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THEY WANT A FIGHT

In Indiana County to Bring Out the Full Strength of the Temperance Vote.

IT WILL BE A CLEAN SWEEP

For the Constitutional Amendment in That County, it is Claimed.

GIVE US SOME ONE TO LICK,

Is the Earnest Cry of the Friends of Prohibition, Who Seriously Fear That the

FAMOUS OLD WAR DOGS WILL RUST.

Judge Harry White, the Pioneer of Prohibition, Talks in an Interesting Strain.

CHANGES MADE BY TIME'S WHIRLIGIG

Indiana is another of the strictly agricultural counties of Western Pennsylvania which will cast a majority of votes for the Constitutional amendment. Judge Harry White talked to our special commissioner in an interesting strain. Thus far THE DISPATCH'S canvass of counties shows the following result:

COUNTIES.	Amendment	*Total Vote.	Local Option
Armstrong	In favor of	8,986	Adopted
Bedford	In favor of	8,191	Adopted
Cambria	Against	11,702	Defeated
Cameron	In favor of	1,345	Adopted
Clarion	Fairly sure	6,945	Adopted
Elk	Against	3,197	Defeated
Fayette	Very d'btful	14,283	Adopted
Forest	In favor of	1,601	Defeated
Greene	In favor of	6,650	Adopted
Indiana	In favor of	7,600	Adopted
Jefferson	In favor of	7,525	Adopted
Potter	In favor of	4,434	Adopted
Somerset	In favor of	7,382	Adopted
Venango	In favor of	8,587	Adopted
Warren	In favor of	7,645	Adopted
Washington	In favor of	18,219	Adopted
Westmoreland	Close	19,958	Adopted

*Aggregate of votes for Harrison, Cleveland and Fisk.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

INDIANA, February 4.—"Good Lord, give us somebody to lick!" That is not exactly the way Macaulay's ornate pen described the prayer of Oliver Cromwell's soldiery, but it is actually the way temperance people out in Indiana county talk when you ask them about the Constitutional amendment campaign. In the period of its glory Cromwell's army had things all its own way. The leaders are said to have feared dullness, lest carelessness and demoralization should be the result within the ranks. A prayer for activity was not unfamiliar in the camps at such seasons.

So strong and preponderating is the public sentiment in this county that the Constitutional amendment will sweep everything before it next June—if a full vote can be gotten out. Liquor men have so few friends here that the temperance people will have practically no one to fight. Unless they can find some scapegoat upon whom to exercise their fighting spirit they are really afraid that sufficient enthusiasm cannot be aroused among the masses to bring out the full vote. It's a pity, too, for there are some famous war dogs in Indiana.

Must Fight or Pray.

But when Cromwell's soldiers could find no excuse for fighting, they went to praying. That is what Indiana people will probably fall back upon. The county was settled by the good Scotch-Irish pioneers, whose influence for morality has been marked throughout Western Pennsylvania. Their descendants still keep the county straight. On Sabbath this town is literally isolated from the balance of the world, not a passenger or freight train, telegram or mail bag arriving or departing. All this state of affairs will have a powerful influence in the current campaign.

As long ago as 1867 local prohibitory laws were enacted for the benefit of Blairsville, Saltsburg, East Mahoning and a number of other townships in Indiana county. These are still in force, the courts having decided that they were not repealed by the Brooks high license law. In Indiana town and the balance of the county absolute prohibition was inaugurated a few years ago by the well remembered action of General Harry White, after he had been elected Judge.

Time's Whirligig.

Judge White refused every license application, and has done so steadily ever since. I just learned of a rather remarkable coincidence in this particular. General White was a member of the State Senate when the general liquor license law of 1867 was passed by the Legislature. He had assisted in framing it, and had actually written the sections placing such unlimited powers in the hands of the Judges of courts and providing for the presentation of remonstrances against applications for licenses. He did this, never dreaming that years afterward he would be called upon as a Judge to interpret these sections for the first time in his own county, and in a way that would set the example for many other judicial districts to imitate. After the whirligig of time had thrown the handsome soldier-statesman in and then out of Congress, it landed him high and emphatically dry on the bench of Indiana county's courts.

It was then that he created a sensation by refusing all licenses, holding that it was not in his power to do otherwise, as the remonstrances were signed by more people than the petitions, and the law was plain on that point. As he had been the author of that part of the law, he said he guessed he should know. This was only a few years ago. It was a revelation to the Judges of most all other counties, except Washington, and many of them took the same ground that Judge White did. The Supreme Court, in an indirect manner, affirmed the principle, and now that part of the Brooks bill is practically a transcript of the old law.

Judge White Talks.

In regard to the present temperance campaign, Indiana people all seem to take immense pleasure in agreeing upon either 2,500 or 3,000 as the majority for the amendment. One or the other of these estimates is given by each of the gentlemen named below, so that repetition will be avoided by this general statement.

Judge White was not at all averse to talking on the subject. He said:

I am in favor of the amendment, I am anxious to see it adopted, and I shall vote for it. That is about as forcible as I can state my position There are so many people, and people, too, who have convictions on this question, who are afraid to speak out. They are afraid of it. It is a matter of too great importance to be silent about. Whisky selling and making should be stopped. This is the proper way to accomplish that end. The question seems to be, will prohibition prohibit? I say it will. It has done it here in Indiana county. And it has been successful in Kansas. I know that, because I traveled in that State recently and made a personal investigation of the state of things out there.

Will it carry in Pennsylvania? Well that is not easy to predict. It will depend nearly altogether upon the vote in the larger cities. There the amendment will require very hard work, and considerable courage. The sentiment to enforce it if adopted may not now exist in some counties of the State, but it will come with the development of things under the new way.

An Enemy Sought.

A. T. Morehead, editor of the *Progress*, said:

The feeling in Indiana county is all so much the same way that there is only one danger, and that is apathy. We need something to fight. If the liquor men would only show their hand in this county and give us some excuse for fighting, it would stir the people up. It must be borne in mind throughout the State that this campaign is not for Pennsylvania alone. We will have to contend with money and influences from the liquor interests in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. If we are defeated it will set back prohibition 20 years. If we win the prohibition sentiment will gain footing fast in all the great States around us.

John A. Finley, the County Register and Recorder, estimated that in Indiana county 40 per cent of the Democrats and 70 per cent of the Republicans will vote for the amendment.

S. C. Thompson, the Democratic Deputy of the Internal Revenue Department, said that the election in his district would be altogether non-partisan. He had observed that the sale of liquor in drug stores throughout the county was steadily decreasing, and the amount of whisky produced by distillers in Armstrong county was going down, too.

Early to Work.

Hon. John B. Elkin, who was the father of the oleomargarine law while in the State Legislature, a few days ago said:

The county is nearly altogether made up of the agricultural class, and they will give a tremendous vote for the amendment. In the towns of the county temperance sentiment has steadily gained with the absence of all licensed bars. There is no partisan feeling in the campaign. All parties are the common enemy of liquor traffic here. We will try and have effective organization in order to get out the full vote. We were early at work in this respect, having held a Constitutional amendment meeting a month ago—before the Legislature had acted yet. A big audience was present, Judge White attended, and Belva Lockwood happening to be in town, also made a speech for us.

As the general opinion among traveling salesmen seems to be that there is no business of any account in a town where license is not allowed for the sale of liquor, I asked A. W. Wilson, the leading merchant of Indiana, to compare his present trade with the five years prior to Judge White's refusal of licenses. Mr. Wilson replied that more women came to him with money from their husbands to buy goods than were ever able to have had before money before. Business, he said, was better in drygoods, groceries and shoes, than it was with liquor licenses in force.

United States Commissioner J. R. Wilson, Prothonotary J. A. Scott, J. M. Leech, Esq., Judge Blair, Sheriff Mack and ex-Senator Hood, who were recently interviewed on this subject all predicted from 2,500 to 3,000 majority for the amendment in Indiana county.

L. E. STOFIEL.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

Prohibitionists Are Harmonious in the Campaign for the Amendment.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, February 4.—Several members of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party of the State have arrived to attend the meeting to-morrow, called for the purpose of devising means for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign in favor of the prohibitory amendment. The Prohibitionists here say that the main object of the prospective conference is to take steps looking to hearty co-operation with the various temperance organizations of the State in the effort to engraft on the Constitution the proposed amendment, and that prospects are bright, and that all associations formed to eradicate intemperance will work harmoniously together.

The party Prohibitionists have no desire, it is said, to monopolize the work of the campaign, and if deemed necessary to the success of the cause would be willing to take any position in the ranks of the temperance army. Some of them think that it would probably have been more prudent if James Black, of Lancaster, President of the State Alliance, had called the initial meeting of the Prohibition campaign instead of Chairman Stevens, of the Executive Committees, but if this was a mistake no material harm would be inflicted on the cause.

Rev. George Finley, of Allegheny county, who has been an ardent temperance advocate for 30 years, expresses his joyful surprise at the strong sentiment prevailing in his neighborhood in favor of the Constitutional amendment.

WILL SERVE WITHOUT SALARY.

A Lively Mayoralty Outlook in the Campaign at Erie.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, February 4.—The Democratic City Convention met to-night and nominated C. S. Clarke for Mayor, T. S. Alberstadt, Controller, and Jeremiah McCarty, Assessor, in accordance with Saturday night's caucuses. The Republicans will indorse Mr. Frank Cleveland, a prominent iron manufacturer, who has been called out as a citizen's candidate.

Clarke is a candidate for the salary of $2,000, which has just been enacted by Councils, and Cleveland will act without salary. The campaign promises to be an exciting one.

COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Looking for a Genuine Blizzard in Minnesota and Dakota.

ST. PAUL, February 4.—Another cold wave is prevailing to-night in the Northwest. The Signal Service folks expect the mercury to drop to zero by morning. This morning at Winnepeg and Minnedosall, Manitoba, the thermometer registered 14° below zero. Light to moderately heavy snow has been general throughout Dakota and Minnesota last night and to-day.

WILL RUIN THE WEST.

Judge Brewer's Enforcement of the Rates Fixed by the Iowa Railroad Commissioners Expected to Result in Commercial Disaster.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, February 4.—The decision of Judge Brewer, refusing the request of the Iowa roads for an injunction against the enforcement of the schedule of rates proposed last summer by the Railroad Commissioners of that State, was a complete surprise to the officials of the interested roads. It is quite certain that the Iowa Commissioners will not be slow to move on the roads if they fail to promptly adopt the schedule prepared for them last summer. The decision means a horizontal reduction in rates all over the State of Iowa of about 30 per cent. Not only will Iowa rates have to come down, but rates in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri will be pulled down by the unyielding laws of competition to the same general basis.

In order to learn if there was any possibility of averting the threatened disaster to the great railway systems of the West THE DISPATCH correspondent called on some of the leading solicitors connected with these corporations. Solicitor Walker, of the St. Paul road, said: "The decision is a great surprise. It removes the last legal barrier and leaves the roads at the mercy of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners. I see no means now of preventing the enforcement of the Commissioners' low schedule of rates. It is unfortunate, because it means, if the rates are enforced as it is claimed they will be, bankruptcy for the Iowa roads and disaster to the commercial interests of the West."

Solicitor W. C. Goudy said: "There is a general understanding regarding the decision. It does not settle the Iowa railroad cases, as many supposed, or as the dispatches lead the public to infer."

Judge Brewer reaffirms what he said in the opinion he rendered last August. He seems to leave the question as to reasonableness of rates to be decided on the evidence presented at the final hearing, rather than deciding that question upon the affidavits presented on the argument of the motion. The only course for the railroads to pursue is to take their evidence for the purpose of showing that the rates fixed by the commissioners are not compensatory, and ask a decision from which either party may appeal to the Supreme Court, where alone the disputed question can finally be settled.

Troubles never come singly. Following closely on the heels of the railroad controversy in Iowa comes an order from the Kansas Railroad Commissioners that the roads in that State discontinue their present system of charging live stock shipments by weight and return to the old carload system. The Missouri Railroad Commissioners take a similar stand, and threaten complaint before the inter-State Commission.

A VERY SEVERE LIFE.

Primitive Observance Nuns to Have a New Convent in New York.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 4.—Archbishop Corrigan is about to introduce into New York the Dominican nuns of the primitive observance, who maintain a perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament. The building of a convent for these sisters at Lafayette avenue, near Hunter's Point, where a site has been purchased, will also give Mr. John D. Crimmins an opportunity to build a memorial to his wife, who was one of the foremost charitable workers among the Catholic ladies of New York. Mr. Crimmins will pay for the chapel of the convent, the outside cost of which is put at $25,000. An anonymous contributor has sent to Archbishop Corrigan $10,000 to help build the cloister.

Archbishop Corrigan was the first to introduce the order into the Eastern States, when he was bishop of Newark. The parent house is in Newark. Although the life is very severe the institution is prosperous, a recent accession being a sister-in-law of Fire Commissioner Purroy. The nuns never eat meat, and during lent observe what is known as the "black fast," that is, abstinence from even eggs and milk. Two nuns kneel constantly before the blessed sacrament in the tabernacle day and night. The nuns support themselves by making vestments and altar ornaments, and by illuminating books. The new convent will be called Corpus Christi Convent.

ALL IN BUT GOFF.

The West Virginia Result Declared on Everything Except Governor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 4.—The balloting for a United States Senator was continued to-day, with results about the same as usual. Three ballots were taken It is not likely that any material change will be made to-morrow, and it is safe to predict that there will be no election.

The time of both Houses to-day was occupied in joint assembly in discussing Lively's resolution that the returns be opened and the result declared for all the State officers except for Governor, At 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30, and after another two hours of debate the resolution was passed by a vote of 38 to 37. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hanen that, as according to the returns, General Goff was elected by a maiority of 110, that he be declared duly elected Governor for the term of four years, provided the resolution shall not in any way conflict with Judge Fleming's rights to contest.

This resolution under the rules lays over for one day. It is stated that a Democratic delegate said in conversation a short time ago that no matter how the matter might go in the beginning there was enough honesty in the Democratic party to give Goff the Governorship when the final contest came.

HE DEFIED DEATH.

But the Grim Reaper Brooked No Delay and Immediately Gathered Him In.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 4.—Jay Cowdry, of Hartford, came to this city Saturday, and yesterday went out to West Haven to treat Mrs. Nathaniel Hale, who is a patient of his, he being one of the school of Mind Cure Physicians. Last night he gave a lecture to a few guests in Mrs. Hale's parlor on "Christian Science."

After reading from his manuscripts a few moments, he made the statement to his hearers that the Christian scientists could defy death. Scarcely had the words left his mouth when he fell over backward and became unconscious. After being carried to an adjoining room he rallied slightly, but died in an hour. Dr. Shepard attended him and states that apoplexy caused his death.

PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMEN.

The State Association Will Meet at Meadville, Commencing To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MEADVILLE, February 4.—The fifteenth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association will assemble in this city to-morrow, and continue in session three days. Addresses will be made by Hon. J. C. Sibley, Hon. Hiram Smith, Dr. Charles C. McLean, Prof. James W. Robertson and others.

There will be about 300 farmers and dairymen present at the meeting. The addresses are expected to be very interesting.

THE SECOND CHOICE.

Major McKinley Considering the Offer of Allison's Leavings.

HE WOULD RATHER BE SPEAKER,

But in the Cabinet He Could Make His Way Easy to the Senatorship.

BLAINE'S ENEMIES SAYING NOTHING.

Allison Feels Hurt Because He is Accused of Being Vacillating.

One of the entertaining Cabinet stories, in which considerable credence is being placed because its source is the gentleman who first knew of Senator Allison's declination, is that Major McKinley is seriously considering the advisability of accepting the Treasury portfolio. His chief objection seems to be that of several Senators, he doesn't care to be second choice. Pride is preventing more than one man from accepting cast-off shoes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.—A Republican Senator, who stated the day Mr. Allison returned from Indianapolis that he had declined to be Secretary of the Treasury, said to-day that Major William McKinley is now struggling with the same question that confronted the Iowa Senator's waking moments until he penned his letter of refusal on Thursday last. Mr. McKinley, he says, is being urged to become Fairchild's successor, and his friends in the House are quite generally advising him to accept. This Senator, who is in frequent communication with General Harrison, says there is no truth in the report telegraphed from Indianapolis yesterday, that the President-elect has said that no man in Congress is being considered for a Cabinet place. It is true, he thinks, that no Senator will get into the Cabinet because none of them would lower their pride sufficiently to become the second choice of the President-elect.

HE CAN'T AFFORD TO REFUSE.

Many of Major McKinley's friends, however, are emphatic in pointing out to him that he cannot afford to refuse such an honorable place as that which Mr. Allison has declined for political reasons. These reasons do not apply to Mr. McKinley as they did to Senator Allison. Even if the Presidency were out of the question, a place in the Cabinet can be made the stepping stone to the Senate. The latter body is a much better point from which to reach the Presidency than the Cabinet, but from the head of the Treasury Department to the Senate is a much shorter step.

Major McKinley has no chance to become a Senator now, because Charley Foster and Fire-alarm Foraker both stand in his way for the vacancy that may soon occur by the defeat of Mr. Payne or the voluntary retirement of John Sherman. As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McKinley could send his enemies abroad or dispose of them elsewhere. If it came to a contest he could beat them with the power of the Treasury behind him. If he turns a deaf ear now to General Harrison's offer it will be because he sees the Speakership within his grasp and feels that his political horizon has a brighter look from the height of the Speaker's chair than from the position of a Cabinet officer.

SURELY CONSIDERING THE MATTER.

The statements made that Major McKinley would not even consider an invitation into the Cabinet are denied by the men who know him. He is in fact considering the matter now, and there are many men at both ends of the Capitol beside the Senator quoted, who are ready to wager that the popular Ohio member will be the next Secretary of the Treasury.

The docility with which Blaine's enemies in the Senate have settled down to the conviction that he is to be the next Secretary of State is remarkable. Two months ago at least three-fourths of the Republican Senators were bitter in their opposition to the recognition of the man from Maine, and today all but one or two smilingly admit that he has been put down as the Premier of the administration. They predicted unanimously the disruption of the party should he be chosen, and now they calmly see him renting a big house for the purpose of taking charge of Washington society for the next few years without a murmur. Although nothing definite has been learned about Blaine, every man in the Senate thinks he has been offered and accepted the Secretaryship of State, and the party still lives. The Senators are nearly all against Blaine, but they still have great fear of him, and are very careful now not to openly criticise his selection.

ALLISON SOMEWHAT HURT.

Senator Allison feels somewhat hurt at the insinuation in certain quarters that he has been trifling with General Harrison, when from the very first he has been determined not to go into the Cabinet, and though recently he seemed likely to yield to the pressure put upon him by the President-elect, he has never given the General any reason to suppose he wanted a Cabinet appointment, or would even take it except under compulsion.

Six weeks ago a gentleman in this city learned of an effort made by a number of New York politicians to kill off Senator Allison as a possible Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to opening the way for Tom Platt. The gentleman went to the Senator and told him what he had found out. Senator Allison said:

"I am very much obliged to you for telling me about the scheme, but please do nothing to head it off. If there is any danger of General Harrison's offering me a place in the Cabinet I hope these New York people will succeed in their efforts to prevent it. I really couldn't accept, and it is a very delicate matter to decline. Offering a man a place in the Cabinet is a good deal like offering a girl your heart, and a declination is rather mortifying to one party and embarrassing to the other, so I hope no offer will be made me."

THE MONOTONY BROKEN.

Mr. Bayne Succeeds in Waking a Dull Congress for a Little While.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—A break in the monotony of the filibustering in the House to-day was made by Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, who stating that it was apparent that nothing would be done under a suspension of the rules, called up as a matter of the highest privilege the conference report on the bill to amend the inter-State commerce act. The points upon which the conferees have been unable to come to any agreement relate to the transportation of oil in barrels and in tank cars, and to conferring concurrent jurisdiction upon the State courts to hear and determine questions arising under the act.

The amendment relative to the transportation of oil gave rise to some discussion, Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, making a motion that the House recede from the amendment. The motion was advocated by Messrs. Bayne, Stewart, of Vermont, and White of New York, and opposed by Messrs. Crisp and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

OPPOSITION TO THE COPYRIGHT.

The Fight Over the Measure Waxing Exceedingly Warm—An Anti-Petition.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The fight over the international copyright bill is waxing warm. "Mark Twain" is here to stay with the bill for awhile, and is to be joined by other eminent writers. Mr. Clemens spent all of to-day in the press galleries with the correspondents, and in corridors wrestling with obstinate statesmen. The opposition is also well represented, and to-day had offered by Judge Chipman, of Michigan, a petition which recites the strongest argument against the passage of the bill. As it embodies the complete ground of opposition it is herewith appended in full. The petition recites:

First—That the bill is not really an international measure; copyright should be a subject of treaty negotiation and based on reciprocity. No rights should be granted to foreign authors in America that are not granted to Americans abroad.

Second—The bill has been drawn in accordance with the desires of a combination of selfish interests, similar to the great printing houses, which form an international trust to enhance enormously the price of books.

Third—The bill will give to publishing monopolies the right to raise the price of foreign books sold here to the level of the high prices abroad, ignoring completely the interests of the American people who buy and read books. The wholesome effect of cheap literature cannot be over-estimated.

Fourth—Important business and labor interests would be injuriously affected. The paper industry would be damaged, and the demand for printers, electrotypers and pressmen in the United States reduced to an enormous degree.

Fifth—It is doubtful if the interests of American authors would be advanced by the passage of the bill—they would still be in competition with foreign authors, who, there is no reason to assume, would be less formidable competitors if protected by copyright. Our great American authors need no protection; many of them have secured enormous fortunes, and the profession is better paid in America than in any other country in the world.

Sixth—Compensation should not be made to foreign authors by the granting to them by Congress of the right to collect a royalty on their books sold here, leaving American publishers as free to reproduce as at present, but without creating a monopoly in foreign literature in this country.

Seventh—If the bill is amended in this report, the House of Representatives will find that the selfish combinations which have presented the bill do not want such a measure of justice to foreign authors.

In conclusion the petitioners pray that the House will defeat the bill as it stands or substitute an equitable measure granting to foreign authors a reasonable royalty on their books published in this country, and saving to the American people that system of free competition in the publishing business which is more wholesome, important and far-reaching than can well be imagined.

THE TOBACCO TAX REPEAL

Thought by the Author of the Bill the Only Present Means of Reducing the Surplus.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, in speaking of the tariff situation to-day, said: "It is absurd to suppose that any tariff legislation can be accomplished at this session. There are but 24 legislative days left; the last 6 of these are, under the rules, 'suspension days,' and each Monday is set apart for a certain order of prescribed business, leaving but 15 days in which to do general work. The expression in some of the papers that the Ways and Means Committee intends to bring in a compromise bill with the hope of passing it, is all bosh.

"The only chance for any reduction of the revenue, and at the same time giving the people relief from the burden of taxation and the most vexatious and intermeddling portion of our tax laws, was for the Appropriations Committee to have reported promptly my bill, which is nothing more than what the Ways and Means Committee approved at the last session and pressed before Congress and the people. I thought and still think that the committee will act, but a child may understand that it is high time that the bill was on the calendar if any result is to be accomplished, and that is what I most earnestly desire. If a majority of the committee refuse to join in a favorable report, let them report it adversely and a minority report can be made which the House can adopt and pass the bill.

"With the lights before me and the lights of the last campaign behind me I think it is the most stupendous stupidity for the Democratic party not to seize the first opportunity to repeal the tobacco tax and give to the people the other relief contained in these provisions of the Mills bill, and I am satisfied that, if given the opportunity, it will meet with strong approval from both sides of the House."

SAVED TEN PER CENT.

A Cut on the Pay for Carrying the Mails Prevented for the Present.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The railroads were saved to-day from a cut of 10 per cent of the pay for carrying the mails by the fact that there is no law that compels them to carry the mails, and many Congressmen were afraid that if the rate of pay were cut down the roads would refuse to carry the mails and the entire postal system would stop. More substantial than the fear that the roads all over the country would refuse 90 cents for the work because they were not offered a dollar was the fear that they would refuse to run the fast trains which are now operated under arrangement with the Post-office Department, and, except in the South, without extra compensation.

The proposition to make a reduction of 10 per cent was defeated in the committee by a vote of 7 to 6 the members dividing not on party lines, but pretty closely on geographical lines. The Eastern men were in favor of the cut. The present appropriation bill, however, contains a clause making the carriage of the mail compulsory, and when this is done Congress will be less timid about touching the rates of pay.

ANOTHER SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Proposition From Prince Bismarck Received by Secretary Bayard.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Count Von Arco, the German Minister, called at the State Department this afternoon and had a conference with Secretary Bayard in regard to Samoan affairs. He informed the Secretary that he had received a communication from Prince Bismarck to the effect that the German Government proposes a resumption at Berlin of the consultations which took place in Washington between representatives of Germany and Great Britain and the United States in 1887, on the subjects of Samoa.

The above information was furnished to the press by Secretary Bayard, with the statement that it was all he would say on the subject at present. It was therefore impossible to obtain to-day the full text of Prince Bismarck's communication. It is probable, however, that it will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or the next day, with Secretary Bayard's view of the subject.

AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE TIME.

A Bill Introduced in the Senate to Sell Pittsburg Government Property.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Senator Cameron introduced in the Senate to-day, and had referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill providing for the sale at auction of the Government property in Pittsburg, on Penn avenue and Garrison alley.

It is the same bill introduced in the House early last session by Representative Dalzell, and it is now introduced in the Senate to save time in case the House should pass it in the last days of the session.

CLAYTONS' CHARGES.

Two Brothers of the Murdered Man Issue a Sensational Address.

THIS CRIME BUT ONE OF A SERIES

Of Bold and Brutal Deeds Enacted for Political Purposes.

THE VICTIM WAS WARNED BY FRIENDS

But Decided to Make a Firm Stand for What He Believed Were His Rights.

Powell Clayton and W. H. Clayton, brothers of the murdered John M. Clayton, have issued a statement to the public. In it they charge that the crime was a political assassination. A full history of the events leading up to the deed is given. A number of very serious charges are made against the officials of the State.

LITTLE ROCK, February 4.—General Powell Clayton and Judge W. H. Clayton, brothers of the Hon. John M. Clayton, who was assassinated in the night of January 29, have furnished the following statement to the public:

That the public may understand the circumstances leading up to and culminating in the assassination of our brother, John M. Clayton, we desire, over our own signatures, to make the following statement of facts:

All believe that this was a political assassination, and it will be therefore necessary for us to refer to the political conditions and circumstances surrounding it. We do this in no partisan spirit, but only that justice may be done our brother and that a knowledge of the facts which led to this assassination may induce the people of this State to correct the evils from which this and other great crimes have sprung, and that, however sad the circumstances may be to us, his martyrdom may result in good to the people of this and other States.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Although since the commencement of the last political canvass for State officers in Arkansas, many political crimes have been committed in different parts of the State; in this statement, however, we will confine ourselves to the limits of Conway county, within which Blummerville, the scene of this murder is situated, and only to those circumstances which in our opinion led to the commission of the crime.

Prior to the September election and during the canvass a political club was organized at Morrilltou, the county seat of Connor county, with one Stowers, fresh from Mississippi, at its head. This club soon after resolved itself into a militia company, and about two weeks before the election, at a time of profound peace in the country, the Hon. Simon P. Hughes, then Governor, not only supplied it with State arms, but furnished it with a full supply of ammunition. This was the beginning of the troubles in Conway county. From this time until the day of election Stowers, with his armed partisans, almost daily paraded the streets of Morrillton.

On election day their guns were deposited, loaded and ready for action, in a convenient place in the building in which the election was held. On the morning of that day the Republican Judge of Election, on his way to assume the duties of his office, on a frivolous and preconcerted pretext was arrested, whereupon Stowers, with his men, marched to the polls, and, upon his nomination and their votes, he and another person was elected to fill the vacancy.

A SOLID BOARD.

By these unlawful proceedings the Election Board, composed of citizens representing both political parties, was made solidly Democratic. Whether Stowers and his men at this time were acting as a political club or as a company of State militia, we are not advised, but certain it is their loaded guns were near at hand. While at Morrillton these things were being done, the citizens of the town of Plummerville, who were nearly all opposed, politically, to our brother, while those of the farming parts of the precinct were his political friends, the latter greatly outnumbering the former, collected at the voting place before the hour fixed by law for the opening of the polls and organized a full set of election officers of their party, and, when the two Republican judges appeared, they found their places usurped and the election in full blast.

The result of the September election, so conducted in Conway county, was a complete change of its political status, so far as its officers were concerned, but not as to the sentiments of its people. Under these changed conditions, about two months thereafter, the Congressional election occurred, John M. Clayton being the Republican candidate and C. H. Breckinridge the Democratic. The day before this election M. W. Benjamin, a prominent Republican lawyer of Little Rock, and one of Arkansas' best citizens, was sent to Conway county by the Republican State Committee, with instructions to use his best endeavors to secure an honest election.

Upon his arrival at the depot at Morrillton, he was confronted by an infuriated mob of several hundred citizens, who threw him from the cars, assaulted and beat him, pulled from his face handfuls of beard, and met all of his appeals to their humanity with kicks and cuffs, finally shooting him in the forehead with a weapon of a sufficient force to imbed and flatten a bullet upon his skull. A short time afterward Mr. Benjamin died, telling his wife before death that his sufferings were due to the treatment received at the hands of the Morrillton mob.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT.

On the following day, being the day of election at Plummerville, at the hour for opening the polls, the two Republican Judges were on hand, ready to perform their duties, but were ignored by the Democratic Judge, who put in nomination two members of his own party, and upon a mere affirmative vote, without putting the negative, declared them elected and they were installed. The Republican Judges, not being permitted to act, accompanied by the Republican United States Supervisor, undertook to open polls elsewhere, but were notified by Democratic party Sheriffs, five of whom were present, that they would not be permitted to do so.

Under these and other threats they abandoned their purpose, and the Republican Supervisor returned to where the election, as first organized, was being held, where he remained in the faithful performance of his duty until the polls were closed. Whereupon the election judge, by whose illegal action the board was organized, as before stated, took the ballot box and carried it from place to place, through the town, followed, however, persistently by the faithful supervisor, Charles Wahl. At last, finding that he could not shake him off, he and the supervisor returned about 9 o'clock to the polling place, finding one of their judges there.

Remaining a few minutes, he again left, attempting to carry the box with him, which he only desisted from doing by the insistance of the supervisor that the box should be left at the polling place with the other judge who was there. About half an hour thereafter four masked and armed men rushed into the room, and at the muzzles of their pistols compelled the remaining judge and supervisor to turn their backs, whereupon they seized the box and poll books and carried them away.

STOLEN BALLOTS.

We are informed by Wahl and other creditable persons that the box so stolen contained 697 ballots, of which at least 572 were cast for John M. Clayton. Upon learning of these unlawful acts, together with many others in different parts of his district, he (Clayton) felt it his duty to institute a contest for his seat in Congress, and for the purpose of ascertaining the actual vote cast for him at Plummerville precinct, that he might engraft that fact in his notice of contest, he employed a responsible citizen named Alexander, of the Plummerville precinct, to obtain the names of over 450 such voters, when on the 17th of December his work suddenly terminated by reason of the events which we now proceed to detail.

On the 17th of December Wahl, the aforementioned Supervisor, was inveigled into a game of cards at night in the back room of a doctor's office in Plummerville, when he was seated in close proximity to a glass door, through which he was shot by a would-be assassin, the ball piercing the lobe of his left ear and cutting a gash in his neck about three inches long. Wahl fled to the house of the aforementioned Alexander, where he remained till daylight, after which he reached his home and soon after repaired to Little Rock, where he now remains for safety.

This attempt upon the life of Wahl so alarmed Alexander as to cause him to abandon his work and fly from the State. For the crimes above enumerated no man has been arrested by State or county authorities, nor has any official reward been offered.

AN UNARMED MAN.

John M. Clayton went to Plummerville unarmed and unescorted, recognizing the futility of such precautions against the stealthy assassin, and believing that his opponent, Mr. Breckinridge, who was aware of the condition of affairs in this county, would be willing and able to restrain his partisans. While passing through Little Rock, on his way there, he said to Hon. Henry M. Cooper, in response to a suggestion of danger: "I do not believe that I will be harmed, but men who voted for me believe that I was elected and so do I, and I will go there, even at the risk of my life." And so he went.

After having engaged for several days in taking testimony, about 9 o'clock P. M. of January 29, while in his room at his boarding house, in the act of sitting down at a table near a window to write to his motherless children, he was shot through the window by concealed assassins a few feet from him and instantly killed. We were unable to remove his body until 3:30 P. M. of the next day, up to which time the Sheriff of the county had not appeared, being, in the language of his deputy, engaged in the more important business of collecting taxes. Nor had any citizen of the town made the slightest effort to trace or apprehend his murderers.

The foregoing facts we stand ready to substantiate in every essential particular, and every one of them we believe to be a material link in the chain of circumstances surrounding and leading to the inhuman murder of our brother, John M. Clayton.

POWELL CLAYTON,
W. H. H. CLAYTON.

MARRIED TO SEPARATE.

An Actress Is Wedded After Signing an Agreement to Immediately Leave the Groom—She Now Sues Her Husband for Desertion.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 4.—Mrs. Caroline Aurelia McNair, nee Hill, soubrette of the Gibson & Ryan "Irish Aristocracy" Company, appeared against her husband, Robert McNair, an actor in the Scanlon Company, at Jefferson Market Court to-day, charging him with abandonment. At the examination it appeared that the couple had lived together for 2½ years as man and wife before they were formally married, on August 30, 1888, by Judge Ehrlich, of the City Court. Mrs. McNair said she was compelled to write and sign the following agreement, at McNair's dictation, on the morning of August 30, before he consented to marry her:

I, Caroline Aurelia Hill, do hereby agree by all that I hold sacred that, in consideration of Robert McNair agreeing to marry me legally, I solemnly promise that from the time of the marriage I will never molest or exact from Robert McNair any of the duties of a husband in supporting me, nor will ever interfere with him in any manner whatever. I also solemnly promise to agree to procure a divorce from him upon my own responsibility. From the time of the marriage he, Robert McNair, shall be free from me in all respects. CAROLINE A. HILL.
ANNA MORTLAND.

In place of separating after the ceremony was performed, as they had agreed to do, they lived together a few days longer. Then they parted. Justice O'Reilly ordered that McNair give bail to pay his wife $8 alimony each week. McNair had no bondsman, and was locked up.

WILD WIND, WEAK WALL.

Five Persons Killed in a Horror Similar to That in Pittsburg.

OMAHA, February 4.—High wind at 2 o'clock this afternoon blew down the large section of the east wall of the Max Meyer brick building, on the corner of Farnum and Eleventh streets, which was recently gutted by fire. Two buildings on the east side were wrecked. Five people are known to be killed, and several others injured, and two people are believed to be imprisoned in the debris. One of the crushed buildings was brick, occupied by P. Boyer & Co., safe dealers, and D. Dunbar & Co., engravers, and the frame building occupied by Edward Oleson, clothing man. Oleson was taken from the ruins crushed, burned and dead. Mrs. Hincher, who lived in the second story of the frame building, died shortly after being taken from the ruins. Mike Martin's dead body was found under the boiler in the basement of the brick building, crushed into a shapeless mass. Thomas Houston, employe of Dunbar & Co., died about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The injured, so far as known, are: G. H. Silver, engraver, shoulder crushed and finger broken; E. A. Phileo, engraver, bruised; John Jackson and Miss Emma Oliver, slightly injured; Charles Blake, a draughtsman, injured about the face and will lose his left eye; Charles Cæsar, fireman of Dunbar's art department, was badly