"COME FORTH," A romance of the time of Christ, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Rev. Herbert D. Ward, will commence in next Sunday's DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE HOT FIGHT For Senatorial honors in Ohio grows interesting. THE DISPATCH has a special commissioner watching it. His reports will be full and impartial.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890. THREE CENTS.

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GOING TO GET EVEN.

Ohio Democrats Propose to Treat Their Opponents

AS THEY WERE DONE BY.

Their Plan to Gain a Clear Majority in Congress,

BY REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

A Comparative Calm on Sunday in the Senatorial Matter.

GEN. M'MAHON GAINING IN POPULARITY

Ohio Democrats are congratulating themselves on their ability to now get even with the last Republican gerrymander of the State, which gave the former only 5 of the 21 Congressmen of the delegation. Their plans give them 14 or 15, which would change the complexion of Congress. No change is reported in the Senatorial situation. The candidates rested Sunday. McMahon is thought to be gaining in popularity.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—Few persons outside of Ohio realize the full significance of the Republican defeat in the State at the recent election. If the boldly-expressed purposes of the Democratic leaders here count for anything, in all probability the narrow Republican majority in the present National Congress will be wiped out, provided, of course, that the results in other sections of the country are about the same as in the Congressional contests of 1888.

There is probably no State in the Union in which a redistricting gerrymander can be more neatly executed. In 1884, when the Republicans elected their ticket by a good round majority, the Democrats secured 11 of the 21 Congressmen under the plan of districts, adopted by the Democratic Legislature, which had been chosen the year previous.

A VERY RADICAL CHANGE.

The next General Assembly was Republican, and the political map was changed so radically that, on practically the same vote, 16 Republicans and 5 Democrats now constitute the State delegation in the House of Representatives.

"Yes," said Hon. V. R. Hysell, who will to-morrow be elected Speaker of the House, "one of the most important matters that will be attended to this session will be the redistricting of the State. This 16 to 5 representation is outrageous, and must be attended to as soon as possible. The Republicans will hardly have good ground for complaint if we take a little the best of it under the new regime in order to even up matters a little."

At least two gerrymandering bills have already been prepared. One of which is said to have the sanction of the persons in authority, proposes to create 14 Democratic and seven Republican districts.

TWO LEADERS TO BE RETIRED.

Under the arrangement of this bill, both McKinley and Butterworth, the Republican leaders of the present delegation, are to be retired from active service, while Grosvenor, who was rather conspicuous in opposition to his party candidate, Foraker, in the late election, is given a sure thing in a district with about 6,000 normal Republican plurality.

McKinley's constituency is to be so arranged that he will be forced to run in the five counties of Stark, Holmes, Wayne, Medina and Carroll, or change his residence. The first three of these counties are Democratic, and the entire five gave Campbell a plurality of 2,405.

Representative John E. Monnot, who is entering upon his second term and is one of the Democratic leaders of the lower House, hails from Canton, which is also the home of McKinley. To THE DISPATCH correspondent he said: "I think the protection Major will be in the soup. Democratic Stark county, which always repudiates McKinley, has been attached to a Republican district about long enough. I cannot say I am in favor of this particular bill, however. It is based on the Campbell-Foraker vote.

A PREFERABLE PLAN.

"We may, and I hope we will, keep that up, but we want something more certain to base districts on. I prefer taking the vote of 1888 for such a purpose."

Another bill has been prepared, which uses the figures of the Presidental contest as a guide. In this measure Republican Carroll county is taken from the McKinley district, as proposed in the other scheme, and added to the adjoining one. This is regarded as a more reliable plan. Representative Monnot, by the way, is prominently mentioned as the probable nominee for Congress when the Democratic district is duly constituted. He is the author of a free schoolbook bill which he nearly forced through the last Legislature, and is very popular in his section of the State.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Lampson, who, unless he is superseded by Marquis, the Democratic contestant, will preside over the deliberations of the Senate, and may have a great deal to do with the matter, was asked his opinion concerning the gerrymander outlook. He said:

HOPES FOR THE BEST.

"Something of the kind will undoubtedly be attempted by the enemy. Their margin in the Legislature is very narrow, however. Two Democratic members of the House are sick now, leaving them with only one more than a quorum. It remains to be seen what can be done."

Another plan which some radical Buckeye Republicans have suggested to avert the impending disaster is an appeal to the present Congress to pass a law providing that the elections of 1890 throughout the country must be held in the same districts as in 1888. Democrats here, however, laugh this proposition to scorn. They assert that the scheme would be revolutionary, and could never pass through Congress.

It is the general opinion among politicians that a redistricting bill that will insure at least 12 Democratic districts will pass, and will hold. This would be a Democratic gain of seven and a Republican loss of an equal number, making a net Democratic gain of 14 members in the next delegation from Ohio. As the present Republican majority in the National House is eight, the reason for the expressions of joy among the leaders of the Democracy here can readily be discerned. BANCROFT.

A COMPARATIVE CALM.

Sunday Apparently a Day of Rest in the Senatorial Aspirants' Camps—McMahon Gaining in Popularity—He's No Bolter.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—A comparative calm reigned about the political resorts to-day. The minor politicians who were here for the Legislative offices have, with the exception of the few lucky ones, departed disappointed. It would have required a second miracle of the loaves and fishes to supply one-half of them with places. The Senatorial struggle, however, if not so noisy, is more bitter and intense than ever.

"We are resting to-day, as all Democrats keep Sunday," announced Walter B. Ritchie, hustler-in-chief of the Brice contingent. Ten minutes later THE DISPATCH correspondent saw Calvin himself take a doubtful Representative into the deserted billiard room, where, for a solid hour, he poured logic and eloquence into his ear.

General McMahon's stock is rising, though still outshone by the brilliant and many-colored rainbow which rests its western horn on the Lima oil fields, and has at least one pot of gold at its other extremity in Wall street. Mr. McMahon says:

NOT A BOLTER, AT ALL.

"I hope you will deny for me, with all possible emphasis, the charge that I am organizing a bolt against Brice and Thomas. I confidently expect to beat them both in the caucus. The story was originated by my enemies, with the intention of doing me an injury."

McMahon certainly produces a more favorable personal impression than any other candidate. A Representative who is credited to another man for the first ballot, and consequently does not want his name blazened in that connection, said: "McMahon is by all odds the best equipped man, intellectually, in the field. A man who served eight years in Congress with a brilliant record, and was selected because of his eminent ability to conduct the case against the Belknap frauds, would make a first-class Senator from any State."

These words, coming from such a source, are significant. They indicate that it is entirely probable that the anti-millionaire members may finally combine upon the poor man from Dayton.

THOMAS PEOPLE BLUE.

The Thomas workers were very unobtrusive to-day, and it is stated that they are much discouraged by the allegation that it was the Brice clan which secured the organization of the Legislature yesterday. Certain it is that they are now very modest in their claims. On the other hand, the Brice enthusiasts gain confidence with each passing hour. Some of them now go so far as to assert that their favorite will have the votes of three-fourths of the members on the second ballot.

Al Carlisle leaves the city to-night on a flying trip, but will be back on Tuesday, to stay to the finish. He says: "It is a sure thing that Brice is a winner. More than that, he is conducting a cleaner and more respectable canvass than any other candidate. No, I have not got any figures, but the caucus will prove that my predictions are correct."

NOT A PAYNE CAMPAIGN.

One strong point made by the Brice speakers is the entrance of a decided objection to the comparison of his campaign with that of Payne's, six years ago. They say that Payne's candidacy was kept an entire secret until after the election and sufficient pledges had been secured to nominate him. On the contrary, it was frequently announced during the State campaign that Mr. Brice would be in the field if the Legislature was Democratic, and his canvass has been conducted in an open and public manner.

Judge Thurman's home is the Mecca to which all of the visiting Democrats hasten for inspiration and guidance. The venerable statesman, however, is taking absolutely no part in the present contest. Several weeks ago he stated that it would be a scrub race. He now says: "This remark of mine has been distorted in many ways. I simply meant that the fight was open to all comers, and that the man who could secure the most votes would win. I shall therefore say nothing further until the matter is settled."

It is becoming very fashionable to compare any one of the Senatorial candidates to the present distinguished Democratic representative from this State. BANCROFT.

NO USE FOR MR. THOMAS.

Representative Counts Wants a Senator Who Will Help His Party.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—There has been considerable speculation as to the Senatorial preferences of Representative Counts, of Shelby. Referring to Mr. Thomas' candidacy, Mr. Counts said: "I haven't any use for him at all. If the Democrats of Ohio send him to the United States Senate, we shall have another Payne. Nothing will be done for the party, and we might just as well not have carried the Legislature.

"So far as the Senatorship is concerned, I want to vote for some one who will hustle a little and do something for the party at home, as well as reflect some credit upon the State."

BRICE'S FIRST SETBACK.

Not Likely to Have as Early a Caucus as He Wishes.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—State Senator Howells, who is one of the committee appointed to arrange for the all-important caucus, tells me to-night that it is almost certain to be held on Thursday. The Brice contingent would prefer to have the date a little earlier, while their forces are still in fine trim.

This is the first instance in which the Brice men have lost a point. Their opponents desire all the time that can be secured, in which to effect a combination, if possible.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Injured Passengers Demand Large Sums From Railroad Companies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YOUNGSTOWN, January 5.—Mrs. Susan Wise, residing at Clarksville, Pa., has commenced suit against the Pennsylvania Company, claiming $25,000 damages. She alleges that while leaving a train at Clarksville, on the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, she was thrown violently from the platform by the train starting, receiving injuries of a permanent character.

John Fram, of Sharpsville, Pa., has also commenced suit here against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, claiming $10,000 damages for injuries received.

A CROWDED HOSPITAL ON FIRE.

Patients Carried Out Into the Snow and Likely to Die From Exposure.

TACOMA, January 5.—Fire broke out this afternoon in Fanny Paddock Hospital, which was crowded with patients. They were carried out into the snow and saved. It is thought the sudden change and excitement will be fatal to a number. The fire was extinguished.

A G. A. R. SPLIT.

Threatened Disintegration of the Order in New Orleans—White Members Refuse to Run the Risk of Being Controlled by Negro Posts.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The fight in the Grand Army of the Republic, growing out of the organization of a colored post—Cailloux Post—in this city, promises to be a very bitter one, and may lead to the disintegration of the order here. Members of the five white posts say openly to-day that they will surrender their charters, leaving the negroes an open field. There are 100 negro soldiers to each white Union veteran in this department, and the negroes, even though they promise not to enter the white posts, will by sheer force of numbers capture the department organization and run things to suit themselves, to the utter annihilation of the white element.

The white members think that the social features of the Grand Army should be considered and the negroes left out. It seems that the matter of their admission some time ago was considered, and the whites voted unanimously against it. Captain Gray, who brought in the colored post the other day, was then against it, and, when elected Department Commander, he solemnly declared that his right hand would wither before he would sign the charter of a negro post. There is no doubt that Captain Gray is in bad odor with his brother members, and they charge openly that his action was intended to revenge himself on them because they would not turn out at the Jefferson Davis funeral, and they even accuse him of saying: "Well, if they will not turn out with the whites, I will give them a chance to turn out with the negroes."

Captain Gray seems to be unaffected by the storm he has raised. He says that while he has been roughly handled by some papers for the position he took in the matter of Mr. Davis' funeral, acting as pallbearer, his course has been approved by others. His loyalty had been criticised by members of the G. A. R. The G. A. R. men were trying to carry water on both shoulders, he thought, on the negro question, and he was tired of it.

THE POLICE AT FAULT.

No Clew Yet to Mrs. Kniffin's Murderer—Miss Purcell Prostrated by Ugly Rumors and Theories—Calmed by Her Friends.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TRENTON, N. J., January 5.—The ill success of the police up to date in finding the person or persons who murdered the young wife of Dr. Arthur S. Kniffin, Thursday night, or early on the following morning, has brought down upon their heads the censure of the entire population. It leaks out to-day that the police fancied other means might have been employed to cause her death, and hence decided that it would be well to have the contents of her stomach subjected to a chemical analysis.

Two of the witnesses, Coroner Bower said to-day, would give evidence to show that Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell were friendly enough to engage in demonstrations of affection upon the streets.

Druggist Patterson, it is said, will testify that he was among the first to enter the Kniffin apartments Friday morning, and that he perceived no odor of chloroform at all about the premises. He will add that to his knowledge Mrs. Kniffin had heart disease, and that it is his opinion that a burglar was strangling her, and that in her fright heart failure occurred.

Several dentists who have been interviewed say it would be difficult to murder a person with chloroform. It takes from five to 15 minutes, they said, to put a person who is perfectly still and receptive under the influence of the drug. Miss Purcell, they add, could not have lain from 3 o'clock in the morning, the hour of the appearance of the burglars, according to her story, until 8 o'clock, when she was discovered, under its influence.

Miss Purcell was much agitated to-day by the talk connecting her with the perpetration of the murder. The expressions by many friends of the utmost confidence in all her statements served to calm her somewhat.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY CHARGED.

Insane Inmates of an Almshouse Found in a Fearful Condition.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The reports of the horrible treatment of insane women in the DuPage County almshouse are declared in an official statement to Governor Fifer to-night to be well founded. The statement is signed by Dr. F. H. Wines and Rev. C. G. Truesdell, both members of the State Board of Charities. The women were covered with filth, naked, and ate off the reeking floor. When bathed at all it was by male attendants, and at night the women's cells were left unlocked. The two women thus treated were incorrigible, and to this fact, and the ignorance and carelessness of the keeper, the report attributes the disgrace.

Both women have been removed to the State Asylum, and the report recommends legislation to give the State Board of Charities jurisdiction over the county authorities in such cases. One of the women was insane when, a dozen years ago, she arrived from Germany. A law is recommended to the Legislature giving the State Board power to return such patients to the place from which they came.

DETERMINED TO KILL HERSELF.

A Woman Who Figured in a Recent Tragic Case Takes Morphine.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YOUNGSTOWN, January 5.—At midnight last night Mrs. Charles Edmonds made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. Two months ago her husband threw his father-in-law, John C. McCreery, downstairs for misconduct, and three days later he died, it is claimed, from the effects of the injuries received. Mrs. Edmonds has since been living at home with her mother. Last evening she called on her husband, who has commenced suit for divorce, but no settlement was effected. While returning to her mother's home she purchased a quantity of morphine. When the family retired she went to a well and mixing the morphine with water drank it.

Physicians succeeded in saving her life, and though weak to-day, it is probable she will recover. This afternoon Mrs. Edmonds said that since her husband refused to forgive and condone the wrong she had done, there was no reason for living, and that she would make the next attempt on her life a success.

LOST BOTH OF HIS LEGS.

Probably Fatal Accident to a Brakeman in South Oil City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OIL CITY, January 5.—George Wilcox, a brakeman on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, had both legs amputated while jumping off an Allegheny Valley train in South Oil City to-day. His injuries are thought fatal.

The injured man was 24 years of age, married, and lived at Saltsburg.

President Dodge, of Madison, Dead.

HAMILTON, N. Y., January 5.—Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL.D., President of Madison University, died here early this morning of peritonitis, after an illness of less than three days, aged 60 years.

WORLD'S FAIR OR NOT?

That Question Seems to be Preparing for a Negative Answer.

CONGRESS REQUIRES MONTHS YET

To Do Anything Definite in Settling the Contest as to Site.

BLOCKS OF FIVE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Quay and Cameron Agree on a Russian Minister, and Alger Junkets.

The quarrel over a site for the World's Fair bids very fair to knock the whole scheme out. There isn't time to do anything creditable by 1892. What little time there is will be shortened by about four months before Congress acts definitely as to site. Dalzell and Bayne both talk about it. Blocks-of-five Dudley is likely to get before the United States Senate for investigation. Voorhees asks it.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Never was there a project equally national in its scope and aims, in such a state of utter chaotic uncertainty within so short a time of the date of its realization, as is the World's Fair in commemoration of the discovery of America. Only two years remain before the anniversary of the event which it is proposed to celebrate arrives, and up to the present moment not one step has been taken toward starting the exposition.

The Senate has appointed a committee to consider the claims of the rival cities, and the House will probably follow the Senate's example some time this week. Hearings will commence on Wednesday, before the Senate Committee, but in the ordinary course of events no decision can be arrived at by both Houses of Congress for at least four months.

WHY IT WILL TAKE SO LONG.

After the hearings before both committees will come the debate in each House and the passage of the bills, then a conference committee of the two Houses will be necessary on the two bills, and the combination bill reported by this committee will have to be again submitted to a vote in both House and Senate. All this takes time, and it will probably be the end of April before any definite decision is reached as to where the fair should be held.

"In view of all these contingencies and the shortness of the time which will then remain for the erection of all the buildings necessary for the housing of the exhibits, and the collection from all parts of the world of the products of the nations, the opinion is gradually increasing among Congressmen that the idea of a world's fair should be either postponed or altogether abandoned. The argument is made that the United States would bring disgrace upon itself by inviting the world to inspect an exposition hurriedly brought together and insufficiently housed. Time is necessary to create a fair that would not suffer by contrast with the recent exhibitions of other countries, and time is the one thing lacking to provide such a fair in 1892. It took Paris three whole years to start her Exhibition. Only one and a half years will remain for the United States to get hers in operation by the spring of 1892.

MAY ABANDON A FAIR.

It would not now be surprising if it should be eventually decided to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery by erecting a monument to the great navigator in this city and putting off indefinitely the fair project. Of course no such talk as this will be listened to by the gentlemen who are now in Washington as the representatives of cities desiring the fair.

The New York plan is to delay action at Washington and to concentrate all their force and power upon the Legislature at Albany. The Legislature will probably be asked to visit New York City to look at the site, etc., and when in the city they will be handsomely entertained. They will be urged to allow the city of New York to issue bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 or $18,000,000. It will take several millions to put their ground into shape, tearing down the Bloomingdale Asylum, removing buildings, etc., but the improvements will be permanent and will greatly enhance the value of the property, making these grounds a great center, and it is expected that ever after it will remain a great attraction to the whole people. With $23,000,000 in sight, they think they can come to Washington and ridicule the $5,000,000 guarantee fund of Chicago.

WASHINGTON'S PLAN DIFFERS.

The Washington plan does not contemplate a world's fair, but a Pan-American celebration. At a conference of the representatives of the four cities, held a few days ago, the Washington people declined to change the expression "New World Exposition" to "A World's Exposition." Many of them agree that they have not the room or the facilities for a world's exposition as planned by New York and Chicago, but they want a celebration of the Central and South American States, and since the idea of having a fair at all is to commemorate the discovery of the new world, their proposition is regarded as a sensible one. Washington desires that none of her citizens be appointed on the committee, but that the Government should handle the whole fair from beginning to end, the necessary finances to be derived from a $15,000,000 bond scheme.

As to the respective strength of the four cities in Congress, probably Chicago and New York have got the most votes pledged. New England, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and part of Pennsylvania are for New York. Wisconsin, Ohio, most of Illinois, part of Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, and the Pacific Slope form the bulk of Chicago's column, and scattering votes through the South and Southwest are also claimed for her. Two or three of the Southern Illinois members are for St. Louis, on account of their proximity to that city.

MONEY AND THE MICHIGANDERS.

Michigan was solid for Chicago until a short time ago, when New York suggested to the jobbers and wholesalers of the Western country that if Chicago got the fair all the business of 1892 would also go there. The argument "fetched" the Detroit merchants, and now more than one of the Michigan delegation is wavering between Chicago and New York. The strength of St. Louis comes from Missouri, Texas and the South Atlantic States, while Washington has the votes of a part of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Maryland and a number of scattering votes throughout the country.

There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in favor of the National Capital as the place where the fair should be held, but her great difficulty is that should it come here the Government would have to foot the bills. To this the strict constructionists of the South, where she would have to look for her votes, are strongly opposed. Naturally politics have entered into the discussion, and, speaking in a general way, the Democrats in Congress are opposed to seeing the fair go to Washington, because it would place in the hands of the Republicans some $10,000,000 or more of money, together with patronage, in a Presidental year. In the same way the Republicans do not want the fair to go to New York, where the expenditures would be controlled by Tammany and would probably insure the Democracy the State in that year.

IT COMES UP WEDNESDAY.

To increase the uncertainties of calculations, there has come the growing sentiment in favor of no fair at all. But in spite of this the four interested cities propose to fight it out, and on Wednesday, before the Senate committee, they will inaugurate their respective Congressional campaigns. As a general thing, members of Congress who do not live in the vicinity of one of the contesting cities do not care to express an opinion in favor of any place, and, generally speaking, they show a great deal of indifference in regard to the whole matter. The lack of interest is marked. Possibly this is largely due to the fact that they are sick and tired hearing about it, and do not want to be bothered with it until the question comes up for decision.

Of the Pennsylvania members, Representative Dalzell said this evening: "While I would be inclined to favor Washington as the place for the exhibition, because of its being the capital of the country, and because it would be of great permanent benefit to the city, it looks doubtful if a majority of Congress can be brought to vote for any place where the expense would have to be borne by the Government, as would be the case if it were decided to hold the fair here.

DALZELL FEARS DELAY.

"After Washington I think I would favor Chicago, as that would mean the expenditure of a larger amount of money in the country at large, and in Pittsburg, by visitors, than if it were held in any other city. With the fair in Chicago an immense amount would be spent on the railroads, and Pittsburg would be the chief stopping place between the West and the East; but unless a decision as to the site can be reached speedily, it will be too late to hold the fair anywhere, though, of course, with the superior energy and hustling qualities of our people, we could do the work of preparation in about half the time that any foreign country would."

Representative Bayne also admitted that on account of the increasing shortness of time there was a growing possibility that the fair would not be held at all. "With the four cities each pulling against the other," said the Colonel, "it is probable the contest will be prolonged unless some way can be devised to shorten it, which does not appear now. Possibly the Committee on Rules may invent some method, such as providing that on the roll calls the place having the least number of votes shall be dropped each time until a choice is made. Without some such provision there is no telling how long the contest would last, as it is quite certain no city will have a majority in the beginning, and probable that no one could secure a majority so long as all are in the field to be balloted for." LIGHTNER.

BLOCKS OF FIVE AGAIN.

Voorhees Will Move in the Senate To-Day to Investigate Dudley—He Figures on the Big Political Sensation of the Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Senator Dan. Voorhees has prepared what he regards as a bombshell for the Republican party. Under his management, there is to be an investigation, or, at least, a full exposure, of the methods of Blocks-of-five Dudley and the Republican manager in Indiana at the election in '88.

Senator Voorhees has drawn up a resolution, which he proposes to introduce in the Senate to-morrow, calling upon the Attorney General for information as to what steps had been taken by the Department of Justice toward prosecuting Colonel Dudley for his illegal conduct in the campaign. Senator Voorhees' resolution will call for copies of all correspondence on the subject, and all other papers on file at the department in connection with the case.

Of course Mr. Voorhees knows very well that the Department of Justice has taken no steps whatever in the matter, and his object in presenting the resolution is simply to get the blocks-of-five scandal before the Senate and the country, so that he will have an opportunity to make a speech and force an investigation which will be the political sensation of the year.

When the resolution of Senator Voorhees is introduced to-morrow it will probably be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, of which Senator Edmunds is Chairman. The Democrats think that the committee will be compelled to report it back favorably. If the reply of the Attorney General develops nothing, Senator Voorhees will see to it that the light of investigation is turned on at full head, and the truth about Dudley's methods brought to the surface.

QUAY AND CAMERON AGREE

That C. C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, Should Minister in St. Petersburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.—It is announced to-night for the first time that both Senators Cameron and Quay, of Pennsylvania, as well as all the Republican Congressmen from that State, have united in recommending to the President and Secretary of State the appointment of C. C. Harrison, the rich sugar refiner of Philadelphia, as Minister to Russia.

This does not insure Mr. Harrison's appointment, by any means, but this unity among the Pennsylvanians is remarkable enough to be significant. Two foreign missions have already been conferred upon citizens of Philadelphia—the Brazilian mission upon Robert J. Adams and the mission to Greece and Roumania upon Colonel A. Louden Snowden.

Mr. Harrison, his friends are just now anxious to have it understood, is not a relative of the family of the President.

UNCLE RUSSELL'S BIG BEE

Buzzes in His Bonnet, for White House Honey, and He Listens.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.—General Russell A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., will in a few days start out to make the greatest preliminary swing around the circle ever undertaken by a Presidental candidate. This trip is to be made ostensibly in the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic; but no one who knows Commander-in-Chief Alger, and is aware of the loud persistency with which the Presidental bee buzzes in his bonnet, will doubt for a moment that politics and business will be blended.

According to the statements the gentleman will start out in his private car, and has arranged to visit every State Encampment in the Union before he reaches his home in Michigan next summer.

TRAINS SNOWBOUND FOR DAYS.

The Worst Blockade Ever Known in the Sierras Finally Broken.

SACRAMENTO, January 5.—One of the worst snow blockades ever known on the Sierra Nevada Mountains has been raised by the railroad company's forces and the rotary snow plow. The plow left Blue Canyon yesterday evening, where it has been stalled for 24 hours, and proceeded toward Colfax, Cal. From Emigrant Gap the westbound overland trains were able to follow on behind the plow to Colfax, and from the latter point the plow will return and clear the track to Cascade, which will free the snowbound train lying at Summit. Nothing will then stand in the way of the four eastbound trains now held at Colfax.

The first of the released westbound trains is expected to arrive at Sacramento some time to-night. The others will follow as soon as possible.

EIGHT HOURS ENOUGH

Ringing Replies From Prominent Men on the Workday Question.

VIEWS OF POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

Senators, Congressmen and Collegians in Favor of the Move.

THE REASONS FOR THE REDUCTION.

On the Other Hand, Many London Workingmen Are Opposed to It.

One hundred answers have been received from prominent men to requests for their views on the eight-hour workday question. Most of the replies are enthusiastically in favor of the proposed reduction of the time of a day's labor. A great many foreign workmen are opposed to any reduction.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has had prepared a circular letter, in which it expresses the determination of many of the organizations affiliated with it to demand on May 1, 1890, an eight-hour workday. This circular letter has been sent to many prominent men throughout the country, with a request for an expression of views on the subject. Nearly 500 letters were sent out, and about 100 answers have been received.

The enthusiasm with which the writers have discussed the subject has greatly interested the Federation. Nearly every writer professes to be heartily in sympathy with the desire of the workingmen to get a workday of eight-hours, and likewise with their efforts at mental, moral and physical improvement. The letter presented these two questions:

THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED.

In view of the wonderful and ever-increasing inventions of and improvements in wealth-producing methods, should the working people of our country be required to work more than eight hours per day? What would, in your opinion, the effect of the general reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day have upon the economic, social, industrial and commercial condition of the people of our country?

Prof. R. E. Thompson, lecturer on political economy in the University of Pennsylvania, writes:

I have reached the conclusion that while the change probably would be attended with some disadvantages which it is not always possible to foresee, it would be, on the whole, a decided gain to society, both economically and morally.

Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Haven, writes that he thinks the workmen ought not to be worked more than eight hours a day. "All the work which should be done in this world can easily be done in eight hours daily."

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, writes:

I have for many years been of opinion that for ordinary labor eight hours a day is enough, and that it would be a public benefit if that should be the limit of a day's work in ordinary manufacturing and mechanical employments.

ALWAYS ADVOCATED IT.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, says:

I voted for and advocated the original eight-hour law which was passed by Congress, and have been an advocate of the reduction of the hours of labor for many years.

Congressman Edwin S. Osborne says he thinks that workmen ought not to work more than eight hours. "A shortening of hours ought to improve their mental condition."

Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, says:

If there are any working people in our country who desire to work more than eight hours per day I think they should be permitted to do so. A general reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day would, in my opinion, have a beneficent effect upon the manhood, independence and citizenship of the people, if enough could be earned in that time to support the laborers and their families, and if the interval were spent in rational enjoyment or intellectual improvement. Having been for many years in the habit of working from 12 to 16 hours a day myself, I should personally favor the reduction.

Senator W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, says:

I wish only to say that while I think the customary working day should come to be one of eight hours, and that women and children should be by law prevented from working more in some avocations, yet I am not prepared to say that adult males should be prohibited by law from working as many hours a day as they choose.

DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES.

Senator George F. Edmunds replied hurriedly, in this way:

As regards the fixing of a day's labor at eight hours by arrangement between the employers and the employed, I think the matter depends so largely upon circumstances, varying with different conditions, climate, nature of occupation, etc., that no general rule can be laid down upon the subject.

Congressman Henry F. Blount writes:

I suppose your question, No. 1, contemplates as working people only those employed where machinery is also employed. If so, and I answer in the affirmative, what must I say for that other grand army, who are in our domestic service—a far larger number than our mills employ? I do not consider their hours excessive as a day's work, and I do not see that the stonecutters who work eight hours, and the brickmasons who work nine hours, are in better condition morally, intellectually, or socially than workmen who labor ten hours a day, and I do not see that they are superior to those (of their own color) who are serving in responsible positions and work even more hours.

Congressman Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Pine Bluff, Ark., sent this reply:

FROM A FARMER'S STANDPOINT.

Workingmen have a right, individually and collectively, to say what they will take for their labor, just as a farmer, or a group of farmers, have to say what they will take for their wheat and cotton, and, also, to decide for themselves how much they will sell. They will never be able to get, of course, more than the actual market value, based on demand and supply and the state of the trade, but they can come much nearer than now to getting this—and they will soon know how to advance the consumption of the product of their labor. I wholly dissent from your idea that they "should be required" to work more or less than eight hours a day. This is a matter for their own agreement. In a free and orderly country—which is by far the best state—nobody will be permitted to "require" such things of people not a public charge and not convicted of crime.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings wrote in reply to the questions:

First, every workingman ought to be able to make a good living for his family, and save money, by eight hours' work per day. If it is possible to aid him to do this by legislation, such legislation should be had. Congress has already passed an eight-hour law. Its operations have been hindered and obstructed in some cases by arbitrary officials, but time and persistent work in Congress is clearing the field, and I hope soon to see the day when every man in the national employ, who is compelled to work more than eight hours per day after the passage of the act shall receive pay for extra work.

THE OTHER QUESTION.

Second, I believe that the general adoption of the eight-hour system would stimulate manhood, guarantee independence, and throw additional safeguards around American citizenship. The Republic would be stronger and the nation greater with it.

Prof. Simon N. Pasten, of the University of Pennsylvania, writes:

Efficient work for eight hours ought to give the workman the material basis for a living. There are, however, serious difficulties in the way of a radical change in the hours of labor. There must be a complete readjustment of prices to new standards, and the friction of the change will be an important obstacle to the movement, unless all the interested parties become so interested in its success that they co-operate heartily for the desired end.

A MATTER OF POLITICS.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Position on the 8-Hour Question Regarded as a Bid for Popularity—Many Workingmen Opposed.

LONDON, January 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill's second letter on the eight-hour question is attracting quite a good deal of attention, and is regarded in a variety of ways by the different sections of politicians. The Ministers generally regard it as a rather wild bid for popularity and power, but in the Tory circles of less responsibility the letter is otherwise interpreted. In London the conditions of labor are essentially different from those which obtain in any of the great towns of the North. It is not the rule here for men to work in conjunction with great investments in machinery. This lessens the amount of opposition from powerful capitalists, to be encountered here, as compared with most of the English cities, in regard to the eight-hour plan. Lord Randolph Churchill is evidently counting on this fact in his attempt to commit the Conservative candidates in London to a position on the labor question which will give them the support of many followers of the Socialist, John Burns, and take the wind out of the sails of the advanced Liberals.

On the other hand, however, there is quite a strong party in the working class who are afraid of the eight-hour system, because they fear it will involve reduction of pay. Pitifully enough, men can be found who are working an average of 68 hours a week, yet who protest against a proposal to lessen their period of working. They can hardly be blamed, however, for their fears, since disinterested political economists are by no means agreed as to what effect a compulsory eight-hour law would have upon wages. At all events, Mr. John Burns has, within a few days, intimated to the Liberal leaders that the Tories are ready to concede all the Socialists demand on this point.

WITH DRAWN SWORDS.

The Two Factions of the Knights of Malta Try to Heal Their Differences—A Squad of Police Prevents Bloodshed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—A bitter war is being waged among the Knights of Malta. There are two factions, each claiming to be the only true Knights, and these met last night in this city by their representatives, but if they expected harmony to result the meeting was a failure. The meeting, which was of the Chapter General of New York and the Grand Commandery in this city, convened last evening, and remained in session until early this morning, and had not the police been called in the meeting most probably would have resulted in a free fight. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing which is the representative order of the Ancient and Illustrious Order of the Knights of Malta in this country.

The New York representatives arrived dressed in full regalia, and entered the hall with drawn swords. The two factions seemed most bitter and antagonistic toward one another during the meeting. Each cheered and applauded its speakers, and hooted and jeered their opponents. Toward morning the bad feeling, which had been growing worse all night, reached a white heat. The speakers called each other traitors. Grand Commander Pierce was ordered by the Chairman to leave the hall. He refused to go, and his supporters dared the Chairman to attempt to put him out. To make matters worse, the frightened janitor turned down the gas. The light was turned on again. Then both sides drew their swords, while pandemonium reigned. A squad of police rushed in and prevented a fight, but the meeting broke up in the greatest confusion.

MISS JACKMAN AGAIN ABDUCTED.

The St. Louis Heiress Once More Stolen From the Sidewalk.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The tribulations of a very young girl with some fortune were further increased to-night. At 6:30 o'clock Miss Alice Jackman, the heiress who figured in a sensational abduction case some six weeks ago, was agian abducted, in much the same manner as on the first occasion. She is under the guardianship of Dr. John G. Taylor, a prominent business man, but elected to live with Mr. Taylor's married daughter, Mrs. Charles Spink. At the hour named she was standing in front of the Spink residence, on Finney avenue, when two men seized her and dragged her to a carriage and drove off.

The girl screamed, but before the neighbors could interfere one of the men placed his hands over her mouth, and lifting her in his arms deposited her in the carriage. The vehicle was driven off at a gallop, and although the whole city detective force is now on the hunt no trace of the girl or her abductors has been discovered. Miss Jackman has an estate worth about $30,000.

A WAY-UP WEDDING.

The Countess de Noue, of Paris, Becomes the Baroness d'Este.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Baron Beresford, Alfred d'Este, of Italy, arrived here this morning, with Countess de Noue, of Paris. They were to be married here, but at the last moment they decided to be married by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, so they went to the Quaker City, were married, and at once returned to this city.

The present Baroness d'Este was, before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Brown Harney, of St. Louis. She is the daughter of General Harney, of the United States Army.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH SNOW.

Total Destruction of a Mining Town Prevented by Hard Work.

PORTLAND, ORE., January 5.—A special from Wardner, one of the principal mining towns in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho, says that a disastrous fire visited the town yesterday. Twenty-five houses were destroyed, including six three-story buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The reservoir in the mountains, which is the only water supply, was empty, and the men fought the fire with snow, thus saving the town from total destruction.

THREE HUNDRED MILES FLOODED.

A Town Nearly Submerged and a Wide Territory Under Water.

LONDON, January 5.—Floods are reported in the northwest portion of Queensland. A part of the town of Normanton is submerged, the water in many places being 20 feet deep. All the adjacent territory is under water. The floods cover an area of 300 miles.

Died While Walking to Church.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

IRWIN, January 5.—Thomas Fitzmaurice, aged 90 years, dropped dead on his way to church this morning. A doctor examined him and pronounced death the result of appoplexy. He will be buried at Greensburg to-morrow.

$500,000 Lost by Fire.

LONDON, January 5.—The Erste Fabriken, Pinetoria, the largest structure in the Transvaal, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £100,000.

MISER'S MEANNESS.

Leaves a Fortune, but Not One Dollar for Wife or Daughter.

A NIECE HIS SOLE BENEFICIARY.

Thirteen Savings Banks Found to Contain $125,000 of His Money.

OTHER THOUSANDS IN A FRUIT CAN

Found Hidden in His Cellar, Together With a Church Mortgage.

A Newark miser who lately died left about $150,000, it has just been learned. Some of the money was hidden in fruit cans in his cellar. He disinherited his wife and daughter, and left all his money to a niece. The will is to be contested.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEWARK, N. J., January 5.—Thomas N. Chapman, who died at 466 Orange street, a week ago, was generally regarded as a wealthy man and a miser, but until after his death it was not suspected that he was as rich as it has turned out he was. He was 72 years old, and has resided in this city for 20 years, with his wife and daughter, whom it is said he starved and cruelly treated for years. After his death it was found that he had $125,000 in cash in 13 savings banks, and a search of the premises in which he lived brought to light $15,000 in bank notes, gold and silver, and a first mortgage for $8,000 on the Union Avenue Presbyterian Church, of East Orange.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE FOUND.

Neither Chapman's wife nor his daughter knew anything about the money or the mortgage. Just before his death he told his friend and executor, Mr. B. F. Crane, a Newark real estate dealer, that he had some money concealed in the cellar. On Thursday the cellar bottom was dug up, and $12,000 in $500 notes was found buried in a fruit can. In an iron chest in another part of the house $2,000 in notes and $176 in gold and silver was found.

Chapman always slept with his vest on, and his wife supposed that all the money which was not in the bank was in an inside pocket. He was known as a miser to all of his neighbors, and many stories are told of his meanness in dealing with storekeepers of the neighborhood. Almost every day he took a small basket and went to market to pick up cheap vegetables and pieces of meat over which he would haggle with the dealers until they would willingly sacrifice a cent or two for the sake of getting rid of him.

MEANNESS PERSONIFIED.

Chapman's crowning act of meanness to his family was discovered when his will was opened, and it was seen that he had practically disinherited his wife and daughter and bequeathed the bulk of his wealth to a niece, a Mrs. Clark, of New York City. A clause in the will prohibited his wife and child from attending his funeral. The will gives his estate absolutely to Mrs. Clark, and it will be offered for probate on Wednesday. At the same time an effort will be made to have it set aside. Mrs. and Miss Chapman hope to be able to contest the will so successfully that they will get all the fortune which he left. Chapman had about $65,000 when he came to this city from Seneca Falls in 1870, and he has not been in any regular business since. The body was sent to Seneca Falls for interment last week, and the house in Orange street was closed up. Miss Vallie Chapman, the daughter, is engaged to be married to Mr. Robert N. Gatchell, of this city.

NOT A LAZY ANARCHIST.

The Late Murderer Franken Used to Help His Wife at Home.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 5.—Anarchist Franken, of Brooklyn, who murdered his wife, his 3-year-old child, and himself, will not be cremated, in accordance with his request. The entire family will be buried to-morrow, in the ordinary manner, at the Lutheran Cemetery. All day to-day the bodies of Franken and child were exposed to public view at an undertaker's. The body of the woman was not shown. She had been dead some time longer than her husband or the child, and after the autopsy her remains were inclosed in a sealed coffin. The brother of Mrs. Franken, who is the only known relative of the family in this vicinity, visited the Coroner and undertaker later on Saturday evening, and claimed the bodies of his sister and the child. He is Philip Knaring, a policeman.

Franken was not altogether idle. His wife took in washing, but he did the heavy part of the work, and he did also all the heavy housekeeping work. He carried home the laundried clothes, and made himself useful in every way in which a man could.

MILLIONAIRE VOORHIS IS DEAD.

The Man Who Made Nyack What it is Passes Away.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Hon. William Voorhis died at his Nyack home, Saturday night, in the 71st year of his age. He was born in Nyack, and to him the town owes much of its progress. He entered business life as a boatman on the Hudson river, and retained to the last his early fondness for boats and aquatic sports. He built several yachts, noted for their speed and beauty.

Mr. Voorhis was a brother of the late Commodore Voorhis. He amassed quite a fortune by dock building contracts in New York and Brooklyn. He retired from business in 1866, and leaves an estate valued at $1,000,000.

MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS

Paid by an English Syndicate for Milwaukee Grain Elevators.

MILWAUKEE, January 5.—The Angus Smith system of elevators, A, B and C, located on the Southside, were yesterday sold to an English syndicate. The price paid is not given, but it is understood to be more than a million dollars. Their storing capacity is 2,000,000 bushels. Mr. A. K. Shepard, a former Milwaukeean, who has recently returned from London, and who, it is said, represents English capital in some other ventures, engineered the deal.

He says the syndicate is the same that bought the breweries in Cincinnati and Syracuse, N. Y., some time ago.

GROWLING AT POOR TURKEY.

The Russian Bear Greatly Displeased at the Porte's Cretan Policy.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 5.—The Russian Government is displeased with the restrictions of the Turkish Government firman in regard to Crete, and has requested the Porte to extend amnesty to everyone in the island and to abolish the state of siege.

A New African Expedition.

BRUSSELS, January 5.—The Anti-Slavery Society is making arrangements for an expedition to Lake Tanganyika.