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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS

QUIET AND SMOOTH

Was the Late Transfer of the Reins of Government

AMONG THE BRAZILIANS.

Complete Details of the Bloodless Revolution Arrive.

A NEW GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED

And the Old Ruler Asked to Leave the Country at Once,

A REQUEST HE SPEEDILY OBEYED

The first steamer to arrive at New York from Brazil since the revolution reached port yesterday. It brought some interesting details of the bloodless revolution, and newspapers showing in what estimation the deposed Dom Pedro was held by the people, and the manner in which he was asked to get out of the country peaceably.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 3.—The first vessel to leave Brazil since the revolution, which has reached the United States, arrived at this port this morning. It was the steamer Portuguese, of the Red Cross line. The steamer came to the agent, Shipton Green, with a cargo of sugar and rubber. She brought no passengers. She came from Pernambuco and Para, bringing the mail and newspapers from those ports. She left Para on November 21, a week after the Republic was declared. A DISPATCH man had a talk to-day with Captain Frederick Hews, of the Portuguese. Captain Hews said:

"We left Pernambuco on November 12 two days, I believe, before the new government was proclaimed in Rio Janeiro. Everything was quiet and as smooth as ever in Pernambuco when we left. When we steamed into the harbor of Para on the morning of the 16th we saw a new flag flying from the Brazilian ships."

WHAT THE FLAG IS LIKE.

Captain Hews drew a diagram of the new flag for the reporter. It looked like this: The two triangular divisions of the flag are red, the central portion is white, and the five-pointed star is blue.

"I wondered what it all meant," said Captain Hews, "and I did not make out until the pilot came aboard and told us that there had been a change of rulers, and that the monarchy was overthrown. I remained at Para five days. I was ashore a great deal of the time, and if our agents had not told me, and I had not seen the new flag flying, I should not have known that Dom Pedro had been deposed.

"Everything was going on as quietly as ever. There were no crowds on the streets, no parades of soldiers, no speechmaking or loud talking. The soldiers and the authorities seemed to be in favor of the new state of things, and that was apparently the sentiment of the people as well.

COULDN'T TOUCH THE CABLES.

"Superintendent Jordan, of the Brazilian Telegraph and Cable Company told me that the new Government attempted to take entire control of the cables, but he protested that the cable was a private enterprise. He promised, however, to submit all messages to the inspection of the Chief of Police, and to send away nothing detrimental to the new Government. On this basis the matter was settled.

"The coup d'etat of the revolution at Para was accomplished dramatically, but with only a show of force, and with the same skill that characterized the movement at Rio Janeiro. The overthrow of the imperial authorities at the capital of the province did not take place until the 16th, the day following the momentous events."

Papers printed during the five days immediately succeeding the revolution were received to-day by Shipton, Green and Charles R. Flint. An interesting account of the usurpation is given by *O Liberaldo Do Para*, the organ of the Liberal party, in its issue of November 17. It follows:

NO BLOODSHED NECESSARY.

"Great events have excited the people of this capital, but, happily, no blood has been shed, thanks to the prudence of the honorable administrator of this province. Early in the morning the news was spread that it was intended to take by force the Presidental chair. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon there arrived at the Presidental palace a commission, the members of which were Drs. Jose Paes de Carvalho, Justo Chermont, and the Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, Marcos Antonio Rodrigues. They asked of His Excellency a conference, at which they declared that on account of telegrams received from Rio, announcing the proclamation of a Republic and a Provisional Government, in the name of the officers and soldiers of the regular army they invited His Excellency to leave the administration with which he was charged. They furthermore said that the object of the conference was to avoid violence, for the army had resolved to accomplish its object by force of arms if necessary.

A CHARACTERISTIC REPLY.

"His Excellency replied in the energetic manner which distinguishes him, and with the proper politeness of a loyal man, that to do what was demanded would be to betray his trust and to abandon the charge intrusted to him by the Imperial Government. The change of Government had not been entirely consummated. It would be prudent to wait further events. As soon as a majority of the nation had agreed to the Republican movement he would no doubt accept the consummated facts and resign the Government. In a contrary event it was a duty of honor to resist any seditious movement, unless he was compelled to submit by force.

"These words seemed to influence the members of the commission, who declared they would submit them to the officers of the army. His Excellency at once took convenient measures to secure public order and his own protection. With that end in view, he ordered the commander of the police to be ready to go to the palace at a moment's notice. That official himself responded, but his subordinates resigned their commissions, because they sympathized with the republican movement, which was started by the military force.

NO PROTECTION GRANTED HIM.

His Excellency then demanded protection of the director of the military forces, but it was refused. In this situation His Excellency could not find support in either the army or the navy. He did not want to risk an equal fight between the few civilians who were ready to defend his authority and the army. His Excellency, Dr. Silvino Cavalcanti de Alburquerque, resolved to avoid violence.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a military band and some cries of 'Viva a Republica!' announced the coming of the fourth, fifteenth and the police regiments, followed by the officers of the army, three officers of police, the Commander, the Major and the Lieutenant. Arrived in front of the palace they planted four artillery guns, which were loaded at once, and the troops were posted around the palace.

Following the commission of citizens came a tumultuous crowd cheering for the Republic. Then Dr. Jose Paes de Carvalho, in the name of the people and the army, requested the President of the province to deliver the government to the provisional directors nominated by the army, Dr. Justo Chermont President.

ONLY BECAUSE HE HAD TO.

"His Excellency once more energetically declared that only because compelled by the military force would he abdicate the government of the province, reserving to himself the right of protest and delivering the protest, which we publish below, to Dr. Paes de Carvalho, to justify in the present and in the future his action.

"THE PROTEST—Confronted by the intimation made to me by the army and citizens represented by Dr. Jose Paes de Carvalho, and having no means of maintaining the public order and the constitutional institutions at my disposal, I declare that I yield to this movement, against which right, honor and the country protests.

LILOINO CAVALCANTI DE ALBUQUERQUE,
President, and his supporters.

"After that His Excellency left the palace, followed by Dr. Paes de Carvalho and many friends. These are the facts which preceded the proclamation of the Federal Republic. Without comment we place them before our readers.

ACTED WITH PRUDENCE.

"It is just to recognize that Dr. Paes de Carvalho acted with prudence in avoiding the trouble that might have arisen on such an occasion. The Liberal party, of which we are the organ, feels profoundly that institutions which furnish the prosperity of the country are destroyed by a movement that cannot be called democratic. That will be the judgment of history."

The policy of the Liberal party was thus announced by its organ, the paper quoted above, on November 18: "In the difficult situation in which the country is thrown by a revolutionary blow to the institutions founded with our political independence, the Liberal party cannot fold its arms. It is necessary to define our attitude, in the face of the new situation inaugurated by the proclamation of the Republic. This is not the moment to discuss the excellencies of various forms of government, or to seek to restore the monarchy. Judgment on their respective merits belongs to the severe impartiality of history.

AN EVIDENT FACT.

The irrefutable fact that is imposed upon the public mind, no matter which may be the dominant opinion, is that the revolution has triumphed right in the heart of the Imperial Government; that the chief of the nation has been forced to abandon the country with his family, and that the Republic which was then proclaimed has been accepted and recognized without resistance, if not in all Brazilian territory, at least in the most important provinces.

"Everything demands the prudence of patriotic Liberals, with a sincere adhesion to the new order of things. Reflecting naturally about this momentous crisis, and understanding their responsibility on account of the position they occupy in the Liberal party, conspicuous citizens have resolved to adhere to the Republican movement, advising their associates to adopt it without any reservation restriction. They will give a new organization to the party which will take the name o the Democratic party

GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

"We have the satisfaction of announcing that this resolution has been generally accepted by the Liberal party. We commit ourselves to the new form of Government in the fullest spirit of co-operation in the realization of its elevated idea of a democratic administration of public affairs."

The proclamation of the leaders of the Liberal party is as follows:

"In the face of the political events just come to pass, changing the form of government of the country, patriotism impels us to give our support to the new authorities, with the intention to maintain order and tranquility, on which depends the continuation of the development of the public weal, and the realization of the grandest future of the Brazilian nation. We invite, therefore, all our political friends who have followed us in the past to adhere to the republican movement, constituting themselves hereafter the Democratic party, under which flag we will continue to strive for the common interests of the country."

NO VIOLENCE AT ALL.

This address was signed by most of the leaders of the Liberal party. No violence of any description is reported in Para up to the time of the departure of the Portuense, November 21. The financial situation as regards this province is no worse, and no immediate trouble ahead is seen.

A prominent merchant with interests in Brazil received a letter saying: "It is not yet known that all the provinces have adhered. It is feared by some that it will be difficult to enforce the proclamation for a republic. There are differences, both in the character of the people and the interests of the Northern and Southern provinces, and it will be a difficult matter to permanently adjust these conflicting interests."

These are the views of foreigners who have lived for many years in Brazil.

MET BUT DID NOTHING.

An Uneventful Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, December 3.—The meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee in this city to-day was attended by four of the seven members, and the session was short and uneventful. The great falling off in the Democratic vote of Philadelphia at the recent election was discussed, but the committee having no power to take action on the alleged treachery, the subject was soon dropped. The main purpose of the meeting was to divide the State into nine districts, each to be represented by a chairman, whose duty it was to see that the several counties embracing his district were properly organized. The committee performed this part of its work, and the several chairmen will be elected at meetings to be convened in various portions of the State on the 13th of January next. A resolution was adopted establishing the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee in this city.

The members present at the meeting to-day were ex-Senator Coxe, of Luzerne; Sheriff Krumbhaar, Philadelphia; Marshall Wright, Allentown, and B. F. Meyers, of this city. W. J. Brennen, of Pittsburg, ex-Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county, was also in attendance.

NOT A BAD MESSAGE.

The General Belief in Washington That the President's First Is

A VERY CREDITABLE DOCUMENT.

Partisanism Colors the Opinions, as Was to Have Been Expected.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS HAVE A GRIEVANCE

And One of Them Declares He Will Work a Big World's Fair Boycott.

The first message of President Harrison is declared a creditable document by the Republican members of Congress who have read it. The Southern question and his manner of dealing with it are the most talked of matters. One Southern Democratic member says that he will vote against any State having the World's Fair whose Representatives vote for a Federal election law.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The reading of the President's message was the only subject to occupy the time of Congress to-day. In the House there was no attempt made to listen to its contents, and the hum of conversation, the rustling of paper, and the calling of pages would have prevented even the most desirous from following its reading with certainty. In the Senate, however, more than usual attention was paid to this, the first annual message of President Harrison. Senators Evarts, Dawes and Edmunds were unflagging in the interest they displayed, and Senator Gorman read it to himself from a copy of his own, as being less tiresome than listening to the somewhat monotonous tones of the reading clerk.

MANY MEN, MANY MINDS.

Of course, opinions on the message differ, according to the political bias of the parties possessing them, but the general belief is that it is a very creditable document. The Republicans are much pleased with the manner in which the President treats the financial affairs of the country, and with his suggestions regarding Federal aids to education. The Democrats recognize with pleasure a conservative tone running through the document.

By far the most interesting part of the paper to members of both parties was its references to the colored question and the Federal control of elections. This subject is one that is recognized on all sides as being the most important to receive the attention of Congress, and the one which will provoke the most discussion and occupy more time than any other to be broached this session.

NO MISTAKING THE MEANING.

On this subject the President's words have been carefully chosen, and, though not openly threatening, Southern members admit that there is no mistaking their meaning.

One gentleman, who did not care to have his name accompany the statement, remarked that the President would probably have written very differently on this point if his message had been indited before the recent election in Ohio. He thought Mr. Harrison's white man's party of the South had suddenly become a very black man's party, and that the change had been brought about by the President's seeing nearly the whole of the colored vote in Ohio, an important factor in the State, leave his party. For this reason the President is now championing the cause of the black man in the hope of winning back his vote.

MUCH BETWEEN THE LINES.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, one of the most intelligent and best informed of the Southern members, and representing a particularly black district, was much in earnest when he commented on this portion of the message. "There is much to be read between the lines," said he; "this is the important part of the whole message to the South, in my opinion. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Representatives is clearly given to the general Government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and, in my opinion, this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into Federal control. There, you see, the President says he is not in favor of complete control by Federal authority of the elections of the country.

AT VARIANCE WITH SHERMAN.

"The bill which Senator Sherman introduced last Congress, and which he is seeking an early opportunity to reintroduce this session, provided for the control of 'all the processes of election' by the General Government. Under that bill the elections in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other Northern States would be as much controlled as those in any Southern State. And the people of the North rebelled at the very suggestion of interfering with their elections in any way, conscious of the fact that they had already placed sufficient safeguards around the ballot box. The sentiment is so great among Northern men that the President sees that Mr. Sherman's bill would be beaten, if brought to a vote, by the members of his own party. Consequently, he does not advise the adoption of that measure, but recommends the extension of the present existing law, so as to arrive at the same results as would accrue from the Sherman bill, without interfering with the elections of Northern States.

WHAT HARRISON HINTS AT.

"Now, what the President is hinting at is the bill which Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, introduced in the last House. By this measure the elections in any Congressional district may be placed under Federal control by the petition of 100 electors of that district. With this bill in operation it would be not difficult for 100 negroes to petition for Federal control of the elections in every district of the South, but in the North neither party would desire the interference of the General Government, and the 100 names would not be forthcoming. Such legislation would, therefore, be purely sectional in its operation. Now, the Democrats of the South are fully as conscious of the purity of their elections as are the Republicans of the North, and they have as great repugnance to Federal interference.

A MEMORABLE FIGHT, PERHAPS.

"If the suggestion of the President is carried out, and the Houk bill pushed as a party measure, the Democrats of the House will resist its passage by every means permitted by parliamentary procedure. It is on this point that the fight will come which will make this Congress a memorable one."

Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, a prominent Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that no measure looking to Federal control of elections can ever pass the House if brought to a square vote, and he intimated that he knew of a power, yet in abeyance, which would render any such attempt futile.

Representative O'Ferrall, of Virginia, who was one of the candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination in his State this fall, said that if any member of Congress from any State desiring the World's Fair to be held in its borders, should vote for a Federal election law, he would vote against that State in the World's Fair matter.

ABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE.

Congressman Houk, of Tennessee, thought the President's message a very able and comprehensive one. With regard to the question of the General Government exercising control over elections, he thought the President's words both timely and wise. "There is no such thing," said he, "as a fair election in the South, and there never will be until the Federal Government takes control over them. If the Southern Democrats do not employ open bulldozing methods and pursue a shotgun policy, they resort to intimidation of an equally effective sort, and the result is always the same. The Republican party will try at this Congress to adopt some system to prevent the shooting down of negroes as if they were dogs, and to put a stop to the ballot-box stuffing and other election outrages which the Democrats resort to every year."

A READABLE STORY.

In this connection there is a story tonight which, if true, explains the well-known difference of opinion between the President and his Secretary of State on this subject. It is said that Mr. Blaine, at the time of his nomination to his present position, was somewhat uneasy as to his confirmation by the Senate. He had reason to fear that Senator Edmunds, and one or two other of the Republican Senators, were none too eager to confirm him in his position. He is on good terms with several Southern Senators, and one day, meeting two or three of them, the question of Federal control of elections came up in the conversation. Mr. Blaine expressed himself as being in favor of a conservative course in this regard. One thing led on to another, and it is said that before they parted they arrived at a compact by which, in return for Mr. Blaine's promising to advise a conservative policy on this subject to President Harrison, the Southern Senators were to assure his confirmation.

MR. BAYNE'S OPINION.

Representative Bayne expressed himself as being much pleased with the President's message. "It is a clear, calm, statesmanlike and conservative document," said he, "and at this time conservatism is what is wanted."

Congressman Dalzell had not had time to read the message, so did not care to express an opinion upon it. LIGHTNER.

THE OLD GRANT FARM SOLD.

A Valuable Relic of the Late General Passes Into New Hands.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—The old Grant farm near this city, changed hands to-day. A stipulation in the conveyance gives the grantor, Captain L. S. Conn, the privilege of removing the old Grant log house. The dwelling referred to in this conveyance is the cabin erected by General Grant in the fall of 1857, and in which he lived for several years, hauling wood to St. Louis with a team of horses, which was considered an innovation by his neighbors at that time, as ox teams were the usual motive power used for that purpose. Grant is said to have hewn the logs with his own hands, with which to build this cabin, his only assistant being a brother of the present circuit clerk, Judge O. D. Wolff. The house is regarded as a valuable relic of the late General, and is prized very highly by its owners. Several movements have been started in the county to organize a company to purchase the cabin and a small portion of the land surrounding it, with a view to beautify the premises and preserving the building from decay.

When it was learned to-day that the property had been sold, it created quite a sensation among Grand Army men, who are loath to lose this one monument of the great commander from the county, and some effort will probably be made at once to try to secure the prize which seems to be slipping through their fingers.

RAILROAD MEN IMPLICATED

In Extensive Robberies of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Freight Cars.

MARION, O., December 3.—Consternation has been produced among the trainmen of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad by the arrest of John McPherson, John Kinsinger and Charles E. Downs, on the charge of robbing freight cars in the trains on which they were employed, and the issuing of warrants for many others. The trial of Charles Downs commenced this morning before Mayor Gayley. Downs was a brakeman on a local freight, and made a confession. He said the first he knew of thieving was on April 10, last year. One day at Caledonia a quantity of clothing, etc., was abstracted from a car, and upon another occasion, at Martel, a car was opened and three ladies' work boxes were taken and presented to the wives and girls of the men implicated.

Downs explained the mode of abstraction, as follows: In nearly every way car some boxes of through freight were found, and these were the boxes tampered with. Goods were always taken from freight consigned to points beyond the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is claimed a regular commission business was done at Dayton by the suspected men. Clothing, dress goods, boots and shoes, whisky and nearly every thing suffered. A large number of the officials of the road are here and great interest is manifested.

OIL WELL SUPPLY FIRMS

Reporting to be Considering a Scheme for a Combination.

CLEVELAND, December 3.—The representatives of a number of concerns which manufacture oil well supplies exclusively held a conference here to-day. The principal manufacturers of oil well supplies are located in Erie, Oil City, Titusville, Bradford, Pittsburg and Washington, Pa., with branches in all the oil towns of importance. It was the intention of the promoters to have the meeting a very private one, and for that reason it was decided not to hold it in any of the oil centers, but to come to Cleveland.

Among the representatives present were M. Geary and K. Chickering, of Oil City; F. H. Ames, of Titusville, and C. H. Bagley, of Corry. Delegates who were seen after the adjournment of the session refused to give any information. One of them said it was a private business affair which did not generally concern the public. The report is that an attempt is being made to form a combination of all the oil well supply manufactories in the country.

IMITATING CHICAGO.

Kansas City Adds 22 Square Miles to Her Municipal Territory.

KANSAS CITY, December 3.—By the action of the City Council last night 22 square miles of territory were added to the corporate limits of this city. Beginning at a point one-half of a mile south of Westport, taking in that city, the limits are extended to and beyond the Blue and from thence to the Missouri river. The manufacturing towns along the Blue are embraced in the territory annexed.

The absorption of this territory will add to the taxable property of the city about $15,000,000. Nothing remains to make the ordinance a law except the signature of Mayor Davenport, which will probably be affixed in a day or two.

A MOTHER'S RASH ACT.

She Gives Morphine to a Child and Cuts Her Own Throat.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., December 3.—Mrs. C. P. Mills, wife of the Episcopal rector here, administered morphine to her 1-year-old child to-night, and then cut her own throat in four places. No cause is assigned for the rash act, as her home was bright and happy.

The mother and child are yet living, but cannot recover.

BROUGHT TO A STOP.

An Injunction Granted to Prevent the Sale, by the Sheriff, of

GOODS CLAIMED BY MR. SINGERLY.

The Wealthy Philadelphia Publisher Scores a Point at Law.

AS THE LARGEST CREDITOR OF MR. COX,

He Says He Doesn't Propose to be the One Who is Most Imposed Upon.

A Philadelphia judge yesterday granted an injunction to prevent the Sheriff from levying upon and selling the goods in the Chestnut street store of Lewis S. Cox & Co., the dry goods firm that failed the day before. The injunction was asked for by Publisher Singerly.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—The proceedings arising out of the entering up of the judgment note of Louis S. Cox (the dry-goods merchant who failed yesterday), for $185,000 were brought to a sudden stop this afternoon by a special injunction granted by Judge Gordon, restraining the Sheriff from levying on the goods in the store at 1220 Chestnut street, and an order that Cox submit to an examination, by deposition, in support of the injunction.

A few moments before the adjournment of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, William M. Singerly and Richard J. Lennon and their counsel, Mayer Sulzberger and J. Howard Gendell, came into court and were closeted in chambers with Judge Gordon. At the conclusion of the conference the injunction and order were filed in the Prothonotary's office.

A BIG CREDITOR.

Mr. Singerly, in his affidavit in support of the bill in equity upon which the injunction was granted, says he was a creditor, to a very large amount, of Lewis S. Cox, who transacts business in the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere, as Lewis S. Cox & Co.

"His debt to me," says Mr. Singerly, "exceeds all his other debts combined. In addition to a large mill and factory owned and conducted by him, he also, prior to July 1, 1889, conducted in his own name, as Lewis S. Cox, a large retail business at 1220 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. On July 1, 1889, or about that date, I purchased from him the business of said store, together with the entire stock-in-trade thereof, in consideration of the sum of about $147,000, the entire amount of which was charged to my account, and thereby paid in full.

MR. SINGERLY IN CONTROL.

"I then took full, entire, complete and exclusive possession of said store and stock of goods, and have retained the same from that time. The said Cox has had nothing to do with the store since, nor has he been there, excepting a few times as a casual visitor."

The bill in equity, after giving the facts in the affidavit, recites that the direction to levy upon the plaintiff's property was in pursuance of a fraudulent combination between Cox and Victor, entered into for the purpose of hindering, delaying, and defrauding the plaintiff, who is the principal creditor of Cox, not only by preventing the plaintiff from collecting the claim he owns against Cox, or any part thereof, but by intimidating, annoying, and oppressing him; by levying upon his property under the pretense that it belonged to Cox, and that in pursuance of the conspiracy, Cox agreed to act as the representative and agent of Victor, and of the parties for whom Victor stands as trustee, and with the full knowledge and concurrence of Victor, and that in pursuance of the said fraudulent conspiracy the levy upon the property at 1220 Chestnut street was decided to be made.

NOT A LEGAL TRUSTEE.

The plaintiff avers that under these circumstances Victor is not in law the trustee of a trust judgment, but as the agent of the judgment debtor becomes in law an assignee for the benefit of creditors. The plaintiff believes and avers that the Sheriff's sale, to be held under the execution, is to be used and is intended as a means of transferring the legal title of Cox's property to Victor, and which is thereafter to be held by Victor, subject to the control and direction and for the benefit of Cox.

The prayer of the bill is that Cox and Victor be restrained from further prosecuting the execution; that the Sheriff be enjoined from keeping possession of the goods at 1220 Chestnut street, and offering them for sale, and that the acts and doings of Victor and Cox be declared to constitute an assignment for the benefit of creditors, with preferences contrary to the statute, and that a receiver be appointed by the court to take possession of all of Cox's assets, and to administer the same according to law and under the direction of the court.

THE INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge Gordon granted the special injunction prayed for, and fixed the security at $1,000, returnable within five days.

A transcript of the $185,000 judgment note has been entered in the Montgomery county court, and the Sheriff of that county has levied upon the residence and other property of Mr. Cox, at Ogontz. In New York, Justice Patterson granted attachments against the property of Lewis S. Cox & Co., in that State, in a suit brought by Victor & Achelis for $34,469, representing goods sold and delivered.

JUST RELEASED FROM PRISON,

And Immediately Proceeded to Add Another Murder to His List.

SIOUX CITY, IA., December 3.—James Shannon and Elmer Temple were lodged in jail this morning for the murder of James Dungeon, near Sloan, in this county, last evening. Bad blood existed between Shannon and Dungeon over property interests, their farm adjoining. Last evening while Dungeon and his wife were driving along the highway Shannon and Temple emerged from the roadside, and with horrible oaths Shannon leveled his shotgun at Dungeon and fired, the charge striking him in the breast.

Temple fired a revolver at Mrs. Dungeon, but missed her. They then ran, and Dungeon followed them about 60 yards and fell dead, after firing six shots at them with a revolver. The men about midnight aroused Justice Hammond and gave themselves up, claiming that the shooting was in self defense. Temple is just out of the penitentiary for attempted murder.

LIQUOR SELLERS TO BE PARDONED.

Recommendations of the State Board at Its Meeting Yesterday.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, December 3.—The Board of Pardons, at an adjourned meeting to-day, recommended the pardon of S. P. Sweitzer, Abraham Shultz and Jesse Baughman, of Somerset county, sentenced to three months in prison for selling liquor without license. The same persons were sentenced to pay a fine of $500 each and costs, whose remission the Board declined to recommend.

The board also asked the Governor to pardon Robert H. Crum, of Lycoming county, convicted of embezzlement. The applications of the three Washington county applicants, convicted of manslaughter, were refused.

IKE HILL IN LUCK.

He Secures a Position in the Employ Republican Doorkeeper—The Democratic Caucus Transacts No Other Business.

WASINGTON, December 3.—The Democratic representatives held a caucus to-night, in pursuance of an order made at the adjournment of caucus yesterday. There was a good attendance, more than 100 members being present. Upon motion of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was elected Chairman of the caucus, to succeed the late Representative Cox, of New York, Mr. Carlisle having declined the post. Following a time-honored custom, the Republican majority had signified their willingness to allow the Democratic minority to retain one of their party in the employ of the Doorkeeper, and the caucus to-night selected Isaac Hill, now an assistant sergeant-at-arms, as the employe who should be so retained, and made it his duty to preserve the secrecy of the caucus.

Messrs. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Blanchard, of Louisiana, were re-elected secretaries of the caucus. When these preliminaries had been disposed of, Representative Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of 15 members, with ex-Speaker Carlisle as chairman, to undertake the care of the political interests of the minority, or to discharge the duties of what is commonly known as a "Steering Committee." Opposition immediately developed. Representative Blount, of Georgia, strongly objected to the delegation of individual powers and rights to any committee, and found a number of other reasons why the resolution should not be adopted.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, was also opposed to the resolution, and moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, suggested the appointment of a committee of three members, with powers corresponding to those of an executive committee, of whose decision an appeal might be taken to the committee of fifteen, which in turn might call the caucus together. Mr. Crane, of Texas, moved, as a further substitute, the appointment of a committee of five members, to keep the Democratic Representatives advised of the movements and plans of their opponents, and to call the caucus together when necessary.

Finally all the motions were laid aside for the present, and the caucus adjourned.

PREDICTED HIS OWN DEATH.

A Colored Man's Prophecy Suddenly and Strangely Fulfilled.

LOUISVILLE, December 3.—George Lytle, colored, died yesterday morning of heart trouble under circumstances that will only be believed by a few of the superstitious. Sunday evening he and his wife attended Zion Colored Church, on Fifteenth street, and he created a sensation during the services by rising and telling the congregation that he felt as if he was going to die. He stated that he was in splendid health, but a mysterious feeling that was indescribable seemed to tell him that his death was near at hand. He slept well during the night, but early in the morning he found it difficult to breathe.

He became very ill, and a physician was sent for. A few minutes after the messenger was dispatched his wife tried to arouse him, but received no response; and after an investigation it was discovered that he was dead. Coroner Miller was summoned, and returned a verdict of death from heart failure. Lytle leaves a wife and a number of children. His death has had a startling effect upon the other members of the church, who place many meanings upon it.

NO SALOON KEEPER'S FUNERAL

Could be Held Without Protest in a Ft. Wayne German Church.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 3.—Quite a stir has been caused in church circles here by an attempt by some members of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church to prevent the funeral of John C. Goenges, a member of the congregation, from being conducted at the church. The deceased was a respectable citizen, and the objection raised grows out of the fact that he was a saloon keeper.

The relatives of the dead man made a stubborn fight for their right, as they termed it, and after repeated meetings of the congregation it was decided, against the objections of a large minority, to allow the services to be held at the church.

The case presents a novel feature from the fact that the congregation of Emmanuel Church is composed wholly of German Americans, and their objections to the saloon business is thus made public for the first time.

THRIFTY CROP OF PUGS.

One of the Evils the Naugatuck Valley Has Suffered of Late.

WATERBURY, Conn., December 3.—All the towns along the Naugatuck Valley have been overrun with prize fighters for the past few weeks, and there has been a joint effort on the part of the police and the deputy sheriffs to put a stop to the business and to drive the fighters back to New York, whence most of them came.

At the start the fights took place in the small villages in the dark hours of the night, while the sturdy grangers slept, and to apprehend the guilty parties would have been a difficult task as the spectators were always selected from the right crowd.

QUAY'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A Handsome Souvenir to be Given to the Pennsylvania Senator.

WASHINGTON, December 3. — Henry Graffen, of the Pennsylvania Auditor General's office, is here representing a party of gentlemen who have in charge the preparation of a handsome Christmas souvenir for Senator Quay. It will consist of 50 pages of letter press embellished with a portrait of the Senator and illustrations of the Senator's home at Beaver, the capitals at Harrisburg and Washington.

Mr. Leeds passed through Washington to-night on his way South. He was met at the station by a few friends.

NEGRO FIREMEN NOT WANTED.

A Strike Threatened Down South and Plenty of Bad Blood.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 3.—It is reported here from reliable sources that there will be a firemen's strike on the Georgia Central Railroad system. Ten firemen were sent from here to Macon, Ga., to take the places of striking white firemen. It is given out in railroad circles that engineers will refuse to go out with negro firemen. Serious trouble is threatened.

Dropped Into a Soft Snap.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, December 3.—John D. Patterson, for a number of years Sergeant-of-Arms of the House, was to-day appointed by the Soldiers' Orphan Commission clerk in place of Joseph H. Marshall, who has accepted the position of assistant postmaster at Lancaster.

The Australian System Successful.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 3.—The Australian ballot system was first tried here to-day, and satisfactorily, at the municipal election, in which the Democrats were successful.

CATTLE IN CONGRESS

...uld Hardly Have Behaved Worse Than Some Officials Did.

...GN DIPLOMATS BARRED OUT,

Though They Presented High Credentials to Gallery Seats.

THE BRITISH MINISTER WAS SNUBBED,

And Honorable Pan-American Delegates Were Rudely Ordered to Get Out.

A special correspondent tells a story of shameful proceedings in the Lower House on the opening day of Congress. Foreign dignitaries were refused admittance to the gallery assigned them in the House; and that, too, after presenting credentials from the highest official source. Among those snubbed were the British Minister and several Pan-American delegates.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps are very indignant at the shabyb treatment which they received at the Capitol to-day, and it is quite likely there will be an investigation of the affair. One section of the House gallery is reserved for the use of the foreign visitors, and the seats in it are under the control of the Secretary of State. On nearly every occasion of unusual interest, the House gallery is reserved for the use of the foreign visitors, and the seats in it are under the control of the Secretary of State. On nearly every occasion of unusual interest the members of the House manage to have this gallery thrown open to their families and friends, regardless of the rights of the diplomats.

DECIDEDLY MORE SERIOUS.

To-day the trouble over this matter was more serious than usual, and the persons entitled to the seats, including Sir Julian and his friends, were rudely refused the opportunity to occupy them. When the crowd had become so great that every seat in the galleries was filled, the unfortunate sightseers looked longingly upon the vacant places in the diplomatic gallery.

A number sought the Doorkeeper, who, either in person or by written order, admitted a sufficient number to fill the gallery, in violation of propriety, courtesy and the rules of the House, which provide that no one shall be admitted to the gallery except upon presenting a card signed by the Secretary of State. Naturally, members of the Pan-American Congress were anxious to be present, and, to those who applied, orders of admission had been issued by the Secretary of State, and they went to swell the number of chagrined foreign representatives.

SNUBBED SOUTH AMERICANS.

A number of the South Americans, one of whom was Dr. Nin, of Uruguay, went in upon the floor of the House, only to be peremptorily ordered out. Two ladies, who were of the party, were told to stand their ground by some member of Congress, and their very positive refusal to budge secured them the privilege of staying.

Mr. Walker Blaine appeared upon the scene soon after Sir Julian Pauncefote and his party had gone, and promptly demanded an explanation of the Doorkeeper in charge, by whom he was referred to the Assistant Doorkeeper of the House.

LEADER M'KINLEY.

A Straw That Shows How the Wind Blows —Mr. Bayne Indicates the Drift of His Party Toward the Ohio Major's Leadership.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The proceedings on the floor of the House to-day removed whatever doubt may have heretofore existed as to who would be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in this Congress and leader of the Republicans. The Chairman of this Commitee is by long-established custom a member of the Committee on Rules and leader of the party on the floor.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the committee in 1883, when the tariff act of March 3 was passed, and thinks his long term of service and devotion to the protection policy entitles him to the honor again. There has been a general impression, however, that the old man would be shelved if Reed became Speaker, and this impression has now deepened into a general conviction that McKinley, the Pennsylvanian's protege, will be promoted over the head of his tutor.

So general is this understanding that the Republicans already recognize McKinley as the party leader on the floor, and the Ohian assumes direction as if it were a settled fact. McKinley has never heretofore taken a very prominent part in general debate on the floor, but he has thorough command of himself, and the respect of his colleagues, so that the leadership will fall upon his shoulders easily.

The first indication of who would take Reed's place was given just after the reading of the President's message, when McKinley arose and moved its reference to the committee of the whole. A moment later Tom Bayne, of Pittsburg, one of Reed's chief lieutenants in the Speakership fight, rose with a motion that when the House adjourned it would meet on Thursday. As he spoke he turned from the Speaker to McKinley, to see if the motion met his approval, and on receiving a nod, proceeded with his remarks. The manner in which Bayne performed this little act of courtesy to McKinley, paying no attention to Cannon and the other ex-Speakership candidates, showed plainer than words the part McKinley was to play in the Fifty-first Congress.

A CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE,

Headed by Mr. Bayne, to Prepare for an Important Anniversary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, December 3.—By a clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill passed last winter, the Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress was authorized to appoint a committee of five members, to act with the committee of the Senate, in arranging for the centennial celebration of the first meeting of Congress. Wednesday, December 11, was fixed as the date of the celebration. Speaker Reed to-day appointed Messrs. Bayne, Hitt, Culbertson, of Texas, Carter, of Montana, and Cummings, of New York. This committee will meet with the Senate Committee to-morrow afternoon. Elaborate invitations will be issued to the President, the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, members of the Cabinet, General of the army and staff, Governors of States and eminent ex-officials of the Government.

The matter had been entirely forgotten. Had President Harrison known of it, it is likely that he would have declined the invitation for the opening of the Chicago Auditorium, Monday night, Chief Justice Fuller is to deliver the oration, and had to give up going to Chicago.