Takes Up the Charges In Detail and down and probably sank an unknown Quetes From time Statutes to Show time, a heavy rain falling. That Punishments lufficied Were Necraeary and Justifiable.

New York, Oct. 31 -The summing up reformatory commenced here. The commissioners sat in the Mota Memorial hall The three commissioners Judge William Larned of Alliany, Israel T. Deyo of Bing hamtou and Dr. Austin Flint of this city -were present.

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Mr. Ivine said that he was going to take up each one of the 191 cases of complaints during his summing up, for the purpose of showing that there was no inhumanity or barbarity or cruely practiced in the Elmira institution. Men had been transferred to state prisons for incorrigibility dent except to the company officials. and there were also some ex-convicts sent away as soon as their previous records were ascertained

Referring to the "January deal" when the charges of linenurality were investigated in the reformatory, Mr. Ivine sold Chief of Police Kitted and Two Promthe difficulty of investigating such fearful crimes and purring the institution of the guilty parties was very considerable. Mr. York, Ala resulted in the wounding of Brock way had not the power of procuring two prominent citizens, one farally, and indictments against these men in the interest of the institution and of society son. at large Mr. Brickway appointed three On Savirday S. A. Cameron, cotton officers, who were fair men, of full knowle compress again, and E. E. Allison, a timat large, Mr Brockway appointed three edge who knew the innates and were cap able of eliciting the rice asary information The innings were stainined, but not on oath and the were not asked as to their own guilt but the guilt of others

"No effort was made," said the lowyer, to extert this information although my him doring carried as difficulty. learned friend, Mr. Coudort, may try to make you believe so by the glamor of his bri liant oratory."

Mr lyins spoke at length upon this mat ter and then took up the chargesof permanent injuries He denied emphatically that the death of McGowan, who died in he was released from the reformatory, was the outcome of his being paddled. It was ridiculous to say that paddling a man's buttooks would produce consumption, of which disease McGowan died.

The statements of Walter Lewis. Shortle and Beltz were next taken up and Mr. Ivins, after reading some of these men's testimony, said that they were liars. Johnson had sworn that Kutchky, who died in the institution, had been taken in a blanket fm. the bathroom two days be fore his death.

showed that this was impossible and also that Kutchky was never punished in the

He then referred to inmate Hoffman, whom he described as a Munchausen. fured by the paddle. Conway, the variety actor, had tried to make out that he was injured by the paddle and was afflicted with a printul disease. But later he acknowledged that he had been suffering from this disease for some years prior to his going to the institution

- He contrasted the complaints of Lynch and Miller with the evidence of the dafense and said "These men contridicted thomselves repeatedly and cannot be be-

In concluding his references to the alleged weath, permanent injury; marks, scars, loss of sight or hearing or partial loss of either loss of the limbs on with, Mr. lyins said. I have now mentioned every man who claimed to be injured from the trainient he received to the reformatory and I feel that I have shown and the records show that in not one of these cases has the charge been proven." He then spoke of the lunney cases and

charges of cruelty to or sunishment of those afflicted with insanity. For the past 10 years out of the 5,000 persons who had been committed there were on an average about three course of insanity each year. Many of these were cured and sent back to the reformatory again. But rebout 50 per cent of these had relapses and were ones more sent to the asylum. The efforts of the prosecution to prove that the men were punished while

insane had failed. In the case of Aaron, who was punished for malingering and afterward developed insanity, 'if he was insane when puntahed I admit that a hardship has been inflicted," said Mr. "But," cald he continuing, "Dr. Wey

believed that he was malingering, and if \$5,000. Mr. Brockway over punished an inmate who was suffering from insanity, knowing such to be the case, he is not a fit person to be superintendent of such an institution. Such has not been proven, however, as the greatest care was taken to determine whether these men were feigning the firm is estimated at \$300,000, and damor not."

Mr. Ivins read extracts and figures from was rang the performance at the Academy the records showing that before any of of Music, next door, was in full blast. A them were spanked they had been fre panic followed, but nothing serious requently warned and admonished before sulted. hand. He said that under the law the board of managers and the superintendents of the reformatory were authorized to use such measures of reformation as they might down expedient. This logalized the paddle, he claimed, and the corporal punishment by means of it had always been found to have a more beneficial effect

than cellular punishment a Judge Larned asked him if he thought the laws as he interpreted, them would al. | to have led Mr. Stern to suicide. low the use of the crucifix or yoke and-"Yes," replied Mr. lvins, "I believe they

"And the electric chair?" inquired the

challman. "Oh, no," said Mr. Ivins, "that might entall loss of life, and we draw the line

Mr. Ivins then quoted a number of sets of the leg slature and reports of committees which showed that corporal punishment was permissible and necessary in Kimira reformatory.

An adjournment was then taken. Mr. Ivins will projetly conclude this after-

Rock-feller and Gales Sued. DULUTH, Oct. 31.-Alfred Merritt. expresident of the Duluth, Mesaba and Southern railroad, has brought suit against John D. Rockefeller and F. T. Gales of New York, charging them with fraud and mi representation in securing | Co.'s establishment, where he is employed, a consolidati it of the Messbe range from femdants for \$1,200,440.

UNKNOWN SHIP RUN DOWN.

The Imerican Idner Paris Sinks a Sailing Vestel

Softifave tos, Oct. 33.—The American Hne steamer Paris Captain Watkins, which arrived here from New York, ran Arguer That Nottiling Has Been Proven, ship. The weather was very thick at the

As soon as the collision occurred the Parls was put about and a search made for the -hip. After a time the resel or a capsized wreck was reported off the starin the investigation of the charges against board, but sight of it was lost before a life Superintendent Brookway of the Elmira boat eadd be lowered. Norling further was seen though the Paris laid off and on scarching until dorlight.

The steamer sustained no damage be good having a portion of ler rail bent and two wire stays broken. Sailors on the Paris say that the sailing ressel showed signals of distress after the collision and that servains were heard aboard of her. It is sated that a white light was men on board the ship these minute before the collis on but that no red or given light was visible uptil after the steamer had struck her Captain Workins derlines to make any statement regarding the acci-

Passengers on the Paris criticise the de tay on the teamer in lowering a boat and in getting the searchlight working.

FATAL STREET FIGHT.

inent Citizens Wounded. NEUPING Old 30 -A street fight at

the killing of Chefor Policy W Thomp

ber merchant, had a quarrel about a bus fues settlement, and the interference of friends only prevented bloodshed then. Yesterday Allison met Cameron on the street and emanded on applogy for certale harsh epithets that he had applied to Cameron refused to apologizo and drow his placed A fight followed and Chiefe.

Police Thompson ran up and seized Cameron, attempted to disarm him. In the scuffic Cameron's pistol fired off, two bullots passing through Allison's side and then penetruting Thompson's heart, who a Brooklyn hopital some months after fell dead, and the other is mortally wounded. Comeron was soverely burt by blows on the bead, &

Puliman Co-operative Company, HIAWATHA, Kon., Oct. 18.-The difficulties of the Pullman Co-operative company have been adjusted and a charter has been applied for. The capital stock is \$70,000. The workmon take Chilled of the stock and pay for it in work. Eighteen families and 12 men will be brought here at once from the Pullinan works. The superintendent of the Hiawatha manufactory will be B. By referring to the dates, Mr. Ivins H. Van Nassiche, said to be one of the finest workmen employed by the Pullman it was refund by the records which proved company. The new works will not now manufacture cars, but will make furnibathroom and had never been reduced in ture and coffins and everything there is demand for.

The New Diphtheria Remedy. Naw York, Oct. 20 .- A consignment of medical profession the world over is cenfered has just come through the custom house. It is a small quantity of the new remody for diphtheria the anti-lexingercum. This is the first portion of the drug to reach this country from the labratory of Professor Hebring of Berlin, who is the discoverer. The assignment came to Lie George E. Shrady, the editor of The Medical Record, and Dr. Louis Fisher, also of this city. The quantity they received is very small.

Sur Involving Big Money.

MINNEAPOLIS Det 10 - A special from Ploux Falls, S. D. says During the present session of the federal court now in sesstorthere seaso will be tried involving the large amount over sued for in this state. The plaintiff in the action is Samwel W. Allerton of Chicago / Ho suce for the recovery of a five thirty second interest in the Home Stake mine No. 9 in the Black Hills, amounting in value to 12-843.750, and for \$50.000 damages for the wrongful withholding of the property

Valuable Papers Recovered. NEW YOUR, Oct. 28 - L. C. Welr, prestdent of the Adams Express company received a pouch containing a number of bonds, insurance policies, stocks, drafts, bills of lading and other valuable doonments. These papers were stolen from the company's safe in the express car of the with emphasis, "and hurry up about it train which was robbed at Acquia Creek? Va. The recovery of these valuable doonments reduces the loss of the Adams Express company by the robbery to less than

Serious Fire In Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Oct. 30. - What promised to be an ugly fire broke out in the whole-

sale millinery establishment of J. J. Por ter & Co., Liberty avenue. The loss to age to the building, which is owned by Speaking of the paddling of the inmates Hon. B. Jones, \$50,000. When the alarm

> feide Pollowed Financial Failure. N.W YORK Oct. 25.—Pollcomen Smith and Ryer pulled the body of L. S. Stern out of the Central park lake. Stern wasa member of the large shirt and manufacturing company of Stern & Cr. at 678 the hope of seeing the duke. But one Broadway. The firm failed yesterday with liabilities of \$250,000. Despondency over financial embarrasuments is thought

Influenza Epidemic Among Horses. PITTSBUBG, Oct. 26. - An epidemic of influenza is prevalent among houses in the east end. It is stated that three-fourths of the horses in the district are suffering from the disease, which is said to be spreading with alarming rapidity. The public watering troughs communicate the

Counterfeit 85 Tressury Notes. WASHINGTON Oct. 26 .- Chief Hazen of chester a new counterfeit 25 tressury note with the Thomas head. The bill is from a very poorly executed etched plate. The features of Thomas are blurred and the lettering and lathe work is very poor.

Edward May's Peculiar Death. New York, Oct. 20.-Edward May, aged 19, while shooting at an iron target in the basement of J. S. Bernheimer & met death in a pecular manner. One of mines. He make judgment against the dethe inflets redounded and struck him in the feedants for \$1.2% and HESTER IN THE GARDEN.

Fringed with stately gentlen stalks Cut in strips by marrow wilks. Mistress Restor's particulities Prim as Quaker paradise.

Not a blamous port and goy! Boter phint and saraway. Modest wielet and peu. Keep Miss Huster company.

Morn and was, in soft gray gown, Walks she slowly up and down, With her eyes spon the page.

What a picture-did she know-Of the simple long ago! How her representation of the With the second of laventa.

Lames Buckham in Touth's Companion.

MORE SALTY THAN THE DEAD SEA. A Ton of Great Salt Lake Water Molis About SIA Pounds of balt.

Water of the Great Salt lake varies greatly in its contents of disselved solids, depending about herelation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the lake at its present nical level is from 19 to 20 per cent by weight. But not all of this is common salt, for besides this intassium sulphate. A detailed analysis frants. of water taken from the lake in August, 1888, was made by Dr. Talmage. This contained in all 10,50 per cent dissolved solids, of which 15.14 was common salt. Such water would yield of fotal solid matter 301 pounds to the ton. and of common salt about 314 ponuda to the ten.

The Dead sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the Great Salt lake-Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the Auctuations in composition being due to evaporation. A sample taken from s dopth of 1,110 feet carries 25.4 per cent of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 628 pounds to the tou, but of this only 7.55 per ceut was commen valt, or 151 pounds per ton.

Therefore, though the Ealt lake ourries a lower proportion of dissolved solids of all sorts than does the Dead sea, the lake centains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief solid constituent of the Dead sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but maxnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our lake is much "brimer" than that of the Dead sea, common sait being the chief solid dissolved in the lake. Novertheless the Dead sessis much more highly saturated with solida-Deseret News

Meringue Glace "Without Ante."

on a stool in front of the lanch counter. a drug upon which the attention of the He had been in many of the eating houses or "beaucries," in the Bowery and Park row and thought he was familiar with the various terms which waiters employ when repeating a outtomer's order, but he had a surprise in store for him. When he had finished his luncheon, he told the waiter he would like a meringue glace by way of desert. The proud and haughty person behind the counter stiffened his spinal column, and in loud and commanding tones said:

"John, meringue glace!" One of the menials outside the counter sped on the errand with lightninglike rapidity, and after apparently making the delicacy returned with it. On close examination by the customer it of religious faith." was found that numerous small red auts

fact to the waiter. "What," he exclaimed in a horristed tone, "auts? Dear, dear!" Then he called again: "John, John, come here. Look at this! Get a meringue glace

without antsi" "'What?" said John in a dased way, while every man in the room furned his head and snickered.

(let a meringue glace without and, repeated the proud and haughty one, too. **

So John removed the small convention of insects and soon returned with a meringue glace "without anta."-New York Tribune.

Anticipated.

Lord Chesterfield, being one day saked by Sir Thomas Robinson, familiarly known as "Long Sir Thomas." to write some verses upon him, produced the epigram: Unlike my subject, now shall be my song.

It shall be witty, and it shan't be long. This individual was noted for being a pore and made bimself very troublesome to the Duke of Newcastle, contin-

told that his grace was gone out be would ask to be admitted to look at the clock, or to play with the monkey, in day the porter, without waiting for what he had to say, dismissed him with these words, "Sir, his grace has gone out, the clock stands and the monkey is dead."-San Francisco Argonaut.

Foreign News From After.

By way of a London paper it is learned that an American woman has lately reseived what must be termed the most original of wedding presents. It is a musical dinner service of which such plate begins to play a tune when put apon the table. The soup plates are accredited with marches as suiting the the secret service has received from Ro- temper of the guests at that moment of solemnity, but as dinner progresses and the wine and courses do their enlivering work the harmonies brighten cosordingly till at desect the covers are singing out the maddest of police and galopa.

He Kept Lace.

"Yes, sir," said the clock briskly, we have lace of all kinds. Would you the to see valenciernes or point lace! their leaders and the organization representative a shoelace I want, explained to by over one bundled dilegious in the convention of the broaders. he on tomes. | Detant Pres |

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

" From D. Oak Louis

A condition of things has arisen within the last two years in the United States which as a social phenomenon is worthy of serious consideration. A secret, path-bound organization has come into being and aprend over several States of the Union, having for its aworn and arowed purpose the deprivation of over ten millions of the people of the United States of portain rights which the constitution of the United States guarantees to all. Its sworn purpose is:

First-To bann all Catholics from public office upon the ground that being Catholics. they cannot be loyal citisens of the United

Second-To prevent Catholics from earn ing their living on the ground that they will thereby prevent Protestants from getting employment.

This organization goes beyond the sworn purposes of its existence by demanding that no person whose father or mother or, sister orbrother, or wife, or som or daughters, are Catholics shall be permitted to be cangredient the water contains socious sul- ididates for public office, on the ground that phate (glauber salts), magnerium chies there resociatous will present these sandride, calcium sulphato(gypsum) and po- dairs from being trustworthy public ser-

Whilst it is surprising that an organisation with such aims should exist at all it la vastly more surprising that in several States of the Union this secret conspiracy against the constitution should have fully aftained its aworn purpose, and that af this writing over a million of the citizens of the United States, through no fault of their own, not because their histo y from the foundation of this government has not been honorable, note because they have failed in any duty to the State, but simply bethe same causes that prevail in our lake cause of their religious belief, are put under -viz, the relation between the supply the bann, deprived of their civil rights and through inflowing streams and loss by embarrassed in their efforts to sarn an hon est living.

It would seem that this well-known con dition of things should excite the indigattion of all broad-minded and patriotic men, and that, irrespective of party lines, they should rally to the relief of those oppressed clinens, and guarantee to them the liberties for which they have shed their blood on every battle field, from Bunker Hill to Appomattox.

A number of Catholic Republicans, of whom the writer was one, others being John T. McDomough of Albany, N. Y., Patrick Egan, an ex-minister to Chill Gen Kerwin and Gen. O'Beirne of New York. Richand Kereus of St. Louis, a member of the Republican untiqual committee went to the Republican state convention at Sametogu, and urged the leaders of the conven-A man went into the onte of a Broad. Ition, partly because it was a patriotic thing shotel the other day and sat down to do, but still more because we wished for the success of the Kepublican cause, to condemnathis anti-American movement. We urged that the rights of 75,000 Republican voters were imperilled, and that every consideration of justice and policy demandad the action for which we pleaded.

The representations of the Catholic Kepublicans were given a full and courteous hearing. A resolution was prepared by Gen. Tracy of Brooklyn. It read as follows:

"The Republicans of New York stand firmly on the principles of par national constitution, that all citizens of the United States maintaining legal allegiance to their government, shall enjoy perfect political equality; and they will consent to no discrimination of rights based on differences

We were told by the Hepublican leaders were racing over it. He mentioned the that it would be adopted, but it failed of sic., for Medical Use, go to adoption in the committee of resolutions. presided over by Serano E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., by a vote of So to 1. as we were informed by a member of the com-

> The Catholics of this state are in no way rusponsible for the raising of this issue. The men who arged other action are well known in the councils of the Republican party for their staunch adherence to its principles. They are known as men who fought its battles and sacrificed personal considerations in many a campaign in working for its wellare. The men who are responsible are those whose influences prevalled at the Republican state convention. They never fought for the success of the Republican party or its candidates, in this state, but in this city and elsewhere worked for its defeat.

This act of the Republican State con vention, represented by its committee, is a blot on the history of Republicanism. It is the proud recollection of every member of that carry that it went to defeat with banners ually calling on the minister, and when flying and proudly because of the rights denied on account of color. It appealed saccessfully again for these rights to the American people. The right to religious choice should be of graver moment then any right denied on account of color. The standard bearer of the Republican party, Mr. Morton, ameris this principle. It would have been worthy and characteristic of the .man to have gone further and denounced the vile conspiracy. But he has distinctly failed to embrace the opportunity.

It will be difficult to persuade intelligent Catholics that the assection of their rights as citizene should be held in abeyesce until

the microsc of any political party is moured.
We can look forward with confidence to a speedy settlement of this question. It is the history of the United States and of each particular State that the solver second thought of the people will right the wrong which a vast number of the people are now suffering. It is a matter of history than any party that openly or tacitly gives aid and comfor to the sworn susmiss of relirions freedom is destined to sure and speedy

If the leaders of the Republican party of the Republican press, has any fault to find with the condition of things let it place the responsibility on the deliberate action of

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