CHRISTMAS RECIPES
From famous women, including an autograph recipe from Mrs. Harrison, will be one of the features of next Sunday's issue of THE DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A CHRISTMAS STORY,
By Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Marion White, has been secured for next Sunday's issue of THE DISPATCH. It will be a mammoth number.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889. THREE CENTS

FAVORING STATE AID,

Opinions in the Beaver Valley on the Ship Canal.

UNCLE SAM AS ITS BUILDER

Large Industries on the Old Line That Might be Benefited.

SITES AND SCENES OF THE LOCKS.

How a Former Enormous Waste of Water Might be Obviated.

FRESH POINTERS AND A CORRECTION

A glimpse of the present scenes along the line of the old canal to Lake Erie is instructive. The sites of the old dams and locks, and what they formerly signified, may well be viewed, as they are now, in discussing the great ship canal project to connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie. The industrial enterprises in and around Rochester that would be benefited by the canal are referred to, and the idea that the State should aid Uncle Sam in building it is advocated by all in the Beaver Valley who talk.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

ROCHESTER, PA., December 19.—The dam which still remains above this town in the Beaver river and the lock at its side is the terminus at this end of the old Pennsylvania Canal, which had its other terminus at Erie. In the middle of the outer wall is a huge slab on which is inscribed in big letters "Girard Lock," and then in smaller letters gives the names of all the persons who were connected with building it, as well as those who had charge of constructing the canal. The legend says: "Commenced in 1831; completed in 1831-2." The lock walls are not in nearly so good repair as are some others on the line of the old canal. Neither is the stone so good as will be found in the locks in the Shenango Valley. Time and weather have laid heavy hands upon the rocks which constitute the walls, and there is evident erosion, while, in addition, there are several stones out of place.

These Old Dams Successively.

The next dam in the Beaver river which was used for the old canal is at Beaver Falls; but New Brighton was and is a considerable town on the line, which came in between the two dams mentioned. The next dam was at Rock Point, which was then, as it is now, not a town at all, but simply an attractive pleasure resort. The man did well who named it Rock Point, because there are nothing but rocks there. It beats a Maine farm or a New Hampshire sheep pasture.

Further along on the old canoe route was Wampum on one side and Tuscarora on the other, just opposite each other. The latter place was named for old Ben Tue, who has gone to the silent realms of shade. Moravia was on the line between the dams at Rock Point and Hardscrabble, the last named place not being a town. Next comes New Castle on the dam route. At New Castle the cross cut of the Mahoning river commenced, leading to Mahoningtown.

The Old Canal Harbor.

"The Harbor" was the name of the next place of importance on the old canal. It was so called because it was really a harbor for the old canal boats; not so much because they feared storms and shipwreck, but because it was a convenient passage point. The town of Harbor amounted to very little in canal days, and is not much larger now. It was for a long time the end of the canal, being a place to which the farmers of the Western Reserve brought their cheese for shipment to market, thus saving much hauling to reach the Ohio river.

At New Castle the old canal entered the Shenango river. After the Harbor came the towns of Pulaski, Middlesex, Wheatland, Sharon, Sharpsville, Clarksville, Hamburg, Greenville, Adamsville, Hartstown and Sherman's Corners. It was at the latter place that the summit was reached—the place which is now called the Summit.

Up Toward the Summit.

North of German's Corners, four locks were necessary to let the boats down to Lake Erie. There were only three towns between the Corners and the city of Erie, they being Powerstown, Albion and Girard.

But, while only four locks were needed between the Summit and Erie, the locks necessary to make the drop on the south side of the incline were numerous and required an immense supply of water. It is probable that the old canal which carried boats not exceeding 70 tons loaded, took as much water as would a ship canal, simply because of faulty methods of construction. There was great waste of water at the lock gates, and some quicksands near the Summit swallowed a whole ocean of fresh water. There are better methods of construction now in every way and a bed of quicksand would not bother engineers at all now, although Mr. Shallenberger thinks the route of the new canal should be made with distinct reference to avoiding quicksands.

Anyhow, the old canal was terribly thirsty. Conneaut Lake was the summit feeder, as it is likely to be again. In order to make the reservoir still greater the height of the lake at the lower end was raised 12 feet.

Driven by a Big Water Wheel.

Then the waters of French creek were pumped into the lake and an immense water wheel drove the water from the lake into the canal. When all these precautions, the canal, nevertheless, went dry one summer, when the waters of Lake Conneaut were driven out until the lake went down to its original level, before the dam was built.

As the new dam will certainly cross the summit by a lower level, and as the methods of holding and using water are better now than they were 50 years ago, it is not at all probable that Conneaut Lake will be drained again.

Unless a person could get hold of some of the old books of the canal toll collectors, it would be difficult to say anything definite about the amount of business done by the old canal during its palmy days. These books are in existence somewhere; but, independent of those at Harrisburg, it is hard to ascertain where they are.

It is not hard to find, however, that the people of Rochester are exceedingly anxious to see the ship canal built. There are no iron works here, nor any industries requiring heavy freights, but what are here would be materially benefited by a ship canal.

Large Interests Favor It.

The largest establishment in Rochester, as it is also the largest of the kind in America, is the Rochester Tumbler Works. Mr. H. C. Fry, the President of the company, is extremely anxious to have the canal built. The company sends out three full carloads of finished product for every day in the year, and the total tonnage of the concern (of raw and finished material) amounts to at least 100 tons every day. The freight bills average $3,000 a month. Mr. Fry says they have the greatest difficulty in getting cars when they want them, and that a canal anywhere within 20 miles would be of immense benefit to the company. Freight rates on the railroads have also advanced to a wonderful degree, and a canal might relieve the pressure. He thinks the National Government ought to build the canal, but that the State should contribute largely.

There are two other glass factories in Rochester, also; but they are not so large as the Tumbler Works. They are the Point Bottle Works and the "Dinkey" Glass Works.

The Olive Stove Works does a business of 750 tons of iron, 250 tons of coke, 400 tons of coal and 500 tons of fire clay and fire brick per year, and ships 750 tons of finished material per year. Mr. Aiken, head of the firm, is in favor of the State contributing a large sum to the building of the canal.

A Big Difference on Lumber.

There are three planing mills in the place, they being owned by L. H. Oatman, Miller & Co. and Lemuel Woodruff. Mr. Oatman's is the largest, and has been longest established. He is very anxious to have the canal built, as he, as well as the other lumber dealers, gets most of his lumber from Michigan and the Northwest. When the old canal was in operation, Mr. Oatman used to get as much as 1,000,000 feet of lumber at a time by it. It cost then about $1 75 per 2,000 feet, while now the freight rates by rail are $3 60 per 1,000. The average carload is 16,000 feet, and he gets from the Northwest about 2,000,000,000 feet per year. Mr. Oatman thinks the State should pay a large part of the cost of the canal, and, if the United States will not build it, then this State ought to do it anyhow.

The only other industries here are a carriage works, which gets much of its lumber by rail from the Northwest, and a flouring mill, which does chiefly a local business.

Every person, however, to whom I have broached the subject here—and that means a good many—favors State aid for the canal, and agrees that the aid should be liberal. There seems to be but one opinion on that point. C. T. DAWSON.

COL. ROBERTS CORRECTS HIM.

A Mistake to Say the Canal Commission Would Go by Clippings.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Your correspondent from Sharpsville (Mr. Dawson), in yesterday's paper, states that as one way of securing information on the art of ship canal construction the commission has a New York clipping agency engaged in collecting scraps, and that after these are digested the engineers of the commission (whom Mr. Dawson says confessed to him their unfamiliarity with the subject of canal construction) will be able to present plans, etc.

Owing to the prominent display made by the article in question, and being myself personally named as one of the engineers, I deem it an imperative duty to make a correction. After seeing the article I made inquiries at the meeting in Rochester yesterday, and obtained the basis of the assertion made by Mr. Dawson. A member of the commission has for his own use obtained from New York a large number of valuable, and no doubt interesting, articles bearing on the projected canal, and nothing else. I was astonished to hear that the collection of different articles already numbered 2,000, including articles from English and other foreign journals. The fact is simply important as indicative of the widespread interest taken in the canal.

I might stop here, but wish to add that if the canal is now to be constructed on paper until the engineers have digested these articles, doomsday will be upon us before they have made their report; but that statement is, of course, as I have pointed out, a fiction.

THOMAS P. ROBERTS.

PITTSBURG, December 19, 1889.

NO USE FOR BRICE.

A Number of Prominent Ohio Democrats Declare Against the Senatorial Aspirant—Thomas Said to be Engineering the Move.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

COLUMBUS, December 19. — The fight against Brice for Senator is gaining strength. Sixty prominent Democrats, of Columbus, are out in interviews giving reasons why the National Democratic Chairman should not be selected. H. J. Booth, who has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Senator, opposes Brice on the ground of his residence, and says if they must go to New York for a Senator they should take Hoadley. Thomas Ewing or M. I. Southard, who are men of Senatorial caliber. Brice has none of the qualities of a statesman. Allen W. Thurman says:

"I am against both Brice and Thomas for the reason I gave weeks ago, and, in addition, this: 'Lawn mower,' 'railroad stock,' kind of a way they have of conducting a campaign for a high position ought to beat both of them out of sight, and I believe it will."

Thomas E. Powell, named as candidate for Senate, said the contest must be free from suspicion of trickery, the caucus must be open, and the successful man must be associated with the affairs of the State. The list of interviews include about all the county and city officials and ex-officials, and they are bitter in denunciation of Brice. One of the latter's managers stated to-night that this sentiment would soon blow over, and was the result of bureau work. It is intimated that Thomas, the Springfield candidate, is engineering the enterprise. If sentiment in other parts of the State is as strong as in Columbus, Brice will have a close call, but the best informed believe the opposition have delayed the protest too long. Brice has the caucus vote promised unless they are scared off by pressure of constituencies.

CHARGES FILED AGAINST MORGAN,

Fathered by the Director of the Bureau of Catholic Missions.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had up to-day the nomination of Indian Commissioner Morgan. Father Stephan, director of the Bureau of Catholic Missions, headquarters in this city, was present and filed written charges against Morgan of prejudice toward the Catholic schools under the control of the Indian Bureau. The matter went over until after the recess for final action.

Father Stephan declares that Commissioner Morgan has made false issue in charging that the Catholic bishops and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions are opposed to the system of Government Indian schools and therefore opposed to his (Morgan's) confirmation. This charge, he asserts, is made by the commissioner to divert attention from his avowed purpose of breaking down the system of contract mission schools and from his military record.

THE LANDLORDS ORGANIZING.

They Declare That They Are a Necessity to Ireland's Interests.

DUBLIN, December 19.—The Duke of Abercorn presided at the Land Owner's Convention in this city to-day. He denied that the combination of the landlords was intended to hamper the tenants, and said that not a sixpence of the convention's funds had gone to such a purpose.

The convention adopted resolutions declaring that the retention of the landed class was a necessity for Ireland, and protesting against any measure making the sale of land compulsory. It also agreed to provide and advance money to enable landlords to buy out the interests of tenants.

Purer Government Demanded.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

BOSTON, December 19. — The Nationalists Club held its anniversary meeting this evening. The speech of the session was delivered by Edward Bellamy, on the necessity of a purer government in city, State and nation.

UNCLE SAM TO PAY.

The Silcott Defalcation Likely to Fall on the Government's Shoulders—Agreement of the House Committee—About $75,000 to Pay.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The special House committee investigating the Silcott defalcation has at last agreed upon a report, by the terms of which an appropriation will be asked to make good the losses sustained by members of the House. Mr. Holman and Mr. Hemphill could not unite with the majority in this agreement. Mr. Holman wished to have the $70,000 remaining in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office distributed first to the members who had money on deposit and lost it (the total being about $8,000), and to have the remainder divided pro rata among the members who lost their November salaries.

Mr. Hemphill favored the reference of the case to the Court of Claims. Against this proposition it was argued that Congress could not compel anyone to make up a case before the Court of Claims; while, in the absence of further legislation, any member had the right to go before that tribunal and sue for his lost salary.

The committee, therefore, accepted Mr. Holman's view as far as it went, but added another clause, providing for the passing of an appropriation of so much as might be necessary to make good the deficiencies in salaries after the distribution of the funds on hand. It was estimated that about $75,000 would cover this deficiency. In view of the necessity for securing the concurrence of the Senate, and also in anticipation of a good deal of debate in the House upon the bill which will be prepared, the committee decided it would withhold its report until after the holiday recess, as nothing could be gained by bringing it on one day before the recess. A separate bill will also be reported making the Sergeant-at-Arms a disbursing officer, and including the other provisions of Representative Dawson's bill.

Five of the seven members of the committee, including the Chairman, hold that the Sergeant-at-Arms was a public officer, and that individual members were justified by the usage and official recognition, extending over many years, in so regarding him, and that the loss by the malfeasance of Silcott should be borne by the public treasury and not by members of Congress, who have not received the compensation to which they are entitled by law.

The committee also held that the Government would not be justified in taking the special deposits left with the Sergeant-at-Arms for the purpose of applying it toward the payment of the salaries due by the Government, and, therefore, that such personal funds should be restored to the private owners. By the proposed pro rata arrangement those who have regularly drawn their salaries up to November 1 would have the advantage in the sharing in the amounts that other members had left undrawn, which the majority of the committee regard as indefensible.

A SHORTER COLLEGE COURSE.

Harvard Discussing the Question of Granting Degrees in Three Years.

BOSTON, December 19.—A new departure in the way of University education is now under consideration by the Harvard faculty, with the prospects entirely in favor of its adoption. This is the awarding of the degree of Bachelor of Arts after three years' study. Nowadays a student can't get such a degree unless he takes the full academic course for four years. The result is that a good many young fellows who are handicapped by a scarcity of money or a lack of time find themselves unable to take the coveted sheepskin. Under the plan proposed all such students may take the four years' course in three years, but they will have to work much much harder. At present all academic students are required to take four and one-half courses each week. Those who study under the new plan will have to take six courses a week. They will thus save a year's time, and $600 in money.

In conversation to-day, President Eliot said the plan might be adopted by the college at next commencement, so that students could enter the new course in the fall. There had been some talk about reducing the four years' course to two, but President Eliot said the idea was preposterous. In the further evolution of this innovation it is said not to be improbable that a man may study wherever he happens to be, and by passing the Harvard annual examinations at Cambridge get a degree just the same as the students in actual attendance at the college.

COUNSEL FOR BANKER DITMAN

Apply for a Receiver to Look After the Missing Man's Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Counsel for William D. Brelsford, attorney in fact for Joseph G. Ditman, has brought suit in the shape of a bill in equity, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in the name of Joseph G. Ditman, the missing bank President, against the W. F. Shaw Company, music publishers, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the company. The bill says that the capital stock of the company is $225,000, of which Mr. Ditman holds $150,000, and is indorser upon promissory notes of the company to the standing in the amount of about $41,100, and that plaintiff is informed and believes that the company defendant has other outstanding debts, now due and payable, to the amount of $41,000.

The bill says further that the company is without available funds and assets to meet its obligations and to pay its current running expenses, and is unable to realize an amount in any manner for this purpose, that the notes and drafts of the company which have become due have not been paid and have been protested for non-payment, and that the company is insolvent. The Court is asked to order an account to be taken of the business and condition of the company, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of its affairs.

A FEMALE DETECTIVE

Captures a Horse Thief and Gets a Reward of One Hundred Dollars.

BATAVIA, N. Y., December 19.—Mrs. Amy A. Hodges, the young wife of a well-known farmer, is an accomplished horsewoman, and knows by sight most of the good horses within a circuit of several miles and who their owners are. Last June she saw a horse belonging to Dr. McPherson being driven past her home by a stranger. She surmised that the driver was a horse thief, and, mounting her bay, followed him. At Stafford, five miles away, she overtook the stranger, and seeing a constable named De Wolf she told him of her suspicions and asked him to arrest the man. De Wolf made the arrest.

The Supervisors of Genesee county offer a standing reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of horse thieves in that county. Mrs. Hodges and De Wolf both claimed the reward, and at a meeting the Supervisors on Saturday by a unanimous vote decided in favor of Mrs. Hodges.

A PROBLEM FOR PROCTOR.

To Determine the Actual Cost of Two Swords Presented to General Shields.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Secretary Proctor is somewhat embarrassed over the disbursement of $10,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress to pay the widow of the late General Shields for the two handsome swords presented to that officer and now in the custody of the Treasury Department. The law provides that he shall pay the "actual cost of the swords," and the problem to be solved is how this fact is to be established. It is impossible to learn what the donors paid for them, or to ascertain in regard to their financial history.

Representative Mansur had an interview with the Secretary on this subject to-day, and it is probable that the widow will receive the entire amount of the appropriation on the theory that the swords are worth that amount.

ALL ESCAPED IN SAFETY.

Fire on the Top Floor of a New York Presbyterian Hospital.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Fire broke out to-night in ward 5 of the Presbyterian Hospital. It is on the top floor of the hospital proper. The patients were removed in safety, and two hours after the fire broke out it was reported to be under control.

Four firemen, connected with an engine at work on Madison avenue, were at the side of the hospital when one of the walls fell in, and they were almost blinded. They were badly burned about the hands and face and had their eyebrows scorched.

ANOTHER SLAP AT THE POPE.

The Church Can No Longer Direct Italian Charitable Work.

ROME, December 19.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 196 to 98, passed the bill depriving the clergy of the direction of all charities. The Vatican organs vigorously oppose and condemn this measure.

HARRISON HAMMERED

Members of the House Claim That the President is Trying to

CURRY FAVOR WITH THE SENATE.

They Thus Explain His Appointment of Mr. McKean as an Apparent

ROBBING OF PETER TO PAY PAUL.

An Incident Told of the Way in Which Speaker Reed Was Treated.

Comment on the appointment of a Senator's instead of a Representative's choice for postmaster at Pittsburg has taken a new turn at Washington. The correspondent of the New York *Sun* says Senators believe the President is trying to curry favor with them at the expense of the House, and members of the latter branch are looking for their turn at the same wheel.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, December 19.—The *Sun's* Washington correspondent says to-night: There is a good deal of talk in Republican circles about the action of the President in the Pittsburg postmastership. The matter has been a fruitful topic of conversation among members of the House, and there is general expression that the President is trying to curry favor with the Senate at the expense of the House. The belief is that the President has become alarmed by the mutterings of opposition in the Senate, and has at last aroused to a sense of his danger.

The promptness with which a half dozen Republican Senators joined in the opposition to Judge Brewer, for reasons which to most people appear very trivial, bears a gentle hint of the possibilities to the man in the White House. In this case no Senatorial courtesy was involved. The Senators from Kansas, the nominee's home, had no grievance. They did not ask to have the nomination rejected. On the other hand, they were earnestly in favor of confirmation, and all the elements of Senatorial courtesy there were in the case appealed to other Senators to vote for confirmation. It is clear, however, that if the Senators from Kansas had asked to have the nomination rejected they wouldn't have asked in vain.

TAKEN AS A PRECEDENT.

If the President nominates Editor Nixon or any man beside Campbell for collector at Chicago, and Senators Farwell and Cullom go into the executive session—as they will go if their nerve holds out—asking that their rights as Senators be protected by rejection of the nomination, this Brewer incident shows that they need not ask without receiving.

The obvious effort of the President to gain favor with the Senate is not likely to make much headway. The Senate is feeling very independent and saucy. Harrison has not one warm friend on the floor of that body. At the same time, he has alarmed the members of the House by the blunder at Pittsburg. The members of the Commons are saying one to another that if the executive will do a thing like this to one of them, why may he not do it to another? Thus the members of the House are likely to stand together, and at the first opportunity resent this infraction of their rights.

Senator Quay is out in an interview in which he tries to smooth the ruffled feathers of indignant Representative Dalzell by paying him pretty compliments, but the insult cannot be wiped out in that manner.

A prominent Republican Congressman said to-day, that Harrison would not have made this blunder, had Clarkson been in town to advise him, and that unless the latter proved to be Harrison's fate as an imitator of Hayes in being a one-termer, this had done it.

SPEAKER REED'S EXPERIENCE.

There is a good deal of talk, also, about a visit made to the White House, to-day, by Speaker Reed. For some months Reed has been pushing a candidate for Collector of the Port, at his home town of Portland. The other members of the Blaine delegation also have a candidate, and they are backed by Blaine. To-day Reed carried some of his candidate's indorsements to the President's library and said: "Mr. President, to these indorsements of Mr. Milliken, I add my own indorsement. He is in every way a worthy man. His character is above reproach, he is capable, there is no objection that could be urged against him."

"Leave the papers with me," said the President in his way, "and I'll have the man's character looked into."

"What's that?" exclaimed the Speaker; "you'll look into his character? Why, Mr. President, I have already told you he is one of the best men in Maine. Is not that enough to settle the question of character?"

The President still looked cold and uninviting, as if Mr. Milliken's moral character were under suspicion in his mind. Finally the Speaker said:

"Mr. President, if my word is not sufficient to place Mr. Milliken's character beyond doubt, I will not leave these papers here. I will take them away with me. And, according to the story, Mr. Reed actually put the papers in his pocket and walked away.

Mr. Reed has given a half-hearted denial of the truth of this story. He has told, though there is no doubt trouble did arise between himself and the President in some such manner. Prompt withdrawal of the papers, as if resenting an insult, was characteristic of Mr. Reed, and the men who have been most at the White House say that the reported conduct of the President was altogether characteristic of him.

STATING IT STRONGLY.

Another Washington Correspondent Lays in the Governorship.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent to-day "draws it very strong" in commenting upon the Pittsburg postoffice appointment, as follows:

In appointing James S. McKean to be postmaster of Pittsburg the President, it is claimed, has decided to cast his lot with Senator Quay for the rest of his administration and to break with "Chris" Magee for good and all. The contest has been long and bitter. Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, on the theory that the selection belonged to him, named Harry Ford, the President of the Select Council of Pittsburg, a devoted follower of Magee. Mr. Magee's friends at the recent election "railed" the Republican candidate for District Attorney and caused the Democratic candidate to be elected for the first time in the history of Allegheny county.

In Congressman Dalzell's language the knife of last fall was mere scratching compared with the wholesale butchery which will take place next fall if Senator Quay tries to force his candidate, State Senator Delamater, upon the people. Mr. Dalzell charges that Senator Quay willfully took Mr. McKean up in order to deprive him of his just political rights, and that the President in trucking to Colonel Quay had done much to destroy the Republican supremacy in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Quay says that the office, being very important, as it is a distributing and disbursing office, having to do with the accounts of many post offices in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg, is a Senatorial office and not one whose incumbent should be selected by the Congressman of the district.

Mr. Dalzell's most significant utterance is: "This appointment marks the beginning of a determined fight of the Republicans of Pennsylvania against bossism—a fight which will end sooner or later in the overthrow of bossism—and I believe that the victory will come soon."

Mr. Magee will support Adjutant General Hastings for the Republican nomination for Governor. Senator Quay will support his follower, State Senator Delamater. Whichever succeeds there are good prospects of a bolt by the vanquished, and another Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania is not impossible.

ONLY BANK EMPLOYES AFFECTED.

The Russian Influenza Reaches Detroit by Means of Paper Money.

DETROIT, December 19.—The Russian influenza has reached Detroit, and curiously enough so far only bank employes are afflicted. This is attributed, however, to the report that the microbes travel in paper money, and when the contagious paper has been freely circulated in the city, it is expected the disease will become epidemic. At the Peninsular Bank nine of the employes were sick at one time. In the Preston National there are four cases. The entire staff of the First National has it, and there are two cases in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

The symptoms are different in nearly every case. In some it produces "An all gone, tired feeling," as one expressed it, while in others the lining to the nose, mouth and throat is affected; still others have a cough. Lameness is one of the general points in which it shows up strong.

REED ALMOST READY.

The Speaker Has His List of Committees Nearly Made Up—Probable Chairmanships of Some of the Important Ones.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Speaker Reed has his list of committees nearly completed. They will be announced to-morrow or on Saturday. His main trouble arises over the coveted chairmanships of the Committees on Naval Affairs, Public Lands, Territories, Judiciary, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Rivers and Harbors. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, contests the Naval Committee with Boutelle, and it is said to-night that the place may go to a dark horse in the person of Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. Farquhar, of New York, or Henderson, of Illinois, will be Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Henderson is the warm friend of the Hennepin canal project, and has been on the committee for many years.

Illinois will probably get Public Lands or Foreign Affairs. Payson, of Illinois, is being hard pushed by Strubel, of Iowa, for the Public Lands Committee, but as the Illinois man has been the leader of his side of the House on land questions for several years, and as he was Chairman of this committee before, he will probably get it again. Judge E. R. Taylor, of Ohio, and John W. Stewart, of Vermont, want to be Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Milliken, of Maine, has made up his mind to be Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Speaker Reed does not like Milliken any more than he does Boutelle, and even if he did there is no reason why the little State of Maine should get three chairmanships.

If either Milliken or Boutelle, or both of them, should be turned down, life would be a burden to Tom Reed for a long time to come. No one knows this better than he does, and it is the strongest card that his ambitious colleagues have to play. Mr. Dingley, who is really a strong man, will get a chairmanship without doubt, and if the other two Maine men were recognized every man in the delegation would have a chairmanship. Speaker Reed can hardly allow this, notwithstanding his love for his State and his distrust of her Representatives.

NO ROOM FOR THEM.

Friends of the Cronin Murderers Removed From the Chicago Police Force—It is Rumored That O'Sullivan Will Make a Confession.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CHICAGO, December 19.—The work of removing Clan-na-Gaels and their sympathizers from the police force was resumed to-day, when Superintendent Hubbard reached his office. The stars of five men were taken before night and then it was announced that more discharges would follow in the morning. The men who were dismissed to-day were Detectives Palmer and Flynn, Patrolmen Michael Ahern and Daniel Cunningham and Station Keeper Peter Kelly. All five men assisted in hampering the search for the murderers of Dr. Cronin.

Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Burke and Kunze passed a quiet day in jail, and with the exception of Burke all the prisoners were visited by women. One of the evening newspapers tonight declares that O'Sullivan cried out in his cell last night that he couldn't face his Maker with the load he had on his mind. This story received partial confirmation at the jail. It is certain, however, that the iceman, who is dying of consumption, is in distress, and may make a sensational statement when he sees that he will not be granted a new trial.

The *Scandinavian Tribune* in its leading editorial this morning declares its ability to prove that the verdict was bought. The same paper also makes a bitter attack on Culver.

PROF. HIGBEE'S LAST REPORT.

He Was Highly Pleased With a Movement in the Right Direction.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

HARRISBURG, December 19.—In his last annual report as Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Governor, the late Prof. Higbee says of the schools of the State:

The schools now number 21,889, an increase, since last year, of 547. The increase the previous year was only 280. The increase in number of pupils is 13,176, differing little from the increase of the previous year. The net increase of teachers is 1,164, while there were 547 additional schools. This shows a tendency toward better school accommodations, for it gives to each additional school only 24 pupils, while the general average of pupils per school is slightly beyond 43. This average, however, is far too high, and there must be many crowded schools in the State; but it is encouraging to know that the movement is in the right direction. There has been a very large increase in the number of graded schools during the year, 536. The whole number of graded schools is now 18,117, nearly one-half of all our schools.

The hope is expressed that as the State has increased the annual appropriation to the schools to $2,000,000 a year, the average salary of teachers will be increased. The average female teacher receiving only $39 per month and female teachers $30. Closer supervision of the schools is earnestly urged.

A PROGRAMME COMPLETED

For the Coming Centennial Celebration of the United States Supreme Court.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Judiciary Centennial Committee of the New York State Bar Association has completed its programme for the celebration in this city of the Centennial of the United States Supreme Court. The commemorative exercises will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday, February 4 next, beginning at 10:30 a. m. The addresses will be made by President Harrison and many prominent lawyers.

These exercises are expected to last about four hours, and will be followed in the evening by a banquet. On the following day there will be a reception to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices at the house of the Bar Association. Grover Cleveland is Chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements.

AN UNFORTUNATE SINGER.

Her Health Fails Her and She is Left Destitute in Paris.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Ex-Minister Morton Lane left to-day for New York, whence he will sail for Paris on Saturday. While abroad he proposes to assist a young Baltimore singer who has been very unfortunate. The lady is Miss Alice Godefroy, and she was formerly a pupil in vocal music at the Academy of Notre Dame, at Govanstown. Here she showed such unusual talent that she was brought to Baltimore. She has been in Paris for several years, and became eminently successful, owing to her beautiful voice and the additional attraction of being young and pretty.

Miss Godefroy's health failed recently, and owing to her continued illness, she was compelled to relinquish her concert engagements and her pupils, the only means of support for both herself and an aunt who accompanied her to Paris. Miss Godefroy is destitute.

A STAUNCH STORM DEFIER.

The City of Paris Reaches New York After a Very Rough Voyage.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, December 19.—As a storm defier the steamship City of Paris takes the sea biscuit. She had a five days' battle with the most turbulent weather her veteran commander, Captain Frederick Watkins, ever ran into, and came in to-day without a scratch. Her funnels were incrusted with white sea salt. Her trip was the longest she has ever made. It was 7 days, 4 hours and 8 minutes. It stormed so on Friday and Saturday that going on deck was pretty much out of the question.

On Sunday she engines had to be run at half speed. It was a common thing for a wave to break over the weather bow and drench the decks. Monday was like Sunday. The ship ran into the eastern edge of a howling cyclone at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The blast was from the South for three hours.

The New City of Johnstown.

HARRISBURG, December 19.—Governor Beaver issued a charter for the new City of Johnstown to-day. It includes the borough of Johnstown, Grubbtown, Conemaugh, Woodvale, Prospect, Millville and Cambria, these boroughs having a population of at least 10,000.

Consul Lewis Recalled.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—It is admitted at the State Department that William R. Lewis, United States Consul at Tangiers, has been recalled at the request of the Moorish Government, and that the President is now considering the appointment of his successor.

SULLEN AND HUNGRY.

Destitution and Poverty Among Northumberland Miners.

EFFECTS OF AN OPEN WINTER.

Formerly Prosperous Villages Reduced to Beggarly Hamlets.

A LOUD CALL GOES UP FOR BREAD.

Stoppage of Work in All the Mines for an Indefinite Period.

Reports of great destitution on account of the open winter, causing shutting down in the mines, come from Northumberland county. Thousands of families are suffering from hunger, and many foreign miners have been driven away, numbers of them to their former homes across the sea.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

HARRISBURG, December 19. — Poverty and pauperism again prevail to an alarming extent among the miners in certain portions of Northumberland county, and the condition of affairs about Trevorton, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel, and in Coal township, is causing uneasiness among the substantial citizens of those places. Enforced idleness has created distrust and has bred discontent everywhere. Trevorton, a prosperous village of 3,000 inhabitants only two months ago, has scarcely 2,000 souls within its borders now. Actual hunger has forced the people to quit the place, leaving unpaid bills and house rents. At Mt. Carmel thousands of men and boys are idle, and an alarming state of affairs exists at Shamokin and in Coal township. The number of idle men at each of these places is augmented daily.

SULLEN AND HUNGRY.

The foreign element composes most of this army of idle men, and the men are in many cases becoming sullen and angry. Through shear fear the call for bread was at first heeded, as the men, women and children begged from door to door. Some of the idlers had saved from their earnings, but this was soon consumed in buying "polinski," a favorite alcoholic beverage. But since food has been denied them, threats of violence and murder are heard. Hungarians and Italians by the hundreds have left these places. Many have gone to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, as their friends have sent them money. Others cross the Atlantic to the home of their childhood, muttering words of discontent and cursing "the land of the free."

The present dullness in the coal regions and the depopulation of the towns is attributed to the open winter of 1888 and the same condition of the weather just now.

NO EMPLOYMENT TO BE FOUND.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company owns nearly all the mines in Northumberland County, and the shutting down of the North Franklin colliery, No. 2, is the cause of the distress at Trevorton, as it was the only industry at that place. Miners there during the summer and early fall were able to earn only $20 a month. Many of them remained, with the hope that times would get better, and when the crisis came they were left almost penniless. The idle men emigrated to Shamokin, only to find that there was no employment there. Then they went to Coal township, and subsequently to Mt. Carmel, but encountered the same condition of affairs.

W. L. Scott's Hickory Swamp and Hickory Ridge collieries are closed, and the Pennsylvania, also Scott's, employing over 1,000 men and boys, will stop work shortly. The stoppage in all the mines which have ceased work will be for an indefinite period. Individual collieries are shutting down daily, and unless a cold wave comes to stay, the destitution and distress will be terrible.

E. BERRY WALL'S TAILOR BILL PAID.

The Ex-King of the Dudes Has No More Use for Fairy Tales.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, December 19.—For the last year E. Berry Wall, the ex-king of the dudes, has been on the rack in supplementary proceedings brought by his tailor, Matthias Rocap, on a judgment for $387. Mr. Wall has appeared before the referee a number of times, and told some interesting things about his wardrobe. He said he hadn't a dollar to his name, except such funds as his friends supply him. His watch was a Waterbury, his ring was worth about $2, and his other jewelry was of no value. Mr. Wall said that the case was pushed against him through spite.

This afternoon it was discovered that Mr. Wall had some funds which he was willing to sacrifice for the sake of peace. The tailor's bill was paid, and Mr. Wall's fairy tales about his wardrobe were brought to a conclusion.

FIGHT ABOUT A FAIR.

A Conflict Between Bishop O'Hara and a Total Abstinence Society.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

SCRANTON, December 19.—A conflict is at present in progress between Bishop O'Hara and the St. Peter's Catholic Total Abstinence Society. Not long ago the society determined to hold a fair to raise money with which to build a hall. They made great preparations and opened the fair on Monday night. They had not, however, obtained the consent of the Bishop, and they were notified that the fair must not go on.

On Tuesday the Bishop sent for the officers of the society, and they met him at the Episcopal residence. He informed them that the fair now being held under the auspices of the society was without his authority and must be abandoned. The officers told the bishop that the fair had been opened and nothing could be done until the society met, on Sunday next.

AN ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

He Attempts to Prevent a Grand Jury From Making an Indictment.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., December 19.—F. E. Hughes, a prominent attorney of Gainesville, was arrested last night charged with attempting to influence members of the grand jury in the matter of indicting A. B. Thrasher, recently released from custody in $10,000 bail, after having shot and killed Louis Witkovitski, the Mayor of Starke. Hughes is an intimate personal friend of Thrasher, and during the preliminary examination, just closed, made strenuous efforts to secure his discharge.

His alleged action in attempting to influence the grand jurors has caused intense excitement in that section of the State, and the citizens of Starke have called a public meeting to express their indignation and to condemn Thrasher's act.

MISS JACKMAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

Her Guardian Confident That He Knows Where She is Hid.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—When the case of the mysteriously abducted heiress, Alice Jackman, was called in the Court of Appeals this morning, Charles C. Spink, one of the alleged abductors who was cited to produce the girl in court, filed an answer setting forth that Alice Jackman was now at Woodlawn, Cook county, Ill. Spink says he exercises no control over her.

Mr. Estey, the attorney for W. H. Brouthers, who was appointed guardian, is confident of proving that Alice Jackman is still in the care or custody, or at least under the control of Charles Spink. If, however, the court decides it has no jurisdiction in the premises, the case will end there, at least so far as the Court of Appeals is concerned.

THE CATTLE COMPANY FAILS.

Assignment of the Organization in Which Waynesburg is Interested.

LARAMIE, WYO., December 19.—The Laramie Plains Land and Cattle Company made an assignment here to-day. The ranch is on the Laramie river near this place, and consists of 17,000 acres, with cattle and improvements, valued at $126,000.

The assignment was caused by the recent heavy failures of the stockholders, residing in Waynesburg, Pa.

BRAZIL ALL RIGHT.

The Entire American Continent Will Defend the New Republ