WOMEN WAGING WAR

A Formal Secession From the National W. C. T. U. at Last.

PERSONS OF ALL PARTIES

Will be Welcomed Into the Fold of the New Organization.

A CALL TO THE CRUSADING CLANS

The W. C. T. U. is disrupted. A call has been issued for the formation of a new society. It is to be non-partisan. The anniversary of the crusade is the time set for the initial movement. Mrs. Watson, of Pittsburg, is Provisional Secretary of the seceding body.

CLEVELAND, December 20.—The following call was issued to-day:

The Provisional Committee of the non-partisan W. C. T. U., to the public: Greeting:—For five years a serious division of sentiment and opinion has existed among the membership and between the leaders of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union on the subject of the proper attitude toward politics and political parties. Five years ago this organization, by resolution, allied itself to a political party.

While confessing by the words of their most prominent leaders that all that has been achieved for temperance in legislation has been through non-partisan methods, by the joint efforts of the best men of all parties, they commanded us to place ourselves in such a position that we could neither ask nor accept such aid in the future. Many left the union and gave up temperance work.

SPECIOUS SOPHISTRY.

Others continued in their local unions, doing non-partisan work and advocating non-partisan doctrines, while at the same time paying their dues to a partisan national, quieting their consciences by the specious sophistry that it is consistent to advocate and defend a principle at home, and at the same time pay money to support the national to denounce and anathematize that same principle abroad.

Many women have remained in auxiliary relations because, by years of patient labor or by bequest, they have become possessed of valuable property, which they hold as corporate bodies, and did not feel willing to cast it without a struggle and begin anew the long, hard task of gaining a foothold and a support, leaving to others for their pleasure and profit the fruits of their years of labor. But by far the larger number have acquiesced in the partisan action of the national, and are still following its lead.

Already the press has announced the fact that a representative conference of non-partisan temperance women was held in Chicago immediately after the close of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, resulting in the unanimous decision that the time had come for another national organization, and the appointment of a provisional committee, who should have the interest of this new movement in charge and should call a national convention of non-partisan temperance workers in Cleveland at as early a date as practicable.

A DELUSIVE HOPE.

The action of the national in regard to questions dividing the workers and producing confusion in their ranks was such as to satisfy those who expected a retraction of former utterances on the part of the majority that they were only cherishing a delusive hope. The chasm between the advocates of partisan and non-partisan methods of temperance work was apparently wider, and no desire was manifest on the part of the majority to have it bridged. Harmony seemed impossible; redress of grievances was denied.

Only one recourse was left to such as believed they enlisted at the call of the Lord and could retire from the work only when he muttered them out of service, and that was to form a new organization for the following reasons:

First—We believe the political policy of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to be wrong in principle, contrary to the letter and spirit of the original constitution; illogical in its reasonings, inconsistent in its conclusions, and exceedingly detrimental to the cause of temperance.

NEITHER PARTY NOR SECT.

Second—We believe that the work of Christian temperance stands above and beyond the lines of party or sect, and we cannot follow the lead of the National in pledging our influence to any party. We must be free to call on the best men of all parties for the aid we need, and must have help to make our work a success. We must have the influence of the press of the nation so far as that influence is on the side of good and humanity, irrespective of party lines. We must range under our banners the Christian temperance women of all sections of our nation, which cannot be done by an organization whose sympathies and support are pledged to a party.

Third—An increasingly large number of women who have contributed money, influence and years of hard, self-denying labor to build up the National W. C. T. U., feel that their usefulness is crippled and their consistency questioned by the equivocal policy of the national, which avows its allegiance to, and boldly champions the cause of a political party, while at the same time it denies its partisanship.

Fourth—The refusal of the National Union, by an overwhelming majority, to adopt a non-partisan amendment to its constitution makes it imperative for honest non-partisan women to let the world understand that they will no longer remain in this anomalous position, being committed by resolutions and so-called tests of loyalty to partisan action in the National, while disavowing the same in the field; and since the old organization will not right the wrongs that have resulted from the unwise and unjust policy, but show a determination to stamp out all honest doubts in the minds of women in the ranks, and treat with unveiled contempt all who differ from the majority in regard to methods of work, dissenters must quietly yield or withdraw in company with those of like faith and pursue the course that seems right and wise.

TEMPERANCE REFORM ONLY.

Fifth—A demand is also growing for a national temperance society less complex in its aims and more simple in its government, which will work in its organized capacity for such objects only as have a direct bearing upon the temperance reform.

Sixth—The unchristian treatment accorded to Christian women, from year to year, who dare to utter sentiments in these national assemblies not in harmony with their chosen policy, emphasizes the need of another organization.

Seventh—The increasing impossibility of working harmoniously with the National W. C. T. U. without sacrifice of honest convictions and self-respect, or the alternative of leaving the work altogether, which many cannot do because their commission is from a higher source than the National Union, demands a new organization, through which thousands of women, who will not be compromised by the partisan attitude of the National W. C. T. U. as well as thousands who have not yet enlisted, may combine their efforts, and, in "the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace," labor for the overthrow of the drink traffic.

LOSS OF MORAL POWER.

The lamentable loss of moral power that has resulted from the partisan attitude of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union may be in a measure retrieved by a society keeping itself free from all party entanglements, so free that no political vultures will ever hover over its conventions, hoping to bear away any influence that will help them to places of power.

We desire to organize on a basis so broad that prayer may be made for us in all churches without fear of offense. The consideration of the public is asked, its advice is sought, and its co-operation is greatly desired. We seek the praverful aid of pastors of churches, superintendents of Sunday schools and Christian workers in all fields. We do not propose to build our work on the ruins of the old, but we do hope to profit by the experience of the past.

We invite correspondence. Let all who are interested in this National movement respond without delay. If any are ready to enlist under a non-partisan banner, let them say so at once. If any have a Godspeed for us, let them mail it, as so many have done, that we may know whose hearts thrill with new hope because of this rallying call.

THE CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY.

December 28, the anniversary of the crusade, we entreat our women to renew their vows before God, and solemnly pledge before Him who knows our hearts, that hand in hand, with simple trust in our Divine Leader, and a courage that overcomes difficulties and knows no defeats, we will seek to stay this deadly pestilence which cuts down the great and the gifted, as well as the low and degraded, and makes the fairest spots on earth a darkened desolation, nor will we know rest till God calls home, or gives us the desire of our hearts—a land free from the dominion of the drink traffic.

ELLEN J. PHINNEY, Cleveland,
ELLEN M. WATSON, Pittsburg,
HARRIET G. WALKER, Minneapolis,
J. B. WEBSTER, Monmouth, Ill.,
MATTIE M. BAILEY, Shenandoah, Ia.,
FLORENCE G. PORTER, Oldtown, Me.,
HARRY WHITE, Indiana, Pa.,
Provisional Committee.

to then and there take action on the questions herein set forth affecting a permanent national organization.

MRS. ELLEN J. PHINNEY, Cleveland,
MRS. ELLEN M. WATSON, Pittsburg,
MRS. HARRIET G. WALKER, Minneapolis,
MRS. J. B. WEBSTER, Monmouth, Ill.,
MRS. MATTIE M. BAILEY, Shenandoah, Ia.,
MRS. FLORENCE G. PORTER, Oldtown, Me.,
MRS. HARRY WHITE, Indiana, Pa.,
Provisional Committee.

AN INCREASE ALL AROUND.

The Scale Adopted by the Convention of the Miners' Progressive Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20.—At the meeting of the Miners' Progressive Union to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we favor the creation of a fund large enough for both offensive and defensive purposes, and with this end in view we recommend that mine workers throughout the entire competitive district be assessed $1 per month for the months of February, March and April, the sum to be paid into the general treasury.

Resolved, That we ask the miners and mine workers in this competitive field to prepare to put the eight-hour day in force on May 1, 1890, and that our delegates to the Columbus convention urge the co-operation of miners.

Resolved, That this convention urge the miners of Illinois State to use every available means to establish a shorter interval between pay days.

The following scale was adopted: For Hocking, Sunday Creek and Shawnee valleys, 80 cents per ton, increase 12½ cents; Western Pennsylvania, 90 cents, increase 10 cents; Indiana block coal, 95 cents; bituminous, 85; Wilmington, district of Illinois, $1 05, former price 87½ cents; Streeter, 90 cents, former price 72½ cents; LaSalle and Spring Valleys, $1; Springfield, 72½ cents; Stanton and Mt. Olive, 65; Peoria, 85; Fairmount and Moundsville, 80 cents.

IMMIGRANTS IMPOSED UPON.

Arrested by Mine Owners and Imprisoned on a False Charge of Riot.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20.—T. F. Lee, Special Inspector of the Treasury Department, sent by Secretary Windom a week or two ago to investigate the treatment of the French and German immigrants in the phosphate mines in Colleton county, has made a report to the Department at Washington. The cause of the investigation was that a party of about 100 foreign laborers was arrested and imprisoned by the owners of the mines upon false charges. The mines are operated and owned by Italians.

Mr. Lee says the trouble at these mines is due to false representations made by William Orlando, a big padrone, who represented to the last batch of immigrants that they could make $2 50 a day, and they found that they could not make 50 cents. Being told that if they got in debt to the company, under South Carolina laws they could not leave, concluded to quit work, and started to walk to Charleston. Here the mine owners rode ahead of them, and had the party arrested for riot.

RESCUED BY HIS WIFE.

A Moonshiner Escapes From Revenue Officers and Can't be Found.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 20.—Revenue Officers Edward Watson, Manley Dean and Fred Perry went out on Persimmon Mountain, in Caldwell county, Wednesday, to capture Kelly Sudderth, a notorious moonshiner. They marched their prisoner off and held him during the night. Yesterday morning they started to take him home to bid his wife and children goodby. Mrs. Sudderth met them on the way. She is a strong woman. Her husband was walking beside one of the officers, but was not handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

Mrs. Sidderth talked pleasantly with the officers for a while, then sprang at them, knocking two of them to the ground and dealing the other a staggering blow. Her husband dashed off into the woods, and escaped before the officers recovered.

AN AUTOMATIC REGISTER.

A New Wrinkle in the Reduction of Natural Gas Pressure.

The Monongahela Natural Gas Company and the National Tube Works Company, at McKeesport, are about to try an experiment in connection with their pipe lines. The scheme is an automatic register to regulate the pressure of the gas.

At present it is necessary to employ men at the reducing stations to watch the indicators. The new register will be operated by telephone. About four miles apart will be placed gauges to regulate the pressure in the pipes. A dial is connected by a wire with an electric bell, which warns the engineer at the gas field to increase or reduce the pressure as the case may be.

SUNK IN THE STORM.

Nothing Has Been Heard of the Steamer Kingston, With 40 on Board.

NEW YORK, December 20.—At the office of the Northern Pacific nothing has been heard regarding the steamer City of Kingston, which was rumored yesterday to have sunk with all on board while on her way from New York to Puget Sound. The Kingston left here 29 days ago, and was to coal at St. Thomas, which place she should have reached in seven days.

No news of her arrival there has been received. It is known she was in the storm in that vicinity. She had 42 persons on board.

THIRTEEN MEN MISSING.

A Steamer Collides With a Sailer and Goes to the Bottom.

LONDON, December 20.—The steamer Prinz Wilhelm I. was run down by an unknown iron sailing vessel at a point five leagues distant from Havre. The steamer floated for four hours and then went to the bottom.

The crew took to boats and 38 of them landed at Boulogne. A boat containing 13 men is missing.

The Xmas Pantomime.

The reserved seat coupon for the newsboys benefit reading Monday, December 30, is to be used on Thursday, December 26, and the coupon reading Tuesday, December 31, is to be used on Friday, 27th.

And Down Went the Prices.

Only a few more days remain to dispose of my entire stock, which is yet quite large. The price on everything has been cut in two. Twenty styles corsets, including all the best known makes, ranging in price up to $2, now go for 75 cents. Kid gloves, pocketbooks, chatelaines, lace scarfs and fichus, and many other articles that make nice Christmas presents, at about half price.

F. SCHOENTHAL, 612 Penn avenue.

Stop

And look in window of Hamilton's Music Store, Fifth ave. See the great display of musical goods and instruments, most beautifully arranged, and yet this is nothing to the display inside. Low prices, easy terms and perfect satisfaction guaranteed at Hamilton's.

Ladies, Have You Hair

On cheeks, chin or lip? If so, you can have every hair destroyed forever without pain, scar or injury by the electric needle by consulting Dr. J. VanDyck, electro surgeon, permanently located at 502 Penn ave. Never fails. Book free.

☞ THE WEATHER is the subject of an interesting article by Bumbalo in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

TIME TO TAKE TIME.

The Majority in the Senate Firmly Opposed to Hasty Action

IN THE BRAZILIAN RECOGNITION.

Democrats Try to Force the Issue at Once on Their Opponents.

PRACTICALLY A PARTY VOTE CAST,

But the Absence of a Quorum Indefinitely Postpones the Matter.

First clash of partisans in the Senate. Republicans propose to refer Brazilian recognition matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Democrats ask immediate action. All, but Mr. Call, of the Democrats vote for such action. Republicans solid against it. No quorum, and the matter goes over.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan presented a joint resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent and sovereign State, and proceeded to address the Senate in advocacy of it. Mr. Morgan declared that the attitude of the United States in respect of all the countries in the Western Hemisphere was a very distinct one. That attitude had been assumed very early in the history of the American Government—assumed sedately and confidently—and had been reasserted on every opportune occasion from the date of its announcement by President Monroe down to the last message from the President of the United States. He coincided in the declaration made by Thomas Jefferson, that it was the business and duty of the United States to proceed to make, to progress in making, and ultimately to consummate the making of the Western Hemisphere the home of republican institutions, and not the home of despotic institutions. If the empire were ever re-established, it would be so against the Monroe doctrine, and in spite of it.

RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States had the absolute right, continued Mr. Morgan, to recognize the non-existence of the empire and the existence of the republic; and he desired to have that recognition placed on record plainly, boldly—he would not say defiantly. In doing so now, immense trouble to Brazil might be saved. The secret machinations that were now at work for the restoration of the empire would be broken up. He read in this morning's papers a London dispatch predicting troublous times in Brazil, and speaking of combinations of conservative and clerical elements there. There was no reason, he said, why Congress should withhold its hand in coming to the declaration proposed, and placing it on the statute books, letting the world know that Brazil had friends in this grand republic who were ready to stand by the principles of their Government. He therefore moved the adoption of the resolution.

MR. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Sherman said that he sympathized with the Senator from Alabama, and hoped that the recent movement in Brazil might lead to the establishment of a firm, strong, powerful republic, a kindred sister of the republic of the United States. It was a great event, one of the greatest events in modern times. But a question of grave importance arose; and that question was, whether the time had come for Congress to undertake to recognize this new power among the powers of the world. He called attention to the situation of Congress—with the Senate scarcely organized, with the House committees not yet appointed, and with the holiday recess about to be entered upon. It seemed to him, therefore, that the proper way was to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations—a committee of which the Senator from Alabama was a distinguished member. He trusted that, at the proper time, the republic of Brazil would be recognized by the unanimous vote of Congress. No one would more cheerfully vote for such a proposition than himself.

QUITE ANOTHER VIEW.

But there was another view of the matter which would make Mr. Sherman hesitate a little. While he believed that a republic ought to take the place of the empire in Brazil, yet, evidently, there was a lingering feeling of respect, due, he said, to one of the most distinguished men of the century—a man who, though an Emperor, had been always willing to yield to the will of his subjects, an Emperor who had never done an unkind act, and who had been a more thorough democrat, a more thorough republican, than could be found in any part of the world. Congress ought to wait until the Brazil States or provinces have expressed their recognition of the change of government. It seemed to him that until then the Senate ought to look on silently, with the hope, however, that the new Government should be made, not provisional, but permanent, and that the United States of Brazil shall take its place proudly among the nations of the world. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Evarts advocated the reference of the resolution.

INGALLS' IDEAS.

Mr. Ingalls remarked that this was a bad time for kings. The age of prerogative of privilege and of class distinction was rapidly passing away, never, he hoped, to return. There was a sublime impulse, an irresistible contagion, about the ideas of self-government and individual liberty which was destined, at no distant day, he was confident, to sweep away the last vestige of monarchical and aristocratic power on the globe. France was a Republic; the tendency of republicanism in Germany was unmistakable, and there might be Senators now present who would ultimately be called upon to recognize the United States of England as a free, independent and sovereign State. But Brazil had not come within the category of despotisms. It had been a Republic in everything but name. It had been presided over by an illustrious, liberal, generous ruler, who was in favor of constitutional liberty and freedom, and who had been practically the President for life of that country.

NO AUTHENTIC NEWS.

There were recitals in the resolution to which Mr. Ingalls was not willing to give his assent. There was no authentic information about the condition of affairs in Brazil. The confessed ruler of the movement against Dom Pedro was the head of the army and the indications thus far pointed to the fact that it had been a military movement. He had seen within the last few days a statement of an uprising in the Province of Bahia in which more than 500 men had been put to the sword. That did not look very much like the assumption of the constitutional powers of a free Government with the consent of the governed. There was something worse than a constitutional Government presided over by a liberal ruler, and that was a despotism, an anarchy or a tyranny based upon military usurpation by trampling on the rights of the people.

A BIT TOO EARLY.

Therefore, until the Senate had an affirmative and voluntary declaration, through the peaceably constitutioned authorities of Brazil (after they had met in convention by delegates elected for that purpose) announcing their assumption of Government powers, establishing the fact (by a popular vote) that the Government had the support of the people, and communicating to the Senate a copy of their Constitution, with the names of the rulers whom they had elected, Mr. Ingalls was opposed to any recognition of that Government. He therefore hoped that the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morgan expressed his regret that the Senator from Kansas was opposing the action of his own President in the matter.

Mr. McPherson expressed the opinion that the delay of a single hour in passing the joint resolution, let alone the delay that would follow its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, would be disgraceful to the Government, to the Senate, and to the people of the United States. To wait now was simply to court the restoration of the Empire in Brazil. He was surprised that a moment should be lost in saying to the people of Brazil, who had accomplished the overturning of an Empire and built up a Republic on its ruins, that they had the sympathy of the American Congress and people, and would have the protection of the United States, so far as it could be offered.

FOLLY AND MADNESS.

Mr. Sherman made some further remarks, deprecating the introduction of politics and religion into the question, and declaring that the passage of the resolution, without consideration by the committee, would be an act of folly and madness without precedent.

Mr. Eustis said it was the peaceable feature of the resolution in Brazil that was most alarming to the monarchical government of Europe. He thought it due to the people of Brazil that the people of the United States, speaking through their Congress, should extend to them every encouragement. What surprised him was that Senators on the Republican side had forgotten the traditions of their party in reference to the recognition of free government and Republics. The resolution, he said, should be passed without reference to the committee. He believed it more decorous, more republican, more democratic, more manly, to assert the real attitude of the United States, to let it go forth to Brazil and the monarchical governments of Europe that the American Congress at the first opportunity welcomed this new sister into the family of Republics.

MR. HAWLEY SURPRISED.

Mr. Hawley sustained the motion to refer the resolution. He considered it surprising and discreditable that anyone should attempt to make a party question of the matter. If, said he, gentlemen really mean to make this a party question (which I do sincerely and profoundly regret), it is not necessary—it would be ridiculously superfluous—for the Republican party to make an argument to show that it was in favor of the most radical doctrines of personal liberty and of governmental liberty. The Republican party need not make that statement. It points to the reconstruction of a party without a slave, to show what its doctrines are.

Mr. Teller advocated the reference of the resolution. He said:

Whenever the people of Brazil say that they are for a republican government then we are for Brazil. The supposition that the powers of Europe would interfere to prevent the creation of a republic in Brazil, if the people of Brazil are for it, is unfounded. The day has passed when the monarchs of Europe dared to say to the people of any country on the Western Hemisphere that they shall not select their own rulers and their own government in their own way. Speaking for myself only, I want to say (and I would be glad to have it said by every other Senator) that if the people of Brazil are for a republican government, and if all Europe were against them, I would put every power, every energy, and every dollar of the Government in the scale to see that the people of Brazil had a republican government. I would thrust every element of greatness of this people to the front, and would sacrifice, if it must be, but I would maintain on this continent the right of every people to declare for themselves what kind of government they shall have.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

If that kind of a declaration be made by Congress, there will be no interference on the part of Germany, Austria, or any other Government, with the attempt on the part of the Brazilian people to maintain for themselves a republican government, based on the will of the governed—and that alone is a republican government. There are no politics in this question. If the Senators on the other side are afraid of foreign intervention or of priestly interference in Brazil, let them say now (as I say here) that whenever the people of Brazil signify their desire for a republic they shall have it, against the combined powers of the world.

Mr. Edmunds did not think it right to declare to-day that the Congress of the United States recognized a republic which was kept up at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Plumb referred to the Brazilian revolution as a palace revolution. He had noticed, when the first accounts of it were received, that among the prime causes alleged for it was this: That the slaveholders objected to the emancipation of their slaves which had just been proclaimed by the Emperor; in other words, that the Republic was an association of persons who objected to the freedom of those whose bodies and labor they had controlled.

A PROPER FOUNDATION.

It did not seem to Mr. Plumb that that laid a proper foundation for a republic. He hoped that that was not the reason for the sympathy of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan). The American people believed in a republican government, but a republican government meant a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that rested on intelligence and enlightened public opinion. It might be that the people of Brazil did not desire the restoration of the monarchy; that they wanted something better; but there was no evidence that they wanted a republican form of government.

Mr. Teller offered an amendment to the resolution, which he asked to have also referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was to the effect that when the people of Brazil shall signify their intention to establish a republican form of government, it will be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish material aid and encouragement to the people of Brazil, in the maintenance of such a form of government, if such Government be assailed by foreign Governments on account of its republican character. That, he said, looked like practical encouragement to the people of Brazil, and it would be saying to all the world, that so far as Brazil was concerned, they must keep their hands off.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The question was taken on the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. All the Republicans voted aye and all the Democrats, except Mr. Call, voted no. There was, however, no quorum voting (yeas 26, nays 15), and the whole matter went over without definite action.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the House joint resolution for removing damages caused by the floods in the Sacramento and Pearl rivers was taken up and passed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

TABLE Linen Sets for Xmas.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

P. S.—Open until 9 o'clock this evening in all departments.

Boys! Boys!! Boys!!! Boys!!!!

The grandest, costliest, finest Christmas gifts yet will be presented to all purchasers of boys' suits or overcoats (no matter how low their prices may be) at Kaufmann's today. Be sure and secure one. They're no trashy things, remember, but articles of value.

Buy Gents' Furnishings

To-day or to-night; fine neckwear, handkerchiefs, smoking jackets, bath robes, dressing gowns, gloves, suspenders and hosiery. Open until 9 o'clock this evening.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

B. & B.

Kid Gloves.

Cashmere gloves, children's gloves to-day. Store open until 10 to-night.

BOGGS & BUHL.

For Christmas Morning,

Children's furs. C. A. SMILEY & CO.

☞ CHRISTMAS THRICE WITH THE HAWSLEYS, a Christmas romance by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and Marion White, will appear in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

NOT A NEW YORKER.

The Great Statue of Liberty Found to Stand on New Jersey Ground.

BEDLOE'S ISLAND IS INCLUDED

In the Settlement of a Series of More or Less Warm Disputes.

THE EMPIRE STATE A BIG LOSER.

A Large Amount of Valuable Property Decided to Belong to Jersey.

New Jersey claims the Statue of Liberty and Bedloe's Island. A commission appointed by New York and New Jersey has decided the claim correct. Very valuable land is thus added to New Jersey's shores. Many disputes are thus settled.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 20.—Miss Liberty is a Jerseyman. While New York has been busy reaching out after the World's Fair, in the interest of the whole country, the cunning Jerseyman has been reaching out after worldly possessions. She wanted Bedloe's Island and Robbin's Reef, and now she has got them, Statue of Liberty, lighthouse and all.

This deed of annexion has been done through the joint boundary commission, appointed under authority of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey in 1887, to locate definitely the line between the two States, which had been more or less in dispute for more than 100 years. A royal commission first located the line in 1769, but it did so with a laxness of expression and a sparseness of detail that left the question almost as unsettled as before.

ANOTHER BREAK MADE.

To settle the disputes that were continually arising on this account, another commission was appointed in 1834, to do the work over again. This commission decided that the boundary line should be the middle of the Hudson river and New York Bay to the sea. This seemed clear and definite enough, but was not long before new disputes arose. The bed of Raritan Bay became valuable as an oyster-planting ground, and the uncertainty as to jurisdiction led to frequent disputes, and sometimes to bloodshed. The Legislatures of both States were flooded with petitions for a settlement of the matter, but nothing was done. Later, the growing value of the shores of the river and bay for commercial purposes led to a new class of disputes.

Ten years ago suit was begun by the State of New York to prevent the Central Railroad of New Jersey from filling in and occupying land under water at Communipaw. The company was acting under a grant from the Riparian Commissioner of New Jersey. The case went to the Court of Appeals, and there the decision was in favor of the company, the Court holding that the term "middle of the waters" meant the center of the channel.

STILL DISPUTES AROSE.

Thus the matter stood until in 1885, when a renewal of the disputes over the Raritan Bay oyster beds led to the passage by the New Jersey Legislature of a resolution creating a commission, and asking New York to appoint a similar one, to settle the boundaries. New York responded in 1887, and Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieutenant S. C. Hanus, United States Army, were appointed from this State. Ex-Speaker A. B. Stoney and two others represented New Jersey.

After several months spent in looking up precedents and trying to find some general principle upon which the line could be drawn, the commission decided that the only way to settle the matter would be to fix an actual line, and mark it by permanent monuments, mutual concessions to be made at disputed points. The line agreed upon sweeps east of Robbin's Reef lighthouse, and includes not only that and Bedloe's Island, but Ellis Island, Oyster Island and all of the bay west of them, making them New Jersey property.

VERY VALUABLE LAND.

The land, with that in Kill-von-Kull, where the line has already been monumented, is of enormous value, in view of the vast scheme of docks and other terminals already begun at Black Tom and other points on the Jersey shore, and which is designed ultimately to extend the shore line out so as to make Miss Liberty almost on dry land instead of in the middle of the bay. The title to this land under water vests in the State of New Jersey, and its proceeds by sale or lease can be used only for the State school fund, which already amounts to several millions of dollars, received from similar grants of riparian lands.

The actual jurisdiction for police and similar purposes over the whole of the waters of the harbor is still vested in New York by a separate agreement made by the two States many years ago.

A Rare Treat for Xmas.

Fine, fresh vegetables are very scarce so late in the season, but still they can be found if only the housewife knows where to seek for them. Besides the ordinary line of fruits and vegetables, you can obtain the finest cauliflowers, plump ripe tomatoes, good string beans and green cucumbers for your Xmas dinner this year. Rarest of all, you can find full-grown, fresh, tender mushrooms in our market fit to whet the appetite and tickle the palate of the greatest connoisseur. These vegetables, fine in condition and appetizing in appearance, are to be found on sale at the stand of George H. Beckert, 48 Diamond Market, Pittsburg. He has also some superb California pears and Malaga grapes, suitable for ornamenting Xmas dinner tables.

Boys! Boys!! Boys!!! Boys!!!!

The grandest, costliest, finest Christmas gifts yet will be presented to all purchasers of boys' suits or overcoats (no matter how low their prices may be) at Kaufmanns' today. Be sure and secure one. They're no trashy things, remember, but articles of value.

Diamonds.

Rich in all their prismatic color. The beauties of the rainbow condensed. At prices within the reach of all, at

HARDY & HAYES',
Jewelers, Silversmiths and Art Dealers,
529 Smithfield st. New Building.
Open every evening. TTS

JAPANESE WARE BAZAAR.

Open for the Holidays Only.

You will wonder at our fine display. Goods are going rapidly, and we would advise you to call early. Special discounts on large pieces.

Store open till 9 P. M. until Christmas.

WM. HASLAGE & SON,
Select Family Grocers,
18 Diamond Square, Pittsburg.

Natural Gas—Cut Glass Punch Bowl.

We have the largest cut glass bowl in the city. It is a magnificent specimen of the cutter's art. Many people have been in to see it and all have said it is the finest in the city. If you wish to see a superb specimen of natural gas-cut glass now is the time. This would make a notable present for a club room.

HARDY & HAYES',
Jewelers, Silversmiths and Art Dealers,
529 Smithfield street. New Building.
Open every evening. TTS

B. & B.

Mufflers—Don't put off buying your mufflers until the day before Christmas. See the bargains to-day—25c to $4 each—at the center counter in dress goods room.

BOGGS & BUHL.

HOLIDAY embroidered night shirts at James H. Aiken & Co.'s, 100 Fifth ave. D

MARRIED IN JEST.

A Double Mock Wedding Turns Out to be Binding—Two Couples Regretting the Result of a Practical Joke.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, December 20.—A double wedding, undertaken in joke but now realized as sober reality, has created no little excitement in this city. John Merrill last evening stepped into the office of Alderman J. F. Donohue. In the private office he met a friend, James Murtie, a clerk. In the office were also two young women, Mary Logue and Sallie Cook, with whom the young men were slightly acquainted.

A conversation sprang up, and there was a good deal of fun and laughter, in which the Alderman joined. Finally, one of the young men, in jest, as he now asserts, suggested that as there were just the right number present, they should have a double marriage. The others, thinking it would be a good joke, consented, and the Alderman was appealed to. He was ready for the occasion, and in half a minute had the four standing in front of him. Morrell took possession of Miss Logue, while Murtie captured the hand of Miss Cook.

The Alderman proceeded with the regular marriage services, and before any one of the four fully realized the situation, they were made man and wife by a ceremony as binding as any that could be performed. When the Alderman proceeded to make out the certificates they began to realize what had happened.

Miss Cook was engaged to another young man, who was wild with anger when he heard of her marriage to Murtie. He started out to find Murtie, but the lad couldn't be found, and it is said he has left the city. The parents of the girls are greatly incensed, and state that they will at once take proceedings to have the weddings annulled.

NEW JERSEY CLUB ENTRIES.

The Programme for To-Day a Lengthy and and Lively One.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 20.—The New Jersey Jockey Club announces the following probable starters and weights:

First race, purse $300, allowances and penalties, six furlongs—King Jolie 112, Puzzle 109, Autumn Leaf 107, Anonymous 101, Merriman 104, Ralph Black 107, Cupid 107, Carnot 102, Sunshine 99, Mamie B 91.

Second race, purse, $300, for horses that have not won on or since December 1. Five furlongs—Tuscaloo 107, Bow in Chancery 107, Miss Thouse 99, Elizabeth 88, Express 84, Belle Kennedy 81.

Third race, purse, $900, for all ages, selling allowances, five furlongs—Freeksome 119, Buckstone, Adolph, Shotover, Refund 107 each, Duffer 97, Manola 103, Jim Gales 109, Little Barefoot 94, Eugene Brodie 88, Mabel 87, Louise 90.

Fourth race, purse $300, for all ages, selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Gloster, Iceburg, Fordham, King Crab, Barrister, Theodosius, Wilfred each 110, Elkton 98.

Fifth race, purse $300, for maidens of all ages, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Oregon 107, Stanley Sharpe 104, Glenmore 102, Glendale 100, Blessed 94, Gray 91, Clay Stockton 91, Zain 89, Villare Maid 87.

Sixth race, purse $300, for horses that have run and not won at Elizabeth, one mile—Kapine, Grimaldi, Spalding each 107, Cheney 104, Carrie G 104, Edward Jr., Jim Mulholland, Not Guilty, St. Valentine each 102, Flittaway, Souvenir, Letrella each 99, Latien 93.

A SINGULAR HAPPENING.

A Child Born at Night in a Hospital Ambulance While in Motion.

A woman named Miller, with her three children, arrived at the Union depot last night and made inquiries for a brother-in-law named Benjamin, of Allegheny. Pending results she was taken sick. Drs. McCann and Hamilton were summoned, and decided upon a removal to the West Penn Hospital. When the ambulance reached Twenty-eighth street a child was born. The woman was made comfortable, and may be none the worse for the incident of such novel nature.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Mrs. Harkins Held for Court for Slapping a Neighbor's Face.

Mrs. Hannah Harkins was held for court by Alderman Doughty yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Margaret Patton. The defendant was tried also on a similar charge preferred by Miss Melissa Patton, but that suit was dismissed. The parties live at No. 5635 Broad street, East End, and a few days since had a family misunderstanding. The prosecutrix alleged that the defendant struck her in the face and otherwise abused her.

A Bad Little Flood.

Superintendent Dean, of the Anti-Cruelty Society, yesterday investigated the story told to Inspector McKelvey, by little Mike Flood, that his father neglected him. The father is a widower, boarding with a family named Savage, on South Twenty-first street. He told Mr. Dean that he tried to take care of his son, but that the urchin was disobedient. Mr. Dean will have the child sent to Morganza.

Iron City Council's Officers.

Iron City Council, Royal Arcanum, of Mt. Washington, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Regent, C. C. Boehmer; Vice Regent, Hugh White; Orator, L. H. Hunter; Collector, R. M. Cargo; Secretary, R. J. Macrery; Treasurer, C. H. Beach; Chaplain, Robert McMillan; Guide, A. L. Oyer; Warden, H. W. Wilbert; Sentry, Theo. Kaul.

Winter Police Schedule in Allegheny.

The winter police schedule went into effect in Allegheny yesterday. The day men now go on at 10 A. M., and are on until 9 P. M.; while the night men go on at 8:30 P. M. and are off at 7 A. M.

Big Crowds After the Daisy.

Yesterday was the first day we placed our Daisy overcoats on sale at $10. They caught on at once. Thousands of people came to see what we meant by a Daisy. Not one left without purchasing one of these excellent overcoats. They sold at sight. The Daisy is an all-wool small-ribbed cassimere overcoat in three shades—black, blue and brown—silk-faced or plain, silk sleeve-lining, with cloth or silk velvet collar, and richly lined throughout. Merchant tailors would charge $28 to $35 for the same coats. Our price for the Daisy is $10 to-day.

P. C. C. C., cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp. the new Court House.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM.,

401 Smithfield Street, cor. Fourth Avenue.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $50,000.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. TTS

One Pair to One Dozen Pairs Kid Gloves.

A sure-to-please Christmas gift—the best are here, $1 a pair and up.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

P. S.—Open in all departments until 9 o'clock this evening.

Boys! Boys!! Boys!!! Boys!!!!

The grandest, costliest, finest Christmas gifts yet will be presented to all purchasers of boys' suits or overcoats (no matter how low their prices may be) at Kaufmanns' today. Be sure and secure one. They're no trashy things, remember, but articles of value.

XMAS—Ladies' and Gents' Silk Underwear. JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

P. S.—Open until 9 o'clock this evening in all departments.

B. & B.

Choice new and elegant cream silk mufflers, 65c, 75c and $1 to-day.

BOGGS & BUHL.

☞ CHRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS is described in to-morrow's DISPATCH by Skidelski, Zeesing, Wales, Kelly and others.

TIED UP IN A TRUST.

The Virginia Legislature Passes an Innocent Looking Bill.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

The American Tobacco Company Proves to be a Gigantic Combine.

ITS CHARTER GRANTED IN A JIFFY,

And Governor Lee Attaches His Signature Too Soon for a Repeal.

The Virginia Legislature is in for it. It railroaded through an innocent looking bill that proves to shelter a gigantic trust. Under its provisions the price of tobacco can and will be regulated. The bill was signed by Governor Lee before its capacity was discovered. Good lawyers say it can't be repealed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., December 20.—The tobacconists and farmers of Virginia are at a fever of excitement over the passage of a bill, its race to the Governor and his signing it, all in the twinkling of an eye, and they are now claiming that they have been hoodwinked into founding the biggest kind of trust, though bitter opponents of trusts.

Yesterday a bill was passed by the Leg