Transient Advertisements,
INCLUDING
WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, ETC., FOR TO-MORROW'S ISSUE
Should be handed in at the main advertising office of THE DISPATCH, Fifth avenue, up to midnight.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Transient Advertisements Received
At the Branch Offices of The Dispatch
For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M. For list of branch offices in the various districts see THIRD PAGE.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889---TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS

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AGAIN THE DAM

Colonel T. P. Roberts Makes a Critical Measurement of the Break

FOR HIS OWN PLEASURE.

He Will Report to the Engineers' Society That the Dam Broke

BECAUSE IT OVERFLOWED.

He Asserts that the Strength of the Lock Had Nothing to Do With It.

OTHER EXPERTS DON'T THINK SO.

The Engineering Record Says An Awful Responsibility Rests With Those Who Failed to Have

A SPILLWAY THAT WAS LARGE ENOUGH

Colonel T. P. Roberts yesterday visited the broken South Fork dam. He will report the result of his investigation there to the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society. In an interview with a DISPATCH correspondent, he said the size of the lake had been greatly overestimated, and that the dam, as reconstructed, was very compactly built. Colonel Roberts was the guest of the South Fork Club while making his inspection. A more elaborate and clearly illustrated view from another source is given.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

SOUTH FORK, June 14.—Colonel T. P. Roberts, the well-known and efficient engineer of Pittsburg, accompanied by your correspondent, to-day paid a visit to that gateway of destruction, the South Fork dam, for the purpose of making a critical inspection of the broken breastwork, and to ascertain if possible the cause of the dam giving way. Colonel Roberts, when asked who had sent him to make the inspection, replied in a careless way that he was here on his own individual pleasure, and only wanted to see what the broken dam looked like.

He afterward admitted that he was going to make a report of the matter to the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society, but whether anyone else was behind him or not could not be learned. He remained at the house of the South Fork Club all night, and it was stated to-night that he would meet some of the members of the club to-morrow.

Viewing the Broken Dam.

The Colonel had with him a tapeline and other instruments for the purpose of measuring distances. He found that the damaged lake had been greatly over-estimated, and was not as large as had been claimed. He did not have the necessary appliances to estimate the amount of water in the lake when the dam gave way, or the rate at which it passed through the break, but will have them to-morrow. His report to the Engineers' Society will be made next week, and will be a detailed and exact statement of the broken lock.

Upon arriving at the dam the Colonel carefully walked over the large mass of rocks and dirt that had been deposited and is still lying below the lock. A great part of it covers the bed of the large creek, which formerly flowed on the left side of the dam and had formed part of the breastworks.

Results of Accurate Measurement.

He found it to be 1,600 feet long, 175 feet wide in most places, and 10 feet deep. This, the Colonel stated, would make over 100,000 yards of rocks and earth, which it is almost impossible to believe came out of the break in the dam.

After climbing over the riprap, at the risk of being precipitated to the bottom and probably killed on the sharp stones, the Colonel reached the top and began his measurement. He found that the total length of the dam was 870 feet, or very very nearly as long as the Sixth street suspension bridge in Pittsburg. The break where the water rushed through was 372 feet at the top and about 300 feet at the bottom.

The dam was exactly 62 feet high, from the first stone at the bottom to the roadway at the top. The latter was 20 feet wide, there being two road tracks to drive across, to and from the club house to the railroad station.

What the Tapeline Showed.

The tapeline showed that the distance from the bottom of the upper slope to the bottom of the middle of the dam was 160 feet, and from the latter point to the bottom of the lower slope, 15 feet. This would make the thickness of the dam at the bottom 310 feet. It gradually tapered off to 20 feet at the top. In speaking of the matter, Colonel Roberts would not give an extended account of his investigation, owing to the fact that it would be printed before he got his report ready. To your correspondent he said:

"I fully believe from what I have seen here that the real cause of the dam giving way was on account of the water flowing over the top of it and undermining the lower slope. You can see where the water came over the top. I find that the slope on the lower or outside part of the dam is shorter than upon the other side. The rock and stone is heavier, however. About one yard of the filling on the lower side will weigh about as much as one and a half yards on the upper side.

The Material Very Compact.

"The lower slope being at a greater angle, the water would have a much better chance to undermine the embankment. I find that the material used in the construction of the dam was very compact, and was as solid as it could be under the circumstances. I do not take much stock in the cloud-burst theory, as all the indications, viewed in an engineering light, point to the cause I have stated.

"The indications are that the water below did not nearly approximate the height of the water above the dam. The strength of the dam had nothing to do with the break. The water coming over the top gutted the lower slope, and with the large volume of water pushing up against the dam, something had to give way. There was no way for the water to get out. The little opening which answered under ordinary circumstances was unable to carry off the large amount of water which flowed into the lake Thursday night and Friday.

A Wise Precaution.

"I found that there was a lot of sheet piling, or plank, put in the corner of the dam when it was rebuilt some years ago. This was a wise precaution, and helped to prevent the dam from giving way sooner. I cannot now say how much water was in the lake, but find that it had been running over the dam for over an hour before it gave way. The lake is not two miles wide, as has been stated. At its most shallow part, and the widest part, it is not over a mile."

MCSWIGAN.

AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

So Says the Engineering Record Concerning the New Part of the Dam—Colonel Roberts' Idea Opposed and Illustrated—A Very Important Question.

In connection with the broad hint dropped by Colonel Roberts, as above, there can be nothing more apropos than the accompanying critically drawn engravings and expert opinions from the current number of the *Engineering and Building Record*, New York, written by H. W. Brinckerhoff, a clear key to the significance of the cuts being given in the last paragraph below:

If, as is probable, the crest of the new work was made fair with the old at the start it would in course of time settle to even a lower point, perhaps four or five feet below the elevation of the dam at the ends. This would, in a measure at least, account for the rapid destruction of the dam. The old resident, before mentioned, who saw the dam go, observed no leakage through the dam, but said that the water

Commenced to Flow Over

the crest of the dam at its center. This continued a couple of hours or so before the flow became serious, then the outer slope began to cut away rapidly under the increased flow, the sides of the breach falling in, from time to time, until in about half an hour the breach was complete. The overflow was due to a combination of two causes: first, the inadequacy of the waste weir which, however ample it may seem to have been, was plainly unable to carry off the vast volume of water that poured into the reservoir; and second, to the depression of the crest of the dam at its center. This depression reduced not only the effective discharge area of the weir, but also the velocity of the discharged water, thus very greatly reducing the weir's capacity for relief. The position as well as the amount of this depression was

A Serious Matter.

Being in the center, the overflowing water could wash the widest portion of the outer slope and cut the dam to the bottom in the shortest possible time, both sides of the breach caving in at once, while had the overflow occurred at either end, nearly two-thirds of the dam would have had to have been washed away before the reservoir could have been emptied, and as in addition to this the water could only act on one part of the dam at once, the time required to empty the reservoir would have been increased in a proportion even greater than that of the material to be washed away.

Failure appears to have been due to overflow, caused by inadequacy of spill-way and aggravated by the fact that the dam was two or three feet lower at center than at ends, causing overflow to take place at weakest point. About 300 feet of the center of dam is gone. Its destruction took about half an hour from time serious overflow began.

It seemed improbable that the engineers of the State of Pennsylvania should have been guilty of negligence in building so important a structure, and our dispatch shows that what is left of the dam is well built—their part of the work. For the height, however, at which the dam was left, or to which it had settled during nearly 50 years,

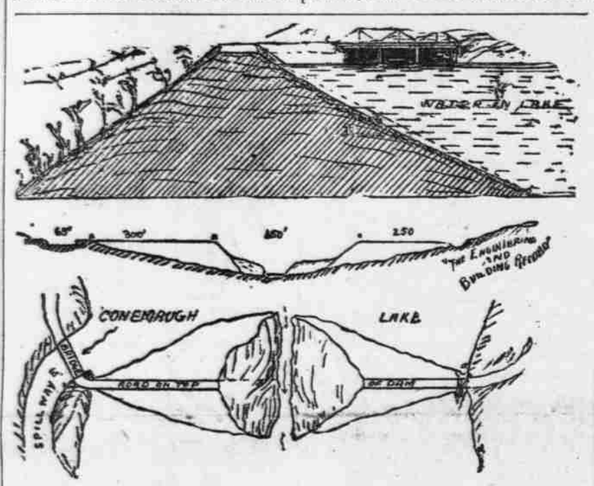
The Spill-Way Was Inadequate.

And though the dam failed from the erosion of its face, and not from the pressure of the water, some one has an awful responsibility for not having made sure that the spill-way was of ample dimensions for any possible flood, and that the crest of an earthen dam holding such a large quantity of water, above a populous valley, was not entirely free from any danger of overflow.

This should, and undoubtedly will, be made a matter of judicial investigation, and it is to be hoped that the parties who are responsible, either through merely ignorant negligence, or through a possible culpable disregard of warnings received, will be held accountable, as far as is possible, for the damage occasioned by the failure to take such precautions as were demanded by the situation. And this demand for an accounting should proceed, so far that persons owning, or being in any way responsible for, dams whose failure would cause either loss of property or loss of life, will see it directly to their comfort and interest to secure proper supervision of their design, construction and maintenance.

A Clear Key.

[The accompanying plan and elevation of South Fork dam are sufficiently explained by their titles. The point where the attempt was made to relieve the dam by making an additional spill-way is shown at a. In the section a shows height of crest of dam at end near waste weir, which is about three feet above the crest at the break, whose elevation is shown by line b c e, some seven feet above the bottom of the inlet of the waste weir. The straight line b b shows approximately at d the concavity of the inner slope. At e is the entrance to the carriage bridge over the upper end of the waste weir, which is, however, supported only on posts instead of by what looks like piers of masonry in the illustration.]



SECTIONAL, FRONT AND BIRDSEYE VIEWS—BEFORE AND AFTER THE BREAK.

NOBODY ALLOWED TO PASS.

Strict Orders to the Guards to Prevent Thieving at Night.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 14.—At midnight it was learned that an extra force of guards was patrolling the center of the town. To-day an unusually large amount of silverware and valuables was found in the stores on Main street and vicinity, and it was feared that an attempt would be made by a number of suspicious looking characters to take the goods. As soon as this was learned every guard that could be hired was put on duty, and it is now impossible to get through that portion of the town. Detective Mason, of Philadelphia, who is in charge of the valuables, stated to-night that orders had been issued to allow no one to enter the heart of the city.

Strict orders were given the guards to admit nobody, not even General Hastings, and the orders were obeyed. A number of people with the necessary countersign tried to pass the First National Bank, but could not do so. Captain Mason started a search for stolen property to-day. He had three men out visiting the houses on Prospect Hill. They went through 17 of them, and secured a number of articles that had been taken from the flood. Among them was a supply of canned goods that would run a good sized family a year, and other provisions. The stuff was taken and turned over to the Committee on Valuables.

MCSWIGAN.

NO SUPPER, NO WORK.

Such Appears to be the Motto of the Lumbermen at Johnstown.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 14.—There were several lively scrimmages around the different camps to-night, after the men were through with their work. The lumbermen threatened to quit work altogether, and they were heard saying that they would certainly go home in the morning, if things were not in a better condition. They had been taken charge of by one of the Johnstown men, who kept them in his place, but to-night there was no food for them. "We have to work hard," said one of them, "and we want to have good food."

"What is the matter?" they were asked.

"Why, they were going to feed us on sleep to-night, and we cannot put up with that. There is enough food about this place to keep everyone, and keep him well, and I do not think that the men who work hardest ought to suffer."

Soon after the foreman succeeded in quieting the men down, although they were standing in the streets, with their big lumber hooks, ready to march, if they returned to their quarters again.

HEINRICHS.

TEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Only Three Identified, and Some Absolutely Beyond Recognition.

[FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 14.—According to the report received by Surgeon General Dr. Silliman, there were 10 bodies found to-day and brought to the different morgues. At Cambria City the body of William B. Hess was recovered from the river. At the Presbyterian church Captain O'Connell and his housekeeper, Mary Holleran, were identified. They had both been found in the Main street debris. One body, an unknown person, was taken charge of by the undertakers in the Fourth ward school house. The remaining six corpses were taken out above the Pennsylvania Railroad stone bridge. Of all of them not a single one was recognizable, and it was impossible to tell whether some of them were men or women. Several burned heads were discovered in the drift and placed in coffins and buried.

HEINRICHS.

NATURAL GAS LETS LOOSE.

Another Rash Man Hunts for a Leak With a Lighted Lamp.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—The residence at No. 144 East New York street was badly wrecked this afternoon by an explosion of natural gas. The house has been for a short time without an occupant, and a family named Kilbourn were preparing to take possession. The outgoing tenants left one of the pipes uncapped, and neighbors had been complaining of the smell caused by escaping gas. Mrs. Kilbourn called on a plumber to connect her stoves with the pipes, and told him of the leak. The workman undertook to find the leak, and instructed Mrs. Kilbourn to light a match, which she did.

An explosion instantly followed, tearing the house almost to pieces, and seriously injuring four persons, as follows: Frederick McGahan, plumber, seriously, may die; J. T. Crowder, seriously; Louis H. Fahrbach, burned and bruised; Mrs. Ella Kilbourn, burned on nearly all parts of body, her clothing being burned and a splinter driven into the joint of the right knee. Her injuries are extremely painful, but she will probably recover.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS.

They Are Holding Mysterious Conferences in the Eastern End of the State.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Chairman Andrews and Senator Delamater arrived at the Lafayette Hotel to-day. Senator Delamater left this evening for New York. Chairman Andrews left soon after for Washington. It is said he was summoned suddenly by Mr. Quay. The latter is expected here to-morrow by the local politicians, but there is some doubt that he will arrive.

A THOUSAND CORPSES

Supposed to be Lying in the Awful Wreck Above the Bridge.

NEARLY ALL UNRECOGNIZABLE,

And Dynamite, Which is Being Employed to Clear the Ruins Away,

RENDS THEM LIMB FROM LIMB.

The Progress of the Work Checked by Rain and Also by Drunken Revels.

Citizens of Johnstown think that fully 1,000 dead bodies are still among the wreckage above the stone bridge. Dynamite is being used to clear the river channel. Major McCandless advocates applying the torch and burning the ruins. Rain seriously interfered with work yesterday. A crowd of laborers found a lot of liquor and got disgracefully drunk.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, May 14.—The rain early this morning caused a good many people to remark: "That is something like the weather we had two weeks ago to-day. It poured just about as hard then." Fortunately for the great amount of labor which has to be done here yet, the rain ceased about noon, but the work was greatly retarded.

In the morning not much progress was made. When the sun at last burst through the clouds operations were resumed with double vigor. On Main street, in front of the Merchants' Hotel, where there has been a mountain of debris piled up for two weeks, a clearing was made to-day, and the thoroughfare will probably be made passable by to-morrow. At the gorge at the Pennsylvania stone bridge the clearing away of the wreckage has been much hampered on account of the want of powder and dynamite. Major Phillips, a practical engineer, who has charge of the work at that place, stated this afternoon that he would have a channel through there within 24 hours if he only had the material to do it with.

How the Work is Done.

"I have now a gang of men at work there who understand their duty well," he said. In answer to the question whether he had poured oil over the entire debris for the purpose of burning it all up that way he replied: "I saw that a morning paper intimated as much, but there is absolutely no truth in it. I have a number of men employed with pikes and hooks, and they pull the boards and trees out as rapidly as possible. On the bank all is put in heaps, and then it is set on fire. I burned all the lumber along the railroad bank in the same manner. I have sufficient machinery there to get along very fast, and I believe the gorge will be clear within a week or so. But dynamite works wonders and that is the only thing by which we can make any great headway."

"Have any bodies been found in the gorge to-day?"

"Yes, there were two, a baby and a woman. Both were totally unrecognizable, and I think the most of them found there will be about the same. The dynamite works destruction to everything. Bodies, legs and arms, as well as fingers, were scattered this morning by the explosion of one of the charges.

A Disgraceful Revel.

Major McCandless, of the Fourteenth Regiment, who has been here two weeks to-morrow employed in various capacities, has now been appointed Assistant General Surgeon of the brigade, and has to look after the condition of the people in and around the camps and among the gangs of workmen. For the purpose of making a tour of inspection he invited your correspondent to-day to accompany him into the gorge, as he had heard that things were not all in good shape there.

Arrived at the jam a very exciting scene was witnessed. A part of the gang had struck the wreck of a saloon in the debris, and the men were having a high old time disposing of the liquor. Casks of export beer were floating around in the wreckage and the men were fishing them out as fast as they could. Another lot of men had come across a swimming barrel of whisky, knocked the top in, and were helping themselves to the liquor with tin cans. A number of them were drunk, and others had fallen into the water up to their waists. They had to be hauled out to save their lives. The gang was composed of Italians, Hungarians and Americans, all nationalities in fact, but the smell of whisky seemed to have the same effect on all of them.

A Very Pertinent Question.

"Where is the foreman of this gang? Where is Mr. McKnight?" asked the Major, as he realized the condition of things before him. But Mr. McKnight was not there.

"Well, then, I'll have to stop this myself," Major McCandless continued, and in another second he jumped among the drunken crowd, and, lighting a match, he ignited the whisky in the barrel.

"I had to do it," he afterward stated, "for their own protection. These men would have been dead drunk to-night, and there might have been murder in this place. As it is, these fellows are ready to create a riot." Several of them were shouting and cursing and going on like wild beasts let loose from their cages.

"I will report this and see that a guard is placed there," the Major remarked. "There is a lack of system among these men, and I will not only tell McKnight, but also General Wiley."

How many bodies there are in this debris yet is very hard to estimate, and nobody ventures to say any more about it. There is no doubt of the fact, however, that there are just as many bodies buried in the ruins as there have been found in all the rest of the places put together.

1,000 Corpses in the Ruins.

The gorge is filled with wreckage to the extent of about five acres. It would be a futile attempt to give even an approximate description of the various things found there, for anything from a three-story house to a thimble can be seen. The mass of ruined houses fills the place to a depth of ten, and in other places as deep as 20 feet. From the different talks I have had with people from this town they believe there are at least 1,000 people still in the jam, and they will only be recovered limb by limb, because the dynamite will not allow any of them to come out whole. In addition to that, decomposition has made the condition of the bodies such that a mere touch in handling them makes them break apart. Major McCandless is working to have a fire line drawn and burn everything that comes out of the debris. "What is the use of trying to get any more bodies out of there," he said, "when they are unrecognizable anyhow? The people cannot identify anyone, and burning is the only thing that can help us to clear the gorge quickly and effectually."

HEINRICHS.

Another Suicide at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 14.—An unknown woman committed suicide to-day about 4 o'clock by jumping into the river about 250 feet from Prospect Park. Her body passed over the American falls and was recovered in the Gorge within half an hour and towed to the Canada shore. Despondency was probably the cause of the act.

ROUGH SHANTIES

About All That Johnstown Now Needs, Says Governor Beaver—A Gubernatorial Proclamation on His Idea of the Prime Necessity of the Situation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, June 14. — Governor Beaver has received an official report from the State Board of Health, in which the district from the railroad bridge over the Conemaugh river at Johnstown to the mouth of Stony creek is declared a nuisance. This afternoon the Governor issued a proclamation, of which the following is an abstract:

To the Public:

The work of supplying the pressing bodily wants of the sufferers by the late floods in the Conemaugh Valley goes on without interruption. Supplies for this purpose are furnished in abundance, and will continue to be so furnished without stint. Thanks to the generous donors, the world over, no one has lacked or will lack, if he makes his wants known, food, clothing and shelter. The problem which confronts the people of Johnstown and vicinity, and in the solution of which their well wishers everywhere must be deeply interested, is the restoration as early as possible of the usual channels of trade and the machinery of supply and demand. The merchants and trades people

Must be Encouraged

to begin the work of rehabitation at once. If their property had been destroyed by fire, they would probably have the insurance upon which to begin business. Under present conditions, however, they have simply and absolutely nothing.

The propriety of using the money contributed by generous donors for the benefit of individual sufferers, for the purpose of starting men in business might be questioned, particularly if that business should prove remunerative hereafter. There can be little doubt, however, that the most useful and judicious expenditure, at the present moment, for the entire people of the region, would be a fund which could be used for putting up simple board shanties, in which business might be commenced by the courageous business men of Johnstown, who have already signified their intention of remaining where they are and assisting in building up the ruins, which speaks so eloquently in their behalf. Credit is tendered them to any extent by merchants in our great trading centers. What they need is simply a cover for their goods and wares. Contributions in kind, if specially designated for the purpose of building board shanties in which business can be commenced, would be a great boon to the entire community, and will tend more than anything else at the present moment to the restoration of the normal condition of affairs in that community.

Bound to be Rebuilt.

Johnstown will be rebuilt. Before that is done, however, legal steps must be taken to consolidate the several independent boroughs among which its municipal government was divided. It is understood that the people expect to consolidate their government under a city charter, and that legal steps will be taken looking toward this end. Until this is done streets cannot be laid out, grades cannot be established, the work of permanent rebuilding cannot go on. One locality in the Far West offered days ago 25 carloads of lumber, with the expressed intention of doubling it. Such gifts would be more than acceptable at this time. They can be consigned to General D. H. Hastings, Johnstown, Pa., who will see that they are properly distributed, if designated specially for that purpose. If persons who have already contributed desire that their contributions should be appropriated toward this object, a simple intimation from them as to their wishes will be sufficient. This object is cordially commended, especially to the business men of Pennsylvania, and to others who have trade relations with what was once one of the most thriving and populous regions of our great Commonwealth.

O'BOYLE'S LITTLE STORY.

He Had Nothing to Do With the Alleged Trial of Cronin.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, June 14.—The publication of the dispatch from London to the effect that P. A. O'Boyle, of Pittston, was one of the men voted on a committee of the Clan-na-Gael to have Dr. Cronin removed created a great impression in this section. Mr. O'Boyle is a prominent young attorney residing at Pittston and known throughout the Wyoming valley. Mr. O'Boyle published a card in the evening paper, in which he characterized the story as a most infamous lie. He denies absolutely that such a committee existed, or that Dr. Cronin was ever tried or his conduct investigated in any manner whatever by the Clan-na-Gael on the charge of treachery to the order. He further states that he had no connection in any manner with the contentions between Dr. Cronin and Alexander Sullivan, if such contentions really existed. He had a very slight acquaintance with Dr. Cronin, but knew Mr. Sullivan well.

He believes the latter to be an upright, honorable and patriotic man, utterly incapable of entering into any plot having for its object murder or any criminal act. It is true that Mr. O'Boyle was one of the committee of the Clan-na-Gael that investigated the charge of embezzlement brought against Alexander Sullivan, and he was one of those who signed the report exonerating Mr. Sullivan from such charge.

NO GENERAL UPRISING.

The Minnesota Indians Are Peaceful, and the Murderer Will be Caught.

MORA, MINN., June 14.—Jim Chelty, Chief of the Snake river band, was in this morning and conferred with Captain Stanch. He said that the trouble was caused by whisky and there would be no general uprising; that the Indians desired to maintain peaceful relations between themselves and the whites. He said that the Indians would assist to bring the murderer of Magnuson to justice. The true version of the affair will soon be accurately known.

The Indians had been supplied with whisky by lawless whites and while drunk they had made the attack. It is generally believed that Magnuson was the only one who was killed or injured. Nothing definite will be known until to-morrow.

A SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

The Prince of Wales Has Written a Letter Concerning Emperor William.

VIENNA, June 14.—A sensation has been caused here by the announcement that the *Nouvelle Revue* will shortly publish a letter purporting to be from the Prince of Wales to King Leopold, in which the Prince states that Emperor William's body is seriously attacked by disease; that he cannot get sleep save what drugs procure for him; that he suffers from intense headaches, compelling him to resort to morphine, and that he easily loses his temper.

The letter continues: "I shall never forgive or forget his treatment of me on the occasion of the funeral of his father, nor the insults printed in the *Reichsanzeiger*."

A SALOON KEEPER SENTENCED

To the Workhouse for Violating the Sunday Law in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The first workhouse sentence under the Owen law, the law requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday, was pronounced this afternoon against Thomas B. White, who was convicted of violating the law Sunday, May 26. The sentence was 20 days in the workhouse and a fine of $100, but a stay of execution until July 1 was allowed to permit the accused to make an appeal.

The Saloon Keepers' Association to-night resolved to assist members who are arrested, but declined to order members to violate the law.

GOOD GHOST STORIES *are told by Olive Harper in to-morrow's* DISPATCH *who relates her personal experiences with spooks in New York.*

VICTORY IS CERTAIN,

But Whether for Whisky's Friends or Foes is a Point on Which

LEADERS CAN'T QUITE AGREE.

Ex-Attorney General Palmer Predicts a Majority of Over 30,000

IN FAVOR OF THE AMENDMENT,

While Anti-Prohibitionists Are Equally Confident They Will Win.

Ex-Attorney General Palmer expects the State to give 30,000 majority for prohibition. Other amendment leaders are equally confident of victory. On the other hand, the liquor men, without exception, say that their side will surely win. The proposed amendment abolishing the poll tax is opposed by Philadelphia politicians. The campaign work is about ended. Prohibitionists and liquor people alike boast of their perfect organizations.

"My estimate," said Chairman Geiger of the Constitutional Amendment City Committee, "is that we will poll 60,000 votes in Philadelphia. The anti-Prohibitionists will poll 75,000."

Mr. Geiger gave his reasons for this estimate in the following language:

A great many people who don't take much interest in the matter will be out of town for the summer. A large number who stay here will not take enough interest in the matter to vote. Some have been disfranchised by removal within the 60 days, and others by not having paid their poll tax. The total registration of the city is in round numbers 250,000. Our literary work is at an end. We have sent out a mass of it. The other work of the campaign now occupies our thoughts. We have a detective force employed to see that there is a fair vote and an honest count where we have reason to fear fraud, and in the rural wards of the city. Carriages will be used if necessary to get out the vote.

To the question, "Are you liberally supplied with money?" he replied:

Rather Short of Cash.

No, we are not, but we are leaving no stone unturned, with our limited means, that will add to our chances of success, except in the matter of answering campaign lies that find their way into the newspapers. We can't answer all of these, but we answer some of them. The expenses of the City Campaign Committee will foot up $5,000. There are organizations in each ward and division and their expenditures will probably run the whole sum for work in this city up to $20,000. We have received valuable assistance from the Society of Friends, and we have been given access to warehouses and factories at the noon hour for the purpose of talking with the men. We have also had 10 or 12 public meetings in the city each night for the past four weeks.

George McGowan, who is one of the leading men in the anti-prohibition campaign, estimates that not more than 120,000 votes will be polled. He concedes but 35,000 votes to the Prohibitionists. Mr. McGowan is a Democrat and has been running that end of it more than any other.

David Martin, Collector of Internal Revenue, was the Republican leader in the anti-prohibition campaign up to the time he was made Collector of Internal Revenue. He says he is out of it now, but there are many, of course, who refuse to believe this. Mr. Martin says he is against prohibition, although he has not touched a drop of liquor for at least three years. He said to THE DISPATCH correspondent:

One-Sided Estimates.

The Prohibitionists are away off in their estimates. In my own division, for instance, after the canvass, I saw the division book and found the Prohibitionists credited with 60 votes. I was marked on their side. The canvassers said they gave the Prohibitionists the doubt in every instance. Where they didn't find a man at his home and his wife said she didn't know how he was going to vote they marked him for prohibition. I went through the list, and to my personal knowledge 40 of the 60 were persons who are against the amendment. I had six or eight men go through a number of the division books in the same manner with very much the same result.

It will be remembered that Mr. McManes tried to use Mr. Martin's liquor connection to that gentleman's injury before his appointment to the Philadelphia Collectorship of Internal Revenue. Mr. McManes did not succeed.

A Big Vote Expected.

William Van Osten is the President of the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. He thinks the vote will be much larger than is anticipated in the estimates given by the other gentlemen. The poll tax and suffrage amendment will do it in his opinion:

Within a week there has been quite a stir on this subject. Both parties are at work on this subject, and the Democratic and Republican city committees will use their machinery to get out the vote for it. This will increase the vote on the prohibition amendment. Many people who would not come to the polls to vote on the one will find an excuse to come to vote on the other, and there will be influences there to make them vote on both. I am opposed to the poll tax amendment, and I think if the people understood it they would be, too. Of course a great cry goes up that a vote ought to be free, but at the same time people ought to remember that the present requirement is

A Check Against Fraud.

If it carries, the time to acquire a residence will be reduced from 60 to 30 days and the tax abolished. In the first instance it will cost party managers less to feed men that may acquire a residence. In the second, with no tax requirement, it will be much easier to ring in repeaters. Then, again, the party managers will probably raise just as much money for campaign purposes as they do now, and with no taxes to pay, will have money to devote to various other uses.

There is a report around now that the Republican leaders here are becoming convinced that it would be a bad thing for them to have the pole tax amendment pass. They, having the offices, can raise money easier than the Democrats, and it would, they argue, be turning over to the Democrats much of the advantage the Republicans now possess.

There was a meeting of the State executive committee of the liquor dealers this morning. It is composed of wholesalers and brewers. Messrs. Straub and Weertheimer attended. The names of this committee have been

Kept a Profound Secret

until to-night, when they were given out. Those of more than local reputation are: Amos M. Slack, Republican; George McGowan, Democrat; Harry Hunter, Republican; Squire McMullen, Democrat; Emil J. Petroff, Republican; C. Wesley Thomas, Republican; Charles A. Porter, Republican; W. R. Leeds, Republican. As a whole the committee is equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

This announcement may be one result of the wholesale liquor dealers and brewers' meeting to-day at the brewers' headquarters. The work of the meeting was kept so quiet that nothing definite concerning it could be learned.

"Here in Philadelphia," said Mr. Van Osten, "the retail liquor dealers are organized for ward work. There is a class of voters they can get to the polls better than anyone else. Of course there are also ward workers from either party in the employ of the liquor men."

John B. Walker, Secretary of the Prohibition City Committee, said:

McManes is the only one of the Republican leaders in this city who is for the amendment. Leeds is against it, but he hardly counts any more. Disston is against it. I have it from a member of David Lane's family that he intends to vote for the amendment. He is saying nothing himself, and I am confident he will vote against it. Some members of the Republican City Executive Committee have been working, but the party machinery of neither side has been used for us.

"I have heard David H. Lane's name used as one of those who handled the money of the liquor men for use among the Republicans," said the correspondent.

Money Easily Obtained.

To this remark Mr. Walker replied as follows:

The way that story got out is that the liquor men put certain money in the hands of Mr. Lane and Mr. McGowan. Twenty dollars was to be put into each division, for the purpose of making a canvass—$10 to go to a Republican and $10 to a Democrat for doing the work. It is generally admitted now that this canvass was a farce, the workers, for the most part, earning their money by taking the division book and checking off the list according to their personal knowledge of the men. Thirty dollars more is to go into each division—$5 to each of three members of the Republican party and the same amount to each of three members of the Democratic party, but this money has not yet been forthcoming, and there is trouble about it. There is more trouble, growing out of the fact that many workers have been necessarily ignored, and in their anger they are likely to do our side a considerable service.

Hon. John Gow, one of the leading Democratic leaders of the late House of Representatives, told THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day that the trouble among the ward workers grew out of the fact that the liquor people had blundered in making their selections by choosing men from the minority factions of either party to run the campaign. "This," he said, "makes the others decidedly mad. No one cares anything about the liquor people in this fight, anyhow, except to get their money. If the ward workers don't get that there is likely to be trouble."

Expects Prohibition to Win.

Ex-Attorney General Palmer continues to claim the State for the Prohibitionists. He made the following statement to THE DISPATCH correspondent this evening:

The contest is about ended, so far as vote making is concerned, and the remainder of the time will be given to getting our men to the polls, securing a fair vote and an honest count and return. We believe every caution has been taken to secure that result. Our organization is as thorough as any the State ever had. It covers substantially every election district. It has not been created without vast labor, but the work has fallen to willing hands and has been faithfully performed. The very limited supply of money placed at the disposal of the State Committee made it necessary to put on the County Chairmen the responsibility of raising funds for themselves and substantially conducting their own campaign, and it has been done faithfully and efficiently. The work for this city, under the charge of Mr. Geiger, has been intelligently and conscientiously performed, and, considering the fact that few of the experienced ward workers have been available, and that he has had about one-fourth the money necessary, he has accomplished a very creditable work.

The precaution taken to secure a fair election in Philadelphia consists in the appointment of overseers by the court in all shaky divisions, and for this our thanks are due, because one established practice was overruled. We have also employed a sufficient number of experienced detectives to cover doubtful divisions, and expect to make the lot of rounders and repeaters very unhappy. We have sent out 3,000,000 tickets, which have been distributed from house to house. Women will be at the polls in all places where they desire to go. As to the result, reports from County Chairmen all over the State justify our expectation that the amendment will carry by

A Majority of 30,000.

It has been a beautiful campaign in this respect—perfect harmony has ruled, and all the diverse elements, political and otherwise, have done their uttermost without wrangling or jealousy. The thousands of men and women who never took an active part in an election have come to the front and proved by their zeal and efficiency their capacity to do the work. I think there is a surprise in store for the enemy. Considering the circumstances there has been very little of the bitterness that such a contest would naturally create. For us this is only a skirmish; for the enemy, defeat is a Waterloo. It seems to me our workers have outmaneuvered and outflanked the other side at every point.

One case has never been answered. The Brooks bill, as administered in Philadelphia, has been the best card of the opposition, and the result fully justifies the shrewdness of the clever gentlemen who induced the dealers to accept it and allow it to pass the Legislature, when they had its defeat ensured.

Being asked "What about the preachers, doctors and lawyers?" Mr. Palmer replied:

Why, I think when a man summons preachers, doctors and lawyers, all at the same time to his aid, he must be very sick. All the preachers who will really vote against the amendment could be hauled out of the State in a Market street car and landed in New Jersey, where there is free rum.

SIMPSON.

A TENEMENT TRAP.

Flames in a New York Apartment House Cause Two Deaths—A Heroic Attempt at Rescue—Insufficient Fire Escapes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—One of the pretentious-looking but not in the least fire-proof tenement houses, which it is now the fashion to build in the poorer quarters, was gutted by fire at 83 Norfolk street this evening. An old woman and a baby were killed, and 22 families were made homeless. The tenement was of brick, with brownstone trimmings, with a hallway in the center, and four family apartments on each of the five floors. The basement was occupied by two stores, with family apartments behind each. In the rear there were plenty of fire escapes. In the front fire escapes ran down as far as the top of the front door, nearly two floors from the sidewalk. The building was owned by Hyman Spektersky, of 150 Henry street. The tenants were mostly Polish.

John Smith, 18 years old, and Frank Hodes saw the smoke and ran up. In a window of the first floor above the door they saw a woman leaning from a window holding a babe. Thick smoke came out of the window: Smith was driven from the door in an attempt to get in, but scaled the window casings and burst in the windows of the floor below her. At that moment flames were seen behind the woman and she screamed. Smith shouted to her to wait a single minute and the crowd in the street took up the shout, but he was driven out by smoke and flames and she dropped her baby—people in the street caught it.

A moment later she flung herself from the window. She fell into the area and was picked up for dead, but revived and was led away by a policeman. She was Annie Korinsky, wife of a silk weaver. The firemen were told that some one was lying at the top of the first flight of stairs inside the building, two flights above the sidewalk. Firemen fought their way with great difficulty in the face of the smoke to the spot, and there found a woman burned to death. A young child that lay near her, some say upon her body, was also burned badly and dead.

NO USE FOR HILL.

Democratic Editors Unanimously Opposed to Him for President.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The *Republic* will to-morrow print an entire page devoted to the opinions of Democratic editors as to the availability of Governor Hill, of New York, as the Democratic standard bearer in the Presidental contest of 1892. The newspapers to which the query was addressed circulate in ten States, where Democratic opinion is strongly represented by them. There is but one expression in favor of the nomination of Governor Hill, coming from the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, a protection paper.

Of the others all but two are unqualifiedly opposed to the nomination of Hill. The two exceptions are the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and Atlanta *Journal*. Mr. Watterson simply declines to commit himself to an opinion now.

THE TREATY SIGNED,

Samoan Conferees Arrive at Agreement, but Its Provisions Are to Be

KEPT A PROFOUND SECRET

Until After Its Submission to the United States Government.

GERMANY TO RECEIVE AN INDEMNITY.

Representatives of the United States and Germany Agree to an Autonomous Government of the Islands—England is to See Fair Play—The Natives to Elect Their Own King—Germans to be Indemnified for Their Losses—The State Department Has Nothing to Say.

Samoa's troubles are presumed to be over. The conferees at Berlin have arrived at an agreement whereby the Samoans are to be allowed to elect their own rulers, subject to the joint control of the United States and Germany, while England will act as referee. The provisions of the agreement have not been made public, and will not be until after its submission to the United States Senate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The news was received here to-day that the Samoan conferees had arrived at an agreement in regard to the difficulties in Samoa, subject to ratification by the respective Governments interested. Diplomatic etiquette prevented any statement by the State Department here as to the provisions of the treaty, the officials pleading ignorance of the conclusions arrived at by the conferees.

The dispatch from Berlin states that America having abandoned her principal objections to the agreement previously arrived at, the plen