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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889. THREE CENTS

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HE TAKES HIS TIME.

Harrison Gaining the Name of the Most Self-Willed and Obstinate

OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS.

Senator Quay Daily Urging Him to Get a Move on Him, But

HE ALLOWS NO ONE TO HURRY HIM

Postmaster Larkin Assured That He Will Be Allowed to Serve Out His Term—The Quay and McManes Struggle—Quay's Faculty of Always Getting What He Wants, Though Sometimes Slowly—The National Chairman Very Solid With Postmaster General Wanamaker—Ex-Senator Platt in the Same Boat as Colonel Quay.

Though Senator Quay's influence with the administration is very great, and he generally gets what he goes after, the President doesn't wish to have it appear that he is in a hurry to oblige the National Chairman, so when the latter leaves the presence of General Harrison, after an interview, he says he will know later if his mission was successful. Ex-Senator Platt, it is said, has made the same discovery. Postmaster Larkin, of Pittsburg, is reported having been assured by the powers that be that he will not be disturbed till his term expires.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is not often that two such practical and eminent politicians as Senator Quay and ex-Senator Platt have asked the attention of the President on the same day. Mr. Platt was after a lot of marshalships and collectorships for trusty and useful members of his party faction, today, but he does not feel assured that he is as powerful with this administration as he would like to think he is.

It is a discovery now some weeks old, that Mr. Harrison is just about the most self-willed and obstinate man who has ever filled the Presidental chair, and that while he is courteous to all, the so-called political bosses seem to make little more headway with him than lesser lights of the party. Both Platt and Quay are having this discovery impressed freshly on their minds this week.

The President Very Slow to Move.

Where there are factions the President is very slow to move, and when Mr. Quay and Mr. McManes appear on the scene at the same moment, advocating different candidates for Collector of Internal Revenue and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as they did yesterday, the President tells them he proposes to give them ample time to compose their differences before making a choice between them.

Evidently Senator Quay accomplished little or nothing during his brief visit of yesterday, for he was at the White House among the earliest callers this morning and made an unusually long stay. When asked, on coming out, if he had got what he wanted he smiled and said he might say more about it, when he knew more about it himself. That he will secure the appointment of David Martin as Collector of Internal Revenue and Senator Cooper as Collector of the port of Philadelphia is almost certain.

Quay Has Never Yet Been Left.

Though they have come slowly, all the appointments yet made have been Quay's selections, and this is accepted by the politicians as absolute proof that, though Mr. Harrison may be very deliberate in his movements, not to seem to be amenable to Mr. Quay's dictation, he will end by giving the Senator what he asks. There is no coolness or bad feeling between the two gentlemen, as has been reported. They may not be particularly affectionate, as they are widely different in character and temperament, but they are cordial, and have an understanding sufficient for practical purposes.

There is little truth in the reports of a lack of friendly feeling on the part of Quay and Wanamaker, on account of the Field matter. To show that Quay is "solid" with the Postmaster General it is only necessary so state that in several instances recently, Mr. Wanamaker has incurred the anger of Representatives by refusing to make appointments of fourth-class postmasters indorsed by these Representatives.

At the Request of Senator Quay.

In one case recently, a Pennsylvania member of Congress had a positive promise that his man should at once be appointed to a certain fourth-class postoffice. The appointment not being made, he inquired into the matter and discovered that friends of a rival candidate had induced Senator Quay to telegraph a request to delay the appointment, and it has been delayed to this day.

There are numerous other instances of the same kind. Congressmen have protested in great indignation at what they call this "usurpation of power," but the Postmaster General refuses to be moved from his position, that Mr. Quay has the right to even go into the Congressional districts, which are supposed to be bossed by their Congressmen in the matter of patronage, and dictate the appointment of postmasters of those classes which are not selected by the President and in whose confirmation the Senate has no part.

Quay Makes the Kickers Sick.

Mr. Quay hasn't used his power in this direction to any great extent, except with Congressmen who have shown a disposition to kick out of the traces. To one or two of these he has given very nauseating doses.

Mr. McManes also called on the President to-day, but merely stated his claims more fully than before against Martin and Cooper. He does not know what impression he made.

Senator Quay states this evening that he expects at least three gentlemen who have been recommended for office by him to receive their commissions to-morrow. The appointments of Gilkeson as Second Controller of the Treasury; Holliday, of Erie, as Commissioner of Customs, and Martin, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philadelphia district, have been made out at the Treasury Department and sent to the White House for the signature of the President.

Two Less Bones of Contention.

This will settle the incumbency of two offices which have been claimed by numerous Pennsylvanians in the Treasury Department. Ex-Congressman Bound, of the Harrisburg district, was exceedingly anxious to capture the Second Controllership, but when Gilkeson failed to get either the Solicitorship of the Internal Revenue Bureau or a Florida Judgeship, he concluded that the office of Second Controller was about the only available place that would suit him. Henry C. Johnson, of Meadville, and ex-Congressman Gilfillan, of Franklin, would both have liked the office of Commissioner of Customs, but Holliday has been a valuable man in the Erie district, and was urged so strongly by Millionaire Culbertson, the man who defeated William L. Scott's nominee for Congress, that Senator Quay became his enthusiastic backer.

Postmaster Larkin to be Let Alone.

There doesn't appear to be any near prospect of important appointments for Allegheny county. Postmaster Larkin, of Pittsburg, dropped into town this morning, and went home this evening with the assurance that he wouldn't be disturbed until the expiration of four years from the date of his confirmation. It seems to be practically agreed between the President and Senator Quay that the term officials shall be permitted to remain in office four years from the date of their confirmation, though this hasn't been up to this time the practice.

A POLITICAL ROMANCE.

A Mixture of Love and Postoffice in North Carolina—A Gallant Democratic Senator Works Hard for a Republican Postmistress.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There is a romantic story connected with a prolonged fight over a village postoffice in Western North Carolina. It is a romance of two administrations, and involves such important personages as an ex-Federal General's daughter and a Democratic State Senator, connected by blood with two nations and several high families.

The Senator is the head of his party in the county, and one of its leaders in that Congressional district. His influence there and here may be judged by the sequel. The lady was a hold-over postmistress from the Arthur administration, and was also a sort of hotel keeper. With her boarded the gallant Senator, whose military rank was that of Colonel.

When Cleveland succeeded Arthur a large majority of the Democrats and a very large majority of the citizens of Concord, Cabarrus county, requested their Congressman, the redoubtable anti-civil service reformer, Judge Bennett, to remove the Postmaster. Judge Bennett tried once, twice, many times, and always met opposition. The Postoffice Department assured him that leading Democrats asked for the lady's retention.

Big Congressional influence was behind the Republican incumbent, and she was not disturbed, although town and county meetings of Democrats were held and weighty resolutions were forwarded. Hundreds of people signed innumerable petitions. In fact, in that district almost the only issue during two great campaigns was this: Shall Miss Dusenberry be removed?

Well, time and Cleveland passed, but the lady postmaster at Concord stayed. Meantime, the gallant Senator, Colonel Means, was her unfailing, unflagging friend. Every few weeks he made a pilgrimage from the shrine at Concord to the political shrine at Washington. It was a desperate struggle, but he won, and received the smiles of the fair in return for all his devotion.

Harrison at length succeeded Cleveland, and then the thick-and-thin Republicans began to stir up charges against the Democratic holdover. As yet there had been no union of the blue and the gray. She smiled upon him, and that was all, but, gallant knight that he was, he came to her rescue again. He is moving heaven and earth in her favor.

The enemies within the party fold are encouraged by the almost unanimous support of the political enemies without. Grave charges affecting the management of the office are preferred, and the line of warfare is wholly changed. The State Senate is armed cap-a-pie, and his generous heart beats high, but the difficulties are greater than ever, and the lady's hand is still as free as her native air.

A VERY HAPPY FAMILY.

The Members of President Harrison's Cabinet Not the Resigning Kind.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The story of a row in the Cabinet to-day, and of several threatened resignations, especially that of Secretary Blaine, is not only denied by Private Secretary Halford and Mr. Walker Blaine and by members of the Cabinet themselves, but it is effectually disposed of by the following statement from a gentleman who is intimate with the Secretary of State:

"I had a long conversation with Mr. Blaine last evening, and another one to-day, and he never made the remotest allusion to any such thing as this story describes. I am quite sure that the Secretary would have made some reference to it in these two long conversations with me, if he had been quarreling with the President, and had threatened or even contemplated resigning."

Secretary Windom, who was represented in this story as taking the part of the Secretary of State in an angry controversy with the President over foreign appointments, had a long interview of an amicable character with the President, this afternoon.

SLIGHTLY UNDER THE AVERAGE.

Colonel Clarkson Apologizes for Not Keeping Up His Gait.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—One hundred and twenty-eight postmasters were appointed to-day, which was under the average, but Mr. Clarkson, as though to excuse himself, said he would start out to beat the record to-morrow, when he expects to find room for about 250 Republicans. Following are to-day's appointments for Pennsylvania:

J. B. Harding, Central Moreland; H. J. Molleston, Dawson; Mrs. E. J. Mears, Dudley; Philip Roush, Kreamer; Joseph Culver, Port Carbon; Mrs. L. Owens, Ridgeburg; Edward Merriman, Sheridanville; H. E. Merihew, Simon; W. E. Welch, Spring Run; Joseph F. Stanton, Stanton, and W. W. Mumford, Starucca.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Rev. E. S. McKitrick, of Allegheny, Chosen as Moderator of the Assembly.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 22.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church convened here to-night in its thirty-first annual session, with Moderator Rev. E. S. Meloy, of Chicago, in the chair. The election of a moderator for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Rev. E. S. McKitrick, of Allegheny City. The Assembly will be in session six days here. Two hundred and thirty-one delegates, representing the United States and Canada, are present.

The Church numbers 16 synods, 60 presbyteries, 903 congregations and 101,858 members. The anti-organist faction met this afternoon and formulated a protest to present to the Assembly.

A MAD MURDERER.

An Italian Shoots One of His Countrymen and Wants to Kill Six Others—He Also Gives His Own Little Daughter a Dose of Paris Green.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Francesca San Vito, a cabinet-maker from Lombardy, lived with his wife and two children on the top floor of the tenement 28 South Fifth avenue, and worked in the furniture factory of Formica & Winner. He was a good hand at the lathe and was industrious and sober. A year and a half ago he befriended Canillo Bongatti, a countryman who had just come to town. Bongatti had a 10-year-old daughter, Lena.

On Monday Bongatti and San Vito had a trifling dispute. On Tuesday Bongatti went to the factory and said something to his friend San Vito. He was not working that day. He was not at the shop long, and there was no fight between him and San Vito, although both were talking earnestly for awhile. To-day he went round to the shop again and asked permission to go upstairs. It was granted. When he got to the bench where San Vito was working, Bongatti addressed him, saying in Italian: "Francesca, forgive me for what I said to-day. I did not mean it, for I was not sober then."

Almost before San Vito had time to speak the first word of a reply, there was the sharp explosion of a bulldog pistol, and San Vito, shrieking the name of his wife, fell to the floor, dying of a wound just below his heart. The same instant the workmen saw Bongatti jump to one side, pistol in hand, his whole manner that of intense agitation, and his eyes gleaming as if he were about to begin a general attack upon all the men in the room. It seemed as if he had become mad in a moment.

The workmen were alarmed, but some of them crowded about the frantic Bongatti, and, grasping him from behind, overpowered him and wrenched the pistol from him. He struggled and cried that he wanted to shoot six more of them.

An ambulance took San Vito to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died immediately after arriving. Bongatti was marched off to the station house. He said that he had given his daughter Lena a dose of paris green before he left home. She was deathly ill late in the evening, but it did not seem likely that she would die.

FOR THE EXPORT TRADE.

American Factories Want to Manufacture Cigars to Send Abroad.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A large meeting of local cigar makers was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening with the object of devising some plan by which Americans can manufacture cigars in bond for the export trade. Letters of encouragement were received from manufacturers throughout the country. David Hirsch presided at the meeting. It was claimed that laws should be passed to furnish the plan so that a large export trade may be opened up and a new field given to American labor.

United action was advised by the speakers to bring the matter before Congress. Resolutions were passed, asking Congress to enact the necessary laws, or such amendments to existing laws, as to allow the manufacture here of cigars for the export trade, free from all tax or duty. A committee of six was appointed to submit the matter to the Ways and Means Committee.

INCENDIARIES ON TRIAL.

The Noted Mill Burning Cases Called Up in Court at Greensburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GREENSBURG, May 22.—The mill burning cases, which attracted great interest at the time of the arrest of the accused parties last December, were called up in the Criminal Court here this afternoon. The defendants are Frank Bear, a young man of this place; Henry Hetzel and Charles Frances, of Connellsville; William Richardson (colored), of Pittsburg, and Harrison Fox (colored), of Uniontown. The interest manifested in the trial is exceptionally great and a number of the people from neighboring towns are in attendance.

One of the accused parties has turned State's evidence, and he was placed on the stand this afternoon. His testimony against the other accused was very direct and circumstantial. The trial will probably continue two days.

FISHING WITH TORPEDOES.

A Party of Marauders Kill Thousands of Fish in French Creek.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FRANKLIN, May 22.—This morning residents were surprised to see the banks of French creek covered with hundreds of dead fish, while the stream was full of them. They were of many varieties, but principally black bass and salmon. An investigation showed that some time Tuesday night parties had been exploding torpedoes in the creek between this city and Meadville and had in this manner destroyed several thousand fish of all sizes.

The number of dead fish would indicate that the work of destruction had been carried on all night, and that 10 or 15 persons were engaged in the unlawful business of depopulating French creek of fish.

ANOTHER WAGE REDUCTION.

The Furnaces in the Shenango Valley All Make a 10 Per Cent Cut.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SHARON, May 22.—A general reduction of 10 per cent has been made in the wages of furnace employes throughout the Shenango Valley. The manufacturers claim that they were forced to this by the dull market and low prices. The reduction in wages through the Mahoning Valley several months ago was another cause. At Sharpsville 500 men are affected and at West Middlesex 300. The men have accepted the reduction and the different plants are working steadily.

One of the prominent iron manufacturers said to-night that it was not a question of wages just at present. It was a question whether work would be continued.

BISHOP WANTED NO AUTOPSY.

The Mind Reader Reported to Have Been Robbed of a Note While Dying.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Walter Hubbell, an actor, called at the Coroner's office to-day and said that at the Lamb's Club, on the night that Irving Bishop performed the trick that ended in his death, Louis Aldrich saw a physician take a paper from among the effects found on Bishop's person, and that the physician immediately destroyed it.

It is supposed to have been a paper requesting physicians in case Bishop was seized with a cataleptic fit, not to perform an autopsy.

GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT.

The Samoan Conference is Making Satisfactory and Peaceful Progress.

BERLIN, May 22.—Contrary to expectation, there was no difficulty encountered during the deliberations of the Samoan conference at its session to-day. The question of the indemnity to be paid by the Samoans for the killing of Germans at Apia by natives was not brought up, but was left to the working committee. This action is taken as an indication that the question can be solved here. The next session of the conference will be held next week. The final adjournment may occur then.

CRONIN WAS KILLED.

The Doctor's Body, Naked and the Head Covered With Gashes,

FOUND IN A SUBURBAN SEWER.

The Chicago Police Threaten to Make a Number of Arrests.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN IS HORRIFIED

He Treats All of the Wild Charges Made Against Him With Contempt.

Dr. Cronin was foully murdered. His body was found last evening in a sewer north of Chicago, and positively identified. The discovery caused intense excitement among his friends. The police will take searching measures in order to probe the mystery to the bottom. Alexander Sullivan was shocked by the news. He repudiated all connection with the tragedy.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The dead body of Dr. Cronin, the Irish-American, who strangely disappeared from his home in Chicago two weeks ago, was found this evening some distance north of the city in a sewer. A bloody towel was wrapped about the head. The rest of the body was stark naked. A Catholic emblem which the doctor always wore next his skin, suspended about his neck, was untouched.

On the dead man's head were a dozen deep cuts, which had severed the scalp and indented the skull. It is the opinion of the police that Cronin was foully murdered, and by some man who could not bring himself to disturb a Catholic trinket. Much excitement was shown at detective headqu'arters when doubt as to the identity of the body was finally removed by definite messages from Lakeview.

IT WILL BE PROBED.

It was evident from the expressions of the officials that one of the first objects of the police will be to have a number of suspicious assertions explained—assertions made by supposed friends of Cronin. Lieutenant Elliott will have these people at the inquest and demand an explanation, full and complete. The detectives claim that they have been handicapped from the start by a lack of assistance from those who claimed to know all concerning the doctor's disappearance. Lieutenant Elliott said soon after the finding of the body: "I will have this information now, or there will be a number of prompt arrests."

Wholly accidental circumstances brought the corpse to light. A gang of laborers in the employ of the Lakeview suburban government have been cleaning the ditches along Evanston avenue during the week. Foreman Henry Roesch and two men were working north on the east side of Evanston avenue toward Fifty-ninth street. As they neared the catch basin at the corner they noticed a strong smell of putrifying flesh, and Roesch pried off the top of the catch basin with his spade and uncovered the body of Dr. Cronin.

THE HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

It had apparently been hastily pitched into the basin, for the head was underneath and the feet and legs were in the opening. The place where the corpse was discovered, Fifty-ninth street and Evanston avenue, is about 300 yards from the Argyle Park station of the Chicago and Evanston Railroad. It is but two or three blocks from the lake, and nearly a mile north from the corner of Sulzer street and Evanston avenue, where the mysterious blood-stained trunk, empty, was found on the day after Cronin's disappearance.

Directly upon taking the body out of the basin Foreman Roesch notified the Lakeview police station and summoned the patrol wagon. The body was stretched out in the Lakeview Morgue, which occupies the front room in the basement under the station.

Telephone messages were sent to the city police, and an hour after the finding of the body a dozen of Cronin's friends were at the station. The three Scanlon brothers, who have been intimate with Dr. Cronin, were among the first who arrived. They all but positively identified the body as that of Cronin upon first sight.

A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION.

Later it was unqualifiedly identified by T. T. Conklin, the saloonkeeper with whom Cronin lived, and by James Boland and Patrick McCary. During the evening Dr. J. B. Brandt, President of the Cook County Hospital Staff, who was an acquaintance of Cronin's, carefully examined the body and positively identified it as that of the missing man.

Dr. Brant's examination showed the following cuts and bruises over the left temple: A cut of four inches long, through the scalp and into the skull; over the left parietal bone a cut one and a half inches long, which also marked the skull; also a cut one and a half inches long over the frontal bone; at the junction of the left parietal a cut three inches long.

Among many others, the dentist who recently fixed Cronin's teeth, reached the station late in the evening and positively identified the body, as did the man who for years has been Cronin's tailor. A great hubbub was caused in the suburb by the finding of the corpse.

EXCITED CROWDS.

Shortly after the body had been removed to the police station the street in front was jammed with vehicles, and scores of people were crowding for admission to the basin where lay the remains. Officers were stationed on the stairway, and at the basement door, and were once or twice obliged to use their clubs in forcing the crowds back. The tumult continued far into the night. Long before midnight at least 40 men had identified the body. The suburban police will keep the body and the towel at Lakeview until the Coroner orders otherwise.

The man Woodruff or Black, who confessed to having helped to carry off a trunk containing a corpse, that of a woman, he claimed, from a barn in the city the night of Cronin's disappearance, was interviewed to-night in jail. He manifested no surprise or discomposure when told that the body of Dr. Cronin had been found north of where the trunk was discovered. But while he apparently talked freely about the matter he seemed careful not to go outside of the story he had originally told. He repeatedly said that if he had not been locked up in jail he could and would have cleared up the trunk mystery before this time.

SULLIVAN AGITATED.

The face of Alexander Sullivan, ex-President of the Irish National League of America, was that of a man horror-stricken as he sat to-night in his parlor and was told by a reporter of the finding of Dr. Cronin. When asked what he had to say in regard to the startling discovery, Mr. Sullivan replied:

"I am at a loss to know what to say. I am horrified—dumfounded, for I have believed all along that Dr. Cronin would turn up all right in the course of time."

"Have you not theories to advance as to the probable cause of the doctor's murder?"

"None whatever."

"Do you think that this promised exposure of alleged crookedness in Irish national organizations had anything to do with his murder?"

"Most certainly, I do not."

"The Conklins, with whom he lived, have said all along that, if the doctor's dead body were found, they would accuse you of knowing a great deal more about it than you would care to tell. Do you wish to make any statement on that question?"

NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

"I treated it with utter contempt at the time the statement was first made, and I do the same now. It is beneath my notice."

"Then you know absolutely nothing about Dr. Cronin's death or the causes that led up to it?"

"I certainly do not, and I don't think any honest man imagines such a thing for a moment."

"You and the doctor were members of the same societies, were you not?"

"Well, I can't say that we were. I hardly know whether I am a member of the National League at present or not. I suppose, however, I am. I know nothing about any other societies or organizations that Cronin may have belonged to. As I have already said, I am horrified to hear of his murder, and will do anything and everything in my power to help place the guilty persons where they belong."

Shortly after the news of the finding of Dr. Cronin's body had been received a reporter called on Mrs. Conklin at her home where the doctor has resided.

"Have you heard the news, Mrs. Conklin?" was asked.

"No, what is it?"

"Dr. Cronin's body has been found."

Mrs. Conklin leaned against the door and her eyes rested on the floor for a moment. "Where did they find it?" she asked in a low, unnerved voice.

NOT SURPRISED.

"Out in Lakeview in Argyle Park in a sewer."

"Are you sure it is the doctor's body?"

"Quite sure. A message has just been received stating that the identification was positive."

"Well," after a moment's pause, "I am not a bit surprised. I always said he had been murdered and this proves it."

"Mrs. Conklin, have you an idea who killed the Doctor?"

Mrs. Conklin picked up a little ratterrier that was playing around her feet, and held him in her arms. "I can't say. I knew he had been murdered."

"You will undoubtedly give the police the benefit of your knowledge concerning the doctor's enemies to aid in finding the murderers?"

"I don't know that I will. They seem to know so much that they won't appreciate what I can tell them," and Mrs. Conklin shut the door in the reporter's face.

Mrs. Conklin's husband had an interview with Police Captain Schaack late at night, but the officials deny that he gave up any information of importance. When an attempt was made to see Mr. Conklin he refused to talk, and, slamming the door, turned the key in the lock, effectually keeping to himself the alleged information which since the first day of Dr. Cronin's disappearance he had persistently claimed to possess.

STRONG IN UNION.

Knights of Labor Combining With the Farmers' Alliance of Alabama to Control the Next State Legislature.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 22.—A political scheme, having for its object the control of the next State Legislature, has been started in Alabama with fair prospects of success. It is nothing less than a fusion of the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor and all other secret labor organizations. The plan is for the Knights of Labor to nominate candidates for the Legislature in every county in the State next year, and every member of all labor organizations will support these candidates.

If the plan is successfully carried out, it is asserted that the labor candidates can be elected in at least 40 counties in the State, which will give them a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Knights of Labor appealed to the last Legislature for the enactment of certain laws in the interest of workingmen and organized labor. These bills all failed to pass, some of them being vigorously opposed by capitalists and corporations. One bill, the passage of which was especially urged by labor organizations, was to prevent the payment of laborers in store checks. It was vigorously fought and defeated by capitalists.

The movement to control the next Legislature in the interest of organized labor is being quietly pushed, and the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor have already agreed upon it. The membership of the Alliance is now about 14,000 in the State, and there are upward of 100,000 Knights of Labor.

HE WANTED TO DIE.

A Policeman Finds a Man in the Act of Attempting Suicide.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—A policeman was standing under the Baltimore and Ohio trestle at Carey street when he noticed an aged man sitting above him on the edge and who, should he lose his balance, would be killed. The policeman got on the trestle and slipping up behind, caught the old man just as he was about to swallow poison, it being his intention to jump after taking the poison.

His name is J. W. Rondell and he says that he had married and buried four wives, and now his fifth wife, after getting into a religious discussion, had knocked him down with a tin pan and told him that his second cousin John was dearer to her than he, and overcome at this he resolved to suicide. He was locked up for safe keeping.

A FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.

Five Brothers Make an Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture a Body.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AKRON, May 22.—Only the presence of a number of policemen prevented riotous proceedings at the funeral in this city this afternoon of Arthur Frazier, who fell dead after a friendly tussle with Mrs. Howe last Sunday. Five brothers of the deceased came from Kent and demanded that the body be given to them for burial there. Mrs. Frazier and her friends wanted the burial in Akron Cemetery.

The funeral was interrupted by the attempts of the brothers to get possession of the body, and when they were unsuccessful they threatened to steal the remains from the cemetery. A guard has been put over the grave.

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES.

Several Peculiarities About the Russian Church at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—It is claimed by many Russians here that the Russian Church, which was destroyed by fire yesterday morning with a loss of $20,000, was the work of an incendiary, with the object of concealing of the misappropriation of funds and getting rid of Bishop Vladimir, who had a narrow escape from burning to death.

Many of the members claim that the Russian Church here is little but a detective agency, and the clergymen are acting as spies for the Russian Government; that the affairs of the church are in the hands of an unscrupulous ring, and that two bishops have already been murdered.

Honors for King Humbert.

BERLIN, May 22.—There was a parade of the Berlin and Spandau garrisons to-day in honor of King Humbert. The troops were reviewed by Emperor William and the King. Afterward a banquet was given.

REGULARLY ROASTED

The Presbyterian Freedmen's Board at Last Called to Account

FOR HAVING SO LITTLE TO SHOW.

A Large Amount of Money Constantly Being Expended, and Evidently

NOT THE BEST RETURNS FOR IT.

The Assembly Positively Refuses to Believe the Charges Made.

The Freedmen's Board of the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday received the roasting that has been expected for some time. Its poor results with the money at its command was the cause of the discussion, but the Assembly sustained the board by a vote taken after a long and rather heated debate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the long-delayed discussion took place on the work of the board having in charge all the interests of the Presbyterian Church among the colored people in the South. The Freedmen's Board has been criticised by the pastors of the Western churches for inefficiency. Two General Assemblies have fought off the matter, and it seemed as if the one hundred and first General Assembly might succeed in getting off without a ballot on the subject. The Chairman of the special committee to investigate the Freedmen's Board and report this year was the Rev. Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia. The report was favorable to the board.

Mr. Allison, editor of the Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner*, began the discussion. He had in his hand an anonymous type-written statement attacking the board, not attributable, however, to the Washington Presbytery, which was in antagonism to Secretary Allen.

SOMEBODY UNTRUTHFUL.

The statement, Dr. Allison continued, alleged that money was lost through the board, which was untrue. It declared that Biddle Institute was legislated away from the board and the church in 1877, and that the board did not become aware of the fact until seven years later.

"I am responsible for the statement," said the Rev. William A. Halladay, formerly President of the Biddle Memorial Institute in North Carolina and now of Brooklyn.

"If money was lost," Dr. Allison continued, "it was not the fault of the Board for Freedmen or of the Rev. Dr. Allen, the Secretary, against whom the charges are really brought. It was only a matter of delay by the board in establishing the Biddle Memorial Institute. Colonel Meyers had left a large sum of money to the institute, and in the North Carolina Presbytery a colored brother moved, when the question who should be educated at their institute arose, that colored scholars and others should be educated there. The words 'and others' could only refer to white persons, and the colored people were afraid that if the whites came in

THE NEGROES WOULD HAVE TO GO.

sooner or later. It took two years to get the words 'and others' out, with the aid of the Legislature, which meets only once in two years. Now, I have to say that I have been assured by those who are attacking Secretary Allen that if we wouldn't ask to have the work of the board commended highly, all charges against the secretary would be dropped."

Then the Rev. Dr. Tennis S. Hamlin, who has been most active in turning the guns of the Washington churches against Secretary Allen, said he had been charged with circulating the document just read by Dr. Allison.

Dr. Allison—That member apologizes for it.

Dr. Hamlin—That gentleman also said I had been agitating this matter among the colored brethren.

Dr. Allison—Oh, Moderator, I took it all back.

Dr. Hamlin—I don't approve of political methods and I don't practice them in things religious. I have some little regard for my reputation. We have tried to have this matter settled harmoniously, and until a few hours ago I believed this debate might have been spared to us.

NO COMPLAINTS HEARD.

Dr. Hamlin read Dr. Creighton's letter to him, stating that Dr. Dickey, Chairman of the Special Investigating Committee, would not hear the complaints against the Freedmen's Board.

Dr. Dickey asked permission to say that no impression had been left on his mind at Dr. Creighton's visit to his house that his remarks were anything more than conversation at a friendly visit. The assembly shook the building with applause. General John W. Foster, an elder from Washington and ex-United States Minister to Spain, said there was evidently a sentiment in the assembly against the Washington brethren. [Many voices—"Give us facts."]

"I will," said General Foster. "Among the 3,000,000 freedmen, how many churches have been established in the past year? Nine. How many new schools have been established? Why, they say it's the most gratifying and the most prosperous year the Board has had since it was established. It had $134,000 at its command and ten schools and ten Sunday schools have been lost. Compare the work of the Board with the work of the Home Mission Board. Freedmen's Board has built one church for each $15,000 spent; the Home Mission Board one for each $5,000.

MR. ALLEN PULLED THROUGH.

Dr. Dickey lacked time to reply, but the assembly voted him all the time he wanted. He is a good special pleader and he pulled Secretary Allen through. When Dr. Dickey sat down commissioners all over the house cried to have the substitute for the special commissioners' favorable report put to vote. Many were on their feet to speak, but the assembly would not have it. The substitute had been proposed by the Washington churches, and it proposed to absorb the work of the Freedmen's Board into the general mission work. The substitute was voted down, only a score voting in favor of it. Then the original resolution, expressing complete confidence in the Freedmen's Board, was passed, the Washington pastors and elders voting no.

FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

The Southern Assembly Reaches a Vote Upon the Evolution Issue After a Bitter Debate—Dr. Woodrow's Friends Suffer Defeat Once More.

CHATTANOOGA, May 22.—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning. The report upon the minutes of the Synod of South Carolina, which was so warmly discussed yesterday, was called. Elder James Lyons, of Virginia, moved that the Assembly, instead of approving the action of the South Carolina Synod, in condemning as unwise, irregular and unconstitutional the action of Charleston Presbytery in forbidding public contending against the decision of the Baltimore Assembly in the Woodrow evolution case, should disapprove synod's action, because of the fact as he alleged, as an examination of the full records of the Presbytery's action showed, that the so-called interdict was not intended to limit either private judgment or the constitutional right of the Assembly.

In support of his amendment Mr. Lyons began reading criticisms of the Assembly's decision in regard to Dr. Woodrow's case, which appears in Dr. Woodrow's paper. Dr. Woodrow arose and said if the private character was thus to be discussed he wanted the protection of the Assembly or a full opportunity to defend himself. The Moderator declared Mr. Lyons in order. Mr. Woodrow appealed from this decision, but was not sustained. Mr. Whaling continued his rejoinder on the report of the minutes of the synod of South Carolina. He made an able and strong address in behalf of the synod's action. Dr. Gemardau followed in a rejoinder in behalf of the action of the Charleston Presbytery. He said:

We did not mean, to forbid all legitimate contending against the decision of the assembly. We were the presbytery and endeavored to stop the mouths of gainsayers against the fold. Truth of good was uttered by that assembly when it declared that the scriptures were not silent in regard to the nature of man's creation. The opposition say the scriptures are silent. We say that it is an error. We hold that they are not silent. We say that man's body was created out of dust. Dr. Woodrow acknowledges in his address in 1883 that the body of Eve was an exception to the operation of the law of evolution, and why not the body of Adam? The scriptures tells of the creation of Adam; and no principle of evolution can break the word of God.

The final vote to adopt the amendment substitute to disapprove the action of South Carolina Synod and uphold Charleston Presbytery resulted in 113 ayes and 33 noes.

LOST EIGHT MEN.

Two Steamships Collide Near Montreal—The Cynthia and Eight of Her Crew Sink in Twelve Fathoms—The Polynesian Damaged.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The steamships Cynthia and Polynesian collided this morning near Long Point, 12 miles east of this city. Eight lives were lost. The collision occurred in the channel opposite Long Point. The Cynthia, Captain Donaldson, was a freighter and was inward bound from Glasgow. The Polynesian was outward bound with freight and passengers for Liverpool. Immediately after the collision the Cynthia sank in 12 fathoms of water. The survivors from the Cynthia swam ashore and the Polynesian proceeded to Quebec in a damaged condition.

The Polynesian left port shortly after 4:30 o'clock this morning and proceeded down the Varennes Channel. Opposite Point Trembles she perceived the Cynthia, inward bound. From the details obtained it appears that there is a dangerous curve in the channel at this point, and that through some misunderstanding of the "rule of the road" the Polynesian was brought into collision with the Cynthia, striking her on the starboard bow and causing such a gap in the side as to sink her in a few minutes, the vessel filling with great rapidity. Those on deck had barely time to rush below and warn the members of the crew who were off watch and asleep in their berths to get on deck and swim ashore to save their lives.

The Cynthia carried no passengers. She was from Glasgow, with a general cargo, chiefly pig iron. Following is a list of the crew of the Cynthia who lost their lives: Hugh Irving, chief cook, of Glasgow; Alexander Nicholas, sailor, of Glasgow; Andrew Vance and Charles McCracken, trimmers; James Low, fireman, Glasgow; James Ferron, boatswain; Charles Blackstock, messroom boy, and David Young, a stowaway from Glasgow.

EDITOR O'BRIEN'S EVIDENCE.

He Asserts That the League Has Been a Blessing to Ireland.

LONDON, May 22.—Mr. O'Brien continued his testimony before the Parnell Commission to-day. He denied that he had ever published in *United Ireland* articles inciting to outrage. The League, he said, was founded chiefly to oppose secret landlord combinations. The landlords had formed a combination having a nominal capital of £1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out evictions by the wholesale, and replacing the evicted tenants with colonies of tenants from other countries. He had been a member of the committee of the League since its organization. Witness had never heard a suggestion to encourage outrage. Several branches of the League had been supressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive boycotting to which they resorted.

In answer to questions by the Attorney General, Mr. O'Brien said it was impossible to say what is legal and what is illegal in Ireland. Anything that two resident magistrates say is law, is law. The League certainly tended to lessen outrages, but no league nor human power could prevent crime in such a crisis as that of 1879. He had never advised the people to assist the Government in the detection of crime, because that would be accepting a responsibility that the League wholly repudiated. *United Ireland* had ever denounced secret societies. The League had weaned nineteen-twentieths of the people in Ireland from such societies.

A HAPPY PRESENTATION.

Parnell and Gladstone Tell of the Objects They Are Pursuing.

LONDON, May 22.—Mrs. Gladstone was to-day presented by the Women's Liberal Federation with a diamond brooch containing a miniature of Mr. Gladstone copied from Millais' portrait. Mr. Parnell and a large number of members of the House of Commons were present. Mr. Parnell spoke of the happy change of feeling between England and Ireland, and said that the Irish party accepts Mr. Gladstone's platform without ulterior objects. That platform, he said, would enable them to build up Ireland as a nation without danger to the empire.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, referred to his wife as the greatest gift he had received at the hands of Providence. He said that the generous estimate of his services by his countrymen had been mixed with some censure, but it was better to lose praise than to lose the bracing discipline resulting from free public criticism. Words failed to express the gratitude of his wife and of himself for the affectionate kindness of their friends.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

A Newspaper Investigation Into the Workings of the Philadelphia Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—In compliance with a request from President Laughlin, of the Board of Charities and Correction, George W. Symmonds, the reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* who secured admission