Addle*, her lover, who had resigned the lucrative office of court jester in order to follow *Walpole*. (Platt and Conkling were not the originators of this scheme, it seems.) The fugitive takes to the woods, is sweetly lulled by his betrothed, wakened by the birds, caught by the royal hunting party and exiled to Peru. Here he defends the Princess, *Anza*, and leads the forces of *King Tupac Amaru* to victory over the hated Spaniards, thus getting himself madly loved by the Princess and honorably mentioned as the "Lion of Peru." Then the King of Peru appoints him minister to England and he goes back—taking *Anza* along—to find the King of England ready to go him one better by making him Prime Minister, vice *Sunderland*, whose fortune and the Bubble collapsed together. He gets his own love, hands the dusky Princess over to *Brodrick*, and distributes other spoils among the party workers to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

NOT FAIR TO CRITICISE.

In view of the ordinary incidents of first performances and certain especial obstacles in the way of this particular first performance, it would scarcely be fair to pass a final critical judgment upon the merits of book or score of "The Lion of Peru." Until a second performance and an examination of the score, it is sufficient to say that many portions of the opera certainly pleased the public and others, with a little revising, bid fair to come in the same category.

Last night's cast was as follows:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Walpole, Soldier and Statesman (tenor).....
.....Frank Baxter
Brodrick, Walpole's friend (bass) W. H. Clark...
Addle, ex-King's jester (baritone).....
.....Clement Reinbridge
Earl of Sunderland, Premier of England (bass)
.....John Reed
Sir John Blunt, Manager of South Sea Co.....(bass)....J. C. Miron
Tupac Amaru, King of Peru }
Lady Cascine Sunderland (soprano).....
.....Belle De Lussan
Anza, Princess of Peru (alto).....Atalie Claire
Jane (soprano).....Agnes Sherwood
Chorus—Courtiers, Hunters, Peruvians and Ghosts

THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

Sketches of Dr. E. A. Wood and Leonard Wales—One Able in Medicine, the Other Versatile in Journalism.

Dr. E. A. Wood, the author of the opera's libretto has been very prominently identified with the medical profession of Pennsylvania for the last 20 years. He was born on the Monongahela river, near Brownsville. He obtained all his schooling at the California Academy, Washington county, Pa. His earliest ambition was to become an artist, but afterward he turned to medicine, and graduated from the Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In the medical profession he has been honored by his brethren in every possible manner. He is ex-President of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and also of the Allegheny County Medical Society. As an authority on dietetics Dr. Wood ranks among the highest in the profession, and his name, as connected with that specialty, is well-known all over the United States.

His love for literature has always been very pronounced, but he never began to write anything until about five years ago. But even then his writings were only seen by himself and his closest friends. The first book he published was "Tancredi," a novel, which came out several months ago. The doctor never wrote a line of poetry, however, until he commenced the "Lion of Peru." He has another libretto just finished, which he calls his ideal of an American opera. The story is founded upon the legend of "The Fountain of Youth."

Leonard Wales, the composer of the opera, was born in Baltimore, where his father used to be editor on the *American*. The young man left home while very young and went on the stage. He never received any musical tuition from anybody, and he is truly a self-taught musician. But his mother, who was a pupil of Max Strakosch, is still considered a very fine pianiste, and it is fair to presume that Mr. Wales inherited her musical proclivities.

He has been connected with Pittsburg newspapers for the last four years, and during that time he has devoted much of his time to music. He is 29 years of age to-day.

MISS DREXEL'S AIMS.

She Retires to a Convent Merely for a Time, Wishing to Meditate Upon the Prospects of a Work to Which She Has Devoted Her Life.

[SPECIAL TELEGR