private grief to interfere with the performance of a public duty. Yet soon after he had

his private secretary transfer his typewriting

dence, and has all papers brought there for his perusal and signature. His unexplained

absence from the Cabinet meeting yes terday caused alarm, but the Sec

retary said to-day that a special appointment with members of the Pau-

American Congress prevented his attend-ance. Diplomats are forced to call upon

him at his private rooms, which is not at all in accordance with their ideas of diplomatic

etiquette. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Brit-

ish Minister, was one of the diplomatic visitors to-day, and he held a long consulta-

tion with the Secretary.

The death of Walker Blaine, the

retary Seward was almost assaminated, and in front of which Barton S. Key, who also lived there, was shot and killed by General

TIME FOR REVISION.

Preponderance of the Drift in the Great

Presbyterian Debate-Rev. Mr. Mc-

livnine Prefers Materialism

to the Confession's

Tenchings.

New York, January 30 .- The debate of

audience to-day. Rev. John F. Forbes

revision, and thought the time would come

Rev. J. H. Mclivaine followed Mr.

Forbes in an argument in favor of revision.

There is not a word in the confession of

faith of the love of God. It speaks of His

wrath and curse, which some commentators

ought to be able to show meant His love. There are statements contradicting the

love. There are statements contradicting the assertion of the love of God in the confession, Presbyterianism is no more like Calvinism than the opera is like a prayer meeting. The confession should show the living Father as the King, as the Bible itself does. There is plenty of the "Frowning Providence" in the confession, but none of the "Smiling face," to quote from the well-known hymn. One professor of Princeton says the confession means one thing, and a professor of another seminary puts an opposite construction on it. What perplexity then, must the laymen, women and children be in?

As for himself, the speaker said he would

As for himself, the speaker said he would

have to take refuge in materialism, if he be-

lieved God was the God of the confession. He thought the number of full-grown, ma-

ture, intellectual men who join the Presby

terian Church very few.

Rev. J. C. Collins was opposed to the change. He spoke derisively of the com-

mittee, saying they had fully considered a subject which had taken years to crystalize.

Some of the speeches were a travesty on the confession of faith. He took exception to the

HASTINGS HUSTLES.

The Adjutant General After Delaware

County's Delegates-He Makes a Good

Impression-Questions as to

His Strength.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

MEDIA, January 29 .- In anticipation of

the fox hunt to be given from the Black

zens were his subordinates at Johnstown,

and will somewhat affect his chances in

his strength will come from. In conversa-tion on this subject he was very guarded,

but he expressed his surprise at a result that will give a backset to his campaign.

The General arrived at the station at 5:25 o'clock, accompanied by W. H. Sayan, of Philadelphia, W. L. Malin, of Bellefonte, and A. J. Logan, of Pittsburg. He was

escorted from the station by Captain Johnson, Chairman of the Reception Com-

nittee, to the Charter House. Quite a

number of the prominent politicians

met him there, and gave him a hearty welcome, among whom were Hon. Jesse M.
Baker, V. G. Robinson, Esq., Henry C.
Howard, Esq., George Darlington, Esq.,
District Attorney John B. Hannum, Sheriff
Green, N. B. Cooper, Hon. John B. Robincon Collector Thomas V. Cooper, John J.

son, Collector Thomas V. Cooper, John J. Rowland, C. S. Errey, Hon. John M. Broomall, H. C. Snowden, J. R. Carson

and many others.

After supper the General held an informal

reception, which was attended by many

leading Republicans from all parts of the

county. It was entirely a go-as-you-please affair, devoid of all ceremony. As a major-

ity of the callers had not met the General

before, he was in a double sense the lion of

the evening, and he made a good impression here. To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock he goes to the Black Horse, to join in the fox hunt, and a gala day is expected.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN BRAZIL.

An Important Innovation Made by the Pro-

vialonal Government.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

mail steamship, The Advance, from Rio,

December 31, got into port to-day. The Advance brought from Para copies of papers

up to January 24, which contain dispatches

from Rio. The most important of these is a

decree issued by the Provisional Govern-

ment on January 7. The first four para-

ment on January 7. The first four paragraphs are the most important. They are:
Article 1—This decree probibits the federal authorities, as well as the individual States, from making laws, rules, regulations, or passing any administrative and establishing any religion as the religion of the State.

Article 2—To all citizens is given the privilege of exercising their religious beliefs according to their dictates, and in their devotions, either private or public, they shall not be interrupted or disturbed.

Article 3—This liberty does not only embrace individuals, but also churches, associations and

idividuals, but also churches, associations and

NEW YORK, January 29,-The Brazil

machine from the department to

#### FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Wildest Scenes in Congress for Many Years.

FLUSHED AND ANGRY MEN

Shake Their Fists at the Speaker and Denounce Him.

HIS COUNT CALLED IN QUESTION,

And a Personal Apology Called Out in One Case.

BEGINNING OF THE BIG BATTLE

The great fight between the two parties in the House is on. It was precipitated yesterday, as was anticipated, by the Speaker's announcing a quorum present, after counting as present the Democrats who did not reply to their names but were in the room. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, led the attack on the Speaker. He would have been frozen out, though but for Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, The scenes all the afternoon were of the

TREOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

most exciting description.

WASHINGTON, January 29 .- A scene of the wildest excitement was enacted on the floor of the House of Representatives today, such as has not been witnessed since the stormy sessions immediately preceding the war. Flushed and angry men ran down the sisles and shook their fists in the face of the Speaker. The shouting of either party in chorus was at times deafening, and the Speaker's manliness and fairness was called in opestion.

To-day had been set apart for the hearing of the contested election case of Smith versus Jackson, of the Fourth West Virginia district. Representative Dalzell, who is in charge of that case, called it up for consideration as soon as the other morning's business had been disposed of.

IN BATTLE ARRAY. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, the leader of the Democratic minority on the Elections Committee, objected to its consideration to-day because the House was without a code of rules under which to act. The two parties were thus arrayed against each other at the

On the rising vote on the question of the consideration of the election case, Speaker Reed is charged by some of the Democrats with having made a miscount, in favor of his own party, of at least ten votes. A yea and nay vote was thereupon demanded, and word was passed around among the Democrais to abstain from voting, in order to break the quorum.

As the roll call progressed, Speaker Reed, noticing the Democratic tactics, carefully iotted down the names of those Democrats who were present but did not vote. He was preparing his thunderbolt.

MADE A MISTAKE.

By inadvertence two or three Democrats, among them Rogers, of Arkansas; Cowles, of North Carolina, and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, answered to their names when they were called. They found out their mustake before the announcement of the result, and endeavored to withdraw their votes, but the proposition was met by a storm of objections from the Republican side, and for a few moments there was a great hubbub on the floor, the Democrats demanding a roling on the point, and the Republicans objecting to the withdrawal of a vote for the evident purpose of breaking a quorum.

Speaker Reed at this moment was parties larly bland and suave in his speech and be havior. He declined to make any ruling on Mr. Rocers' question, but he did it in so gentle a manner that it must have pained that gentleman to think of the trouble he was causing so urbane a Speaker. Mr. Cowles was permitted to withdraw his vote, and as he then persisted in standing in front of the Speaker's desk, Mr. Reed remarked in his sweetest tones: "The Chair will be gladly obliged if the gentleman from North Carolina will resume his sent."

TOO SWEET FOR ANY USE.

To those who knew Mr. Reed, all this excessive blandness and sunvity of manner, accompanied by his expansive smile, gay warning that something was going to happen. Rising to his feet, Mr. Reed announced that the vote stood 161 in the affirmstive and 2 in the negative. Then he smiled and looked up as though expecting something.

The point of no quorum was made, and the smile grew seraphic. But only for a moment. It faded away, and in its place came a stern look. In his hardest voice Speaker Reed said: "I direct the clerk to record the following gentlemen as being present and refusing to vote."

Immediately the hall rang with the applause of the Republicans. For a moment, as though not fully comprehending the sitnation, there was no move on the Democratic side. Then, as with one impulse, every Democrat in the hall sprang to his feet, howling and yelling at the top of his voice at what was termed the Speaker's unprecedented and revolutionary action. Cries of "Czar!" "Czar!" drowned the attempts made by the Democratic leaders to enter dignified protests.

#### THE UPBOAR INCREASED.

At the first momentary lull Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, with his white hair

used some lively epithets in making their chair had adopted. That decision could not be regarded as in any sense partisan—at least, as he cited it. roar and noise the Speaker's voice could be heard, calm, clear and cold, calling off the names. He was imperturable.

MR. REED'S DEFENSE. When he had read off as many as he deemed necessary, Speaker Reed rapped the House to order and made a long state

ment in justification of his course, which

only that morning as being paired. The other was Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, who was also greatly enraged because the Speaker had announced him present and not voting, when, as a matter of fact, he was not in the ball of the House, nor indeed, in the building. The Speaker made a public apology to Mr. Outhwaite for the mistake he had LIGHTNER.

#### THE FIRST ROUND.

A SHOW OF THEIR STRENGTH MADE BY THE MINORITY.

Crisp and Carlisle Protest Against Speaker Reed's Ruling-Butterworth Insists on a Hearing Being Given Them-Their Arguments.

WASHINGTON, January 29 .- The exciting scenes in the House to-day are detailed by the press as follows: Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, called up the

election case of Smith versus Jackson, from the Fourth West Virginia district, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, raised the question of consideration. On this vote the Democrats with three exceptions, Messrs. Buckalew, Covert and Cowles, refrained from voting. While the clerk was calling the roll, the Speaker was carefully noting the names of those Democrats who were present and not voting. Before the announcement of the vote, Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, who had inadvertently voted in the affirmative, decided to withdraw his vote, but he was met with a storm of objections from the | make. Republican side. Mr. Rogers endeavored to secure a ruling from the Speaker on the ques-tion, in order that he might enter an appeal, but the Speaker declined to rule. Mr. Covert, of New York, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative. Mr. Rogers was then given permission to withdraw his vote, as was Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina. The vote was announced as standing: Yeas, 181; nays, 2 Mr. Crisp raised the point of no quorum.

The Speaker—The Chair directs the Clerk to record the following names of members present record the following names of members pres

ent and refusing to vote. JEERS AND APPLAUSE.

This statement was the signal for a burst of applause from the Republicans and of jeers from the Democrats. The Clerk then pro-ceeded to read the names of Democrats whom and not voting. When the name of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was called, he stepped
into the aisle and is a resounding vote said:
"I deny the power of the Speaker to do this,
and denounce it as revolutionary."
Cheer after cheer (characterized by the
Republicans as the rebel yell) went up from
the Democratic side, and it was several minutes before sufficient order was restored to
enable the clerk to continue the reading of the
list of names. But the order was only comparative, for while the clerk was proceeding
with the reading half a dozen Democrats were
on their feet denouncing the action of the
speaker.

speaker.
Mr. Bland, of Missouri, roared out that he was responsible for his action only to his constituents, and not to the Speaker, and Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, protested in the name of his State against this action. Mr. McCreary.

of Kentucky, denied the right of the Speake count him as present. The Speaker-The Chair is making a state ment of fact that the gentleman is present.

Does the gentleman deny that he is present.

[Applause and laughter on the Republican

The name of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, having been called, that gentleman, amid a great up-roar, declared that he had not been present when his name was called on the roll call, and that what the Speaker was stating was not

air, O'Ferrall inquired by what parliamentary rule the Speaker had the right to declare a person present if he did not vote.

A STATEMENT OF PACT. The Speaker replied that he was now making a statement of fact. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, declared that the action of the Speaker was disorderly, and that the Speaker had no more right to make

the statement from the Chair than he would have were he on the floor,

Mr. Crisp desired to appeal from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker replied that in due time he

The Speaker replied that in due time he would allow the gentleman every proper appeal to the House in an orderly fashion, as the Chair would demonstrate to the satisfaction of the House. In the meantime, Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, was on his feet demanding recognition and denouncing the action of the Chair. The Speaker finally said: "The gentleman must not mistake the situation. He is not to compel the Chair to do a certain thing. The Chair must proceed in order, and the gentleman, as a member of this body, will undoubtedly allow the Chair so to proceed."

The Speaker then proceeded to make a state ment. The Clerk, he said, had announced of members voting 161 yeas, 2 nays. The Chair thereupon having heard their names called in their presence, had directed a record to be made of this fact. Accordingly, that question was now before the House, and the Chair proposed to give a statement, accompanied by a private from which an anyeal could be taken.

was now before the House, and the Chair proposed to give a statement, accompanied by a ruling from which an appeal could be taken, if any gentleman was dissatisfied therewith.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia—In advance, I enter an appeal. [Laughter.]

The Speaker, continuing, said that for some considerable time a question of this nature had been raised in very many parliamentary assemblages, and there had been a great deal of doubt, especially in this body, on this subject. The Chair well recollected a proposition or this kind made by Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, an able constitutional lawyer, as well as an able member of this House. The matter had been somewhat discussed, and the proposition was made with regard to putting it in the rules.

ONCE THOUGHT EXPEDIENT.

ONCE THOUGHT EXPEDIENT.

The general opinion which prevailed at that time was that it was expedient to so do. Some men had grave doubts whether it was proper to make such amendment to the rules as would constitute the persons present part of the quo-At the first momemtary lull Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, with his white hair
pushed back in disorder and his face red
with anger, shouted out with the full
strength of his lungs: "I deny the power of
the Speaker to do this, and denounce it as
revolutionary." This increased the uproar
on the Democratic side, and yells, whoops
and pounding of desks created such a commotion that it was impossible to hear what
the several excited gentlemen had to say
who had rushed down the main aisle and
were gesticulating and shaking their fists at
the Speaker in a far from amiable way.

Partial quiet having been restored, the
Speaker continued to read the list of names
of the Democrats whe were to be recorded
as present, but not voting. Each name be
read out evoked fresh demonstrations from
the whole party, and in each case the member emphatically denied the right of the
Chair to say whether he should vote or not.

Beveral of them displayed great anger and

ANOTHER PARALLEL. There bad also been a decision in the State of Tennessee, where a provision of the law re-quired two-thirds of the members to constitute a quorum. In the Legislature of 1885, a registration bill had been pending which was objected to by the Republican members of the House. On the third reading the Republicans had re-fused to vote, whereupon the Speaker, a member of the other party, had di-Mr. Crisp appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked leave to retain the floor to answer the Speaker's statement of the other sparty, may decision of the Chair, and asked leave to retain the floor to answer the Speaker's statement of the other sparty, may decision of the Chair, and asked leave to retain the floor to answer the Speaker's statement of the other sparty, may decision to the clerk to count as present those not voting, and had declared the bill as passed on that reading. Those two decisions (the first made in 1883 and the other in 1885), the Chair, and asked leave to retain the floor to answer the Speaker's statement of his position. At first there was a manifest disposition not to allow any debate, but Mr. Crisp protested strongly at what he characterized the "unfair and unmanly" action of the Speaker in not allowing the Democrats a chance to reply, and Ben Butterworth adding his voice to that of the Democrats it was finally agreed to let Mr. Crisp proceed.

Mr. Crisp'sspeech occupied over two hours in its delivery, and throughout the whole of it the House listened with intense interest.

TRIPPED UP TWICE.

A feature of the afternoon was the tripping of the Speaker in the case of two Democrats whom he recorded present but not voting.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, was one, and his usually red face was purple with rage as he explained that he had been announced only that morning as being paired. The other was Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, who was of the fact that the case of the session for votes to be announced by the Chair containing obviously and emphatically no quorum. Yet, if the point was not made, the bill was always declared passed, and that could only be on a very distinct basis, and that was that every-body present sliently agreed to the fact that there was a quorum. There was no ground on which by any possibility, such a bill could be passed constitutionally, unless the presence of a quorum was inferred, and it was inferred from the fact that no one had raised the question. All methods of determining the vote were of equal value, The House had a right on a call of one-fifth of the members to have a yea and nay vote, and then, on that, the question was decided, but the decision in each of the other cases was of precisely the same value.

ALWAYS THE PRACTICE.

ALWAYS THE PRACTICE. It had always been the practice in parliapentary bodies of this character, and especially in the Parl'ament of Great Britain, for the Speaker to determine the question if there was or was not a quorum present by count. It was ecause that was a determination of actual because that was a determination of actual fact, and the determining of that was entrusted to the presiding officer in almost all instances. So that when the question was raised whether there was a quorum or not, without a special arrangement for determining it, it would be determined by count by the presiding officer. Again, there was a provision in the Constitution which declared that the House might establish raise for exempting the attendance of tablish rules for compelling the attendance of members. If members could be present and refuse to exercise their functions, and yet not be counted as a quorum, that provision would seem to be entirely nugatory.

The Speaker then read at length Governor Hill's decision when presiding officer of the

The Speaker then read at length Governor Hill's decision when presiding officer of the New York Senate, and laughter and applause by the Republicans greeted the reading of sentences where the action of the minority was denounced as rebellious and revolutionary.

The Speaker ignored Mr. Flower's request to have the Republican protest against that decision also read. The reading having been completed, the Speaker said: "The Chair therefore rules that there is a quorum present, within the meaning of the Constitution."

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, appealed from the decision and demanded recognition, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Payson, of Illinois, for a motion to lay the appeal on the table. This motion is not open to discussion, and Mr. Crisp protested against Mr. Payson's recognition, saying that it was unfair and unmanly to preprotested against ar. Fayson's recognition, saying that it was unfair and unmanly to prevent him from pleading his case to his fellow members. He appealed to the Chair on his fairness as a man and a Speaker to give the Democrats an opportunity to reply to the argument which the Speaker had seen proper to

AID FROM THE ENEMY. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio-I hope the gentlenan from Illinois will withdraw his motion to lay on the table. This is an important quesion, and gentlemen on the other side have a right to be heard. [Loud applause on the Demcratic side.I

Mr. Payson thereupon withdrew his motion. Mr. Crisp said that the decision of the practice of 100 years, and was going directly in the face of the arguments of distinguished Bepublicans who had considered this very question. This was the first time in the history of the Government that the Speaker was overturning an uninterrupted history of the Government that the Speaker had decided that he could go behind the roll call provided for by the Constitution. This was more than a mere question of rules. It was a constitutional right—the right to have the yeas and nays entered on the journal—and it necessarily followed that when the Constitution said that the yeas and nays should be so entered they could not be added to or taken from. To deny that proposition was to take from the Constitution the value it was intended to possess. He then quoted from Speaker Blaine's railing on the Force bill, to the effect that the Speaker had not the power to count a quorum, and declared that the decision just made by Speaker Reed would be the foundation of the greatest legislation frauds ever committed. The Republican members were now invited by the Speaker to sustain him in a ruling which leading Republicans had stated would have a tendency to bring scandal upon their names. The House was invited here, Mr. Crisp said, to pursue the course which Mr. Blaine had declared to be revolutionary. The remedy of the majority here was that which Mr. Blaine had declared on that occasion to be the remedy, that was that a majority of the House could legislate. And so, to-day, the Republicans of the House could legislate by simply bringing in their men and keeping a quorum of them in the House.

STANDING ON THEIR RIGHTS.

STANDING ON THEIR RIGHTS. The Democrats, said the Speaker, stood on their constitutional right to have the yeas and nays entered on the journal; and when that ight was exercised there could be no appeal from what the journal said as to who were present and voting by yeas and nays. He quoted Mr. Garfield as denouncing a similar rule when it was proposed in his time, and as asking the questions: "Who has to control the seeing of the Speaker?" and "How do we know ut that the Speaker may see 40 members (for is own purpose) more than there are in the

Mr. Outhwaite declared that he had been

counted by the Speaker as present, while he had not been on the floor of the House from the beginning of the roil call to the end of it.

Great confusion ensued, but the Speaker soon restored comparative order.

Mr. Crisp said that Mr. Outhwalte's state-Mr. Crisp said that Mr. Outhwaite's statement showed the force and power of Mr. Garfield's argument, and he went on to quote another remark of Mr. Garfield's in the same discussion, that the Speaker's count of the House under the existing rules could always be controlled by a count by tellers. We have lived, said Mr. Crisp, through a great civil war, when there was excitement almost unparalleled in the history of parliamentary action; yet, during all those years, no man on this floor, no party, has ever before thought it necessary to introduce a rule which would give the power of declaring the presence of members by the single voice of one person. [Applause on the Democratic side,] In common with every member on his side, he demanded that there should be a public exhibition of the question, a public record of the vote; that that there should be a public exhibition of the question, a public record of the vote; that there should be tellers if demanded; that there should be yeas and nays if demanded; and that the yeas and nays should determine how each member of the House voted. He quoted Shakespeare's line: "Like a scurvy politician, pratending to see the things he does not." Such politicians, he said, might come here on either side, and, under the force of circumstances, and the impetuous passion of members, declare that they saw what they saw not either with or without glass eyes. [Applause.]

ither with or without glass eyes. [Applause.] AS HE ONCE THOUGHT. Mr. Crisp quoted from the remarks of Mr. Reed, the present Speaker, in the same debate, when he used these words: "The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the physical presence of a majority of the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House." [Triumphant cheers and clapping of hands on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] "I appeal, Mr. Crisp exclaimed, from Philip appeal, Mr. Crisp exclaimed, from Drunk to Philip Sober." [Another ou

applause.)
The Speaker in his blandest manner, and en-The Speaker in his blandest manner, and entirely free from every trace of excitement, said: "Will the House have the kindness to be in order?" [Laughter.]

Order was restored, and Mr. Crisp went on with his argument. He was asked from the Republican side, what had been the result of the decision in New York referred to by the Speaker. The question was answered by Mr. Springer, to the effect that the action of Mr. Hill on that occasion had been denounced by all the Democrats of the New York Legislature as revolutionary. Mr. Crisp was proceeding to read the press report of the last Republican caucus, but was immediately called to order by Mr. Kerr, and the objection was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. Bland suggested that Mr. Crisp had the right to show that the ruling of the Speaker is a partisan ruling, get up by a Republican caucus.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Bland was not entitled to the floor and was out of order, and Mr. Crisp went on to say: "I thank you for the attention given to my remarks. I have been in earnest. It occurred to me that under a stress

of circumstances, and considering yourselves Continued on Sixth Page.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

SHOT IN THE HEAD By a Chicago Woman Who Got a Divorce That He Might Marry Her.

THE ADVENTURES OF A TROY MAN

He Made Love to a Married Woman Who Would Stand No Foolishness.

SHE FOLLOWS HIM TO HIS HOME

Where She Puts a Bullet Into the Head of the Man Who Wronged Her.

Mrs. Minnie Warnicke, of Chicago, went Troy, N. Y., yesterday and there shot Edwin Firth while walking with him on the street. She claims he had wronged her, and she had secured a divorce from her husband that Firth might marry her. Firth, who is a married man, though badly wounded, may not die.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA TROY, N. Y., January 29,-The late Hannah Southworth has an emulator in this city. Mrs. Southworth fatally shot Stephen Pettus in broad daylight, in the streets of New York, and this afternoon Minnie Warnicke, of Chicago, sent a bullet into the head of Edwin Firth, on Broadway, near the Union depot at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Warnicke came here from Chicago several days ago, and visited several lawyers, to whom she said that Firth induced her to procure a divorce from her husband, promising to marry her. She wanted to sue him for \$100,000 damages for betrayal under promise of marriage. The lawyers did not seem to take kindly to her proposition, and then she visited the Superintendent of Police, who suggested that she pro-cure a warrant for Firth's arrest. This she declined to do and left.

A SORRY MEETING. This morning the woman wrote two letters to Firth. One of them, requesting that he call at 340 River street, she did not send. The other, making an appointment for a meeting on Congress street, was forwarded, and Firth, who was on his way to the depot, met the woman at the corner of Fifth avenue and Congress street. They engaged in onversation and walked along Fifth ave-

When nearing Broadway Firth hurried shead, followed by the woman. As Firth turned into Broadway the woman was at his ieels, and the street was crowded. Suddenly she drew a revolver from under her cloak, and, rapidly approaching Firth, she placed the pistol at his head and fired. Firth staggered and grasped the railing in front of the residence of Drs. Ferguson and Finder. The report of the weapon attracted several persons to Firth's assistance, who carried him into Dr. Finder's office.

THE WOMAN ARRESTED. Meanwhile the woman cooly turned upon her heel, placed the still smoking revolver under her closk, and walked down Fifth avenue, followed by several boys who had seen the shooting. One of the boys notified Policeman Thomas McManus, who intercented Mrs. Warnicke, and as she admitting the shooting, he took her to Dr. Finder's office, where Firth identified her as his

The woman was then taken to police headquarters, where Superintendent Willard at once recognized his caller of a few days ago. her. She said the man was Edwin Firth.
"He met me in Chicago," she said, "where
I was living with my husband and children.
He deceived me and induced me to get a livorce from my husband and marry him. I thought he meant what he said. He told ne he would be true to me. I took his advice, and now I am here, you see."
"Why did you attempt to shoot the man?"
the Superintendent inquired.

WHY IT WAS DONE. "Why, because he wronged me. I have spent nearly every cent of my money to fol-low him here to make him right the great wrong he has done me and my children

That's why it was done." "Did you meet him accidentally?" "No, sir; we met to-day by appointment. it. I told him I had spent all my money on his account. Mrs. Warnicke absolutel refused to give the residence of her husband or children in Chicago. She said, however, that she had three children, the oldest being 10 years of age. Then she was taken to jail, where she was

visited by counsel.

Mrs. Warnicke is not handsome. She has features, and her eyes have a deter mined look. She says she is 32 years old. but she looks older. She is inclined to em-bonpoint, and is a decided blonde. She was

MAY NOT PROVE PATAL. Firth was taken to his home on Pawling avenue, but before reaching there he became nconscious. The doctors extracted the ullet, and the pain attending the operation restored him to conscious-ness. The bullet entered the right side of the neck, grazing the spinal cord, fracturing the base of the skull slightly and odged in the muscles of the right Notwithstanding the severe character of his injuries, the doctors think there is a chance of his recovery. Firth is married, and has several chil-

dren. He is a machinist, but having made ome valuable inventions, has the past few ears made a mint of money. It was for the surpose of selling one of the machines he ad invented that he made frequent trips to Chicago of late.

EXCITEMENT IN JOHNSTOWN.

Fears of Greater Exposures Yet to Come on

Relief Fund Grabs. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Johnstown, January 29 .- The expose n yesterday's DISPATCH concerning the special South Fork relief fund caused a great deal of comment here. The greatest surprise is manifested at the reported acceptance by the Sheriff of the county of more than \$700 of the fund. Mr. Stineman was very popular in this county, as is evident by the fact that, although a Republican, he was elected Sheriff by good majority in this Democratic stronghold. He is a wealthy man, owns large tracts of timber and coal land and has other valuable possessions.

The exposure of the South Fork relief and distribution is believed by many to be merely the forerunner of more startling revelations in regard to other similar funds. Whether there is any ground for the apprehension remains to be

LOOKING UP OLD PRIENDS. Colonel Stone Among His Former Pupils in

the Erie District. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) ERIE, January 29 .- Ex-Lieutenant Governor Stone, candidate for Governor, is in this section of the State mingling with the populace. Colonel Stone was at one time Principal of the Erie Academy, and has a wide circle of friends here who were at one time his students. Among the latter is Judge Gun-nison, of Erie, who was conspicuous at Colonel Stone's reception at the Reed House one night this week.

# CUTTING A KNOT.

DEADLOCK IN THE OHIO LEGISLA. TURE BROKEN.

The Democrats Bring in a Very Sick Member to Help Them Out-The Marquis-Lampson Contest Case Well

Under Way. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, O., January 29.-The report that the Democrats of the Ohio Senate would, this morning, make short work of the Marquis-Lampson contest case for the Lieutenant Governorship, had the effect of bringing a large crowd to the Senate chambers. Yesterday the Demograts constituted a sub-committee from that of privileges and elections of the Senate, with instructions to proceed and summarize the testimony and depositions, and have the same ready to present to the Senste at 11 A. M. to-day. The committee, with the attorneys for Marquis, were engaged all night on the work of preparing a report, but when Lieutenant Governor Lampson, this morning, an-nounced that the time had arrived for the hearing of the contest case, the sub-committee professed to not be ready, and asked further time.

As the Republicans did not recognize that the committee had anything to do with the contest, they at once interposed dilatory motions against delays, and the result was that they soon had the Senate tied up under a call, from which the Democrats were unable to release themselves until they had brought in their only absent member, Senator Howells, who could not reach the city till 3 P. M.

In the meantime, the members were held in the chamber, and their dinners brought to them. In the course of the morning pro-ceedings President pro tem. Adams made some rulings which the opposition called arbitrary, but which he declared were no worse than the memorable one of Bob Kennedy, when the latter presided over the

Senator Schneider, the only Republican member from Hamilton county, to-day received a telegram purporting to be from his home announcing the dangerous illness of his son. He says it is a forgery, and claims it was sent him with the intention of naving him absent humself from the Senate during

the Marquis-Lampson contest. Senator Howells came in sick this evening and the Senate went out from under the call, and the committee submitted a series of rules under which the contest shall be conducted. The Republicans were somewhat disappointed that there was not a resolution reported at the same time to oust Lampson without the formality of a hearing, as they had been led to believe this course would be pursued.

George L. Converse, counsel for Mr. Marquis, read a considerable portion of the evidence which was reported by the committee. It is expected the time of reading and taking additional evidence will requireonly a couple of days, and it may be decided in less time. The Republicans insist that the statutes prescribe the manner in which a contest shall be conducted, and they will not accept the short route prescribed by the Democrats. When the work is completed, if Lampson is unseated, they say they will take the case to the Supreme Court.

### NO SNAP JUDGMENT TAKEN.

Editor Swank Gives His Views of the Delamater-Hastings Dispute.

EPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 JOHNSTOWN, January 29.—George T. Swank, one of the delegates to the Ebensburg convention, comments at length editorially on the Telegates to the Ebensburg convention, comments at length editorially on the Telegates to the Ebensburg convention, comments at length editorially on the Telegates and allowed to suffer tremendant losses. torially on the Delamater-Hastings dispute in this evening's Tribune. Speaking of Mr. Delamater's overwhelming majority, he says: "This is certainly an evidence of his popularity." He then goes on to say that the convention was remarkable, first, "for the unusual fullness of representation, and, second, that by a majority of 25 to 1 Mr. Delamater should be preferred to a gentleman so closely identified with our people in

their distress." He continues: Mr Delamater balls from a section of the State which has never yet had a Governor, and should be be nominated and elected, as we hope and believe he will be, Cambria will be proud of thus early and bravely appearing in the front ranks of his campaign. Elections were held in all the districts but five, and they were districts where there are but few Repub-lican voters. The affair was not the work of then voters. The annit was not the work of two or three persons, as there were at least 108 good, staunch Republicans in the convention, each backed by a solid Republican contingency. Mr. Andrews, State Chairman, did not visit Johnstown quite recently in the interest of Mr Delamater. The friends of General Hastings are not indignant, as there was no snap judg ment taken, as there was the usual publicity made of the primaries and of the convention and for what purpose they were to be held, and General Hastings had friends working for him, remeral mastings had release working to him, prominent among them being Captain George C. Hamilton, of the General's staff. The Quay and Delamater men, instead of leaving no stone unturned, searcely turned a stone to secure the result. It was unnecessary. The drift was all on one side.

## A BLOW AT THE B. & O.

Decision of a Chicago Judge That May Make it Great Trouble. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, January 29 .- The Appellate Court by Justice Gary, handed down an opinion to-day which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will result in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having to move out of its present quarters and seek some other method of getting into Chicago. The opinion curtly says that this is the second time the case has been appealed, and as no new facts were adduced, the law might be considered as settled and the degree affirmed. In 1874 the Baltimore and Ohio rented the right of way from the junction from the Illinois Central Railroad Company for a term of five years. In this contract the Baltimore and Ohio was given certain ground for a freight yard and depot, with the stipulation that at the end of that time the Baltimore and Oho might select a permanent freight location, and occupy in perpetuity for a certain rent. There was a dispute about the selection, and the Illinois Central claimed that the Baltimore and Ohio had not fulfilled its contract, and this suit was to obtain possession of the freight depot now

Ohio from its present depot, and to break up its whole system of running into Chicago.

NOT MANY LIKE HIM.

in Editor Sent to Prison for Embezziement of Several Thousands.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29 .- Dr. William H. Bradley, formerly an editorial writer for the Philadelphia Press and more recently manager of the weekly edition of that journal, was to-day arraigned on indictments charging him with larceny of money furnished him to purchase postage stamps for the mailing department of the weekly Press. Other indictments charged Bradley with embezzlement, and, it is alleged, his misappropriations amounted in the aggregate \$8,000 and \$9,000.

Evidence was presented and the case given to the jury, but before a verdict had been returned counsel for Bradley withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty. Judge Biddle then sentenced Bradley to five years and six months' imprisonment in

## URGING THE CLAIMS.

The State Border Raids Commission
Earnestly Pleads Its Case.

his office as Secretar, tate to the privacy of his house.

In the first days of his sorre truned to the State Department, an inquiring friends that he would now a private route.

SPEECH BY GOVERNOR BEAVER,

Who is Closely Followed by Attorney General Kirkpatrick.

AN UNPOPULAR APPOINTMENT MADE District of Columbia Regroes Not in Love With

Blanche Bruce.

Governor Beaver, Attorney General Kirkpatrick and other members of the Border Raids Commission laid their case before the House Commission laid their case before the House Committee on War Claims, yesterday.

After displaying their eloquence they returned to their hotel, where they made the night merry. Ex-Senator Bruce's nominative Blaines to shake their heads anew tion as Recorder of Deeds for the District of | and say that nothing but evil can come to Columbia, is displeasing to many of his the inhabitants of the mansion where Sec-

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, January 29 .- The exciting fimes of '62-'64, when the southern border of Pennsylvania was subjected to the periodical raids of the Confederate cavalry, were rehearsed this morning before the House Committee on war claims, at the hearing given to the "border raids" commission The members of the commission were all present with the exceptions of Speaker of the House Boyer and Representative Skin- the New York Presbytery over the revision ner, both of whom are suffering from the of the confession of faith drew a large

It was quite an interesting meeting. Gov- started the debate. He did not beernor Beaver first outlined to the committee lieve that infants were lost because in a sketchy way how the border claims of not being elected. He did not consider arose. He told how the counties of Adams, | this a creed-making age, but he favored the Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fuston, Perry, Somerset and York, forming the when the church would require a new creed. northern boundary of what was then known as Mason and Dixon's line, and occupying one of the most wealthy, fertile and beauti- Mr. McIlvaine said that the confession of ful valleys in the country, were raided suc-cessively by Lee, Early, McCausland and of Presbyterians is only mildly Calvinistic. of Presbyterians is only mildly Calvinistic. Johnston, and were frequently occupied by He added: Federal troops.

THE LOSSES ENORMOUS.

The losses sustained in this manner were enormous, and the Governor stated that there were men working as day laborers now who were tenant farmers and in a good way to own their farms then, and others working as clerks who at that time were prominent business men, but who were ruined by the incursions of troops and have not been able to get a footing since. The State of Pennsylvania had paid about \$900,000 to relieve the immediate wants of some of these ruined people, but the aggre-gate of the claims was upward of \$3,000,000. The State raised regiment after regiment of the Pennsylvania reserve corps for the express purpose of guarding the State from such raids, but in every case the General Government had appropriated the regiments

It is even stated, said the Governor, that when the McCauseland raid was imminent, an appeal was made to the Secretary of War, that that official replied that for strategic reasons it was the policy of the Government to draw the enemy's cavalry as

character of many of the speeches, and pro-tested against "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil." The God of the con-fession had been made odious. He would URGED TO ACTION. rather have the old flag than the perfumed The Governor strongly urged a favorable handkerchief. A telegram from Syracuse says; The Presbytery of Central New York yesterday report on the bill, saying that all the claims had been adjudicated by the State of Pennsylvania, and that it would be perfectly satisvoted unanimously for revision, and report that they favor a simple and more Catholic factory, if the committee so desired, to in-sert an amendment providing that no ascreed, but hope that the old Confession of Faith will be allowed to stand as a historic signee of a claim shall be awarded more

than he paid for it. Attorney General Kirkpatrick then proceeded to give the legal aspect of the case. He stated the full amount of the claims at \$3,447,945, the great bulk of the losses being sustained in the McCauseland-Johnson raid of 1864. The burnthe city of Chambersburg on July 30, 1864, alone occasioned a loss of \$2,471,468. He argued the case from a constitutional standpoint, and made a fine sneech. He claumed that it was the duty of the Government to protect the States. It was for that that the States had given up

Horse Inn to-morrow in honor of General Hastings that distinguished gentleman artheir autonomies. rived here this evening, the guest of the Re-THE PROTECTION MEANT. cention Committee. The General is quite When Pennsylvania, with the other popular in this place, as some of our citi-States, assisted in drawing up the Constitu-tion, she entered into a contract by which, and this occasion is intended to capture the in return for certain rights surrendered by delegates of this county, so that there is more politics than fox hunting in it. she was promised and Mr. Kirkpatrick The result in Cambria county proved a great surprise to the General's friends here, meant from either foreign foe or a domestic insurrection. His remarks were quite lengthy, and at the close he was highly congratulated by the this county, for the failure to carry the chairman of the committee and other of its

members on the force of his arguments. To-night the rooms of the commiss the Riggs House present a very lively ap-pearance. Nearly all the members of the State Congressional delegation are there. enjoying the hospitality of the commission

# THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Blanche Bruce's Appointment Doesn't Meet With Favor by His Race-Mr. Trotter Well spoken of by All.

IFBOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, January 29 .- The roughand-ready colored element of the town is not at all satisfied with the appointment today, of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce to the fat office of Recorder of Deeds of the District. Ever since President Arthur appointed Fred Douglass to that potition, to make vacant the position of Marshal, to which Douglass had been appointed by Hayes, the office of Recorder has been held by a colored man. Matthews was appointed Douglass' successor by Cleve-land. His confirmation was rejected, he was reappointed during the recess of Congress, and when his name was a second time rejected the present recorder, to obtain possession of the freight depet now occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio.

If the Supreme Court sustains this ruling the effect will be to oust the Baltimore and the effect will be to oust the Baltimore and and since the advent of the Republican administration there has been a tremendous contest for the place, which is worth an av-

erage of \$16,000 a year.

Perry Carson, the local boss, and a howlregry Carson, the local boss, and a nowing Blaine delegate at the Chicago Convention, has brought a great pressure to bear in his favor for the place. Bruce has been denounced by the colored people as an outsider who knows nothing of the office or of the real estate business of the District, but, worse than all, as a "kid-glove negro."
not in sympathy with the poor and unfortunate of his race. Mr. Bruce knocked the
persimmon, all the same. It is probable
the fees of the office will be greatly reduced. Mr. Trotter has made an admirable record, both Democrats and Republicans

BLAINE AND THE GOSSIPS

The Seperatitious Believe He Lives in

The Seperstitious Believe He Lives in an III-Fated House.

III-Fated House.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Secretary
Blaine's curious conduct since the death of his son Walker is exciting a good deal of

# health, but he has prace ansferred

THREE

CENTS

The Banquet of the Press Club a Great Success.

BRAINY MEN WERE THERE.

A Feast of Reason, a Flow of Soul and a Jingling of China.

THE STAR-EYED GODDESS ON HAND

He Graphically Tells of the Days of Pioneer Journalism.

A MARK OF HONOR CONFERRED ON HIM

Amid a dazzling splendor of flowers and lights, the third annual dinner of the Pittsburg Press Club came off last evening at the Hotel Duquesne. The guests present were numerous, distinguished and eminently representative. Several eloquent speeches were made, and the banquet was in every way a grand success. The decorations alone were a triumph of art, and the menu was

The third annual banquet of the Pittsburg Press Club was held last night at the Hotel Duquesue. Not alone in the presence of many distinguished guests, but in the beauty of the floral decorations and the excellence of the menu, this year's banquet may be justly said to have surpassed those of 1889 and 1888. The various speeches were, needless to say, of a high order of eloquence; and the spirit of bonhomme, that necessary adjunct of the after-dinner oration, bubbled happily up through the graver elements of facts and figures. The large dining room was a perfect farryland of blushing flowers

and shimmering lights. The musicians, led by Mr. Gernert, discoursed sweet strains behind a tropic screen of tall palms and improvincas, while dark acacias, ferns and foliage plants served as an effective background to the brilliant floral decorations which graced the tables. Baskets filled with roses, lilies, tulips, carnations and blue-veined violets charmed the eve on every side, while a dainty ship, the "Nellie Bly," built and rigged with orchids and lilies of the valley, commemorated the exploits of a Pittsburg journalist. A graceful arch of living green, radiant with electric light, spanned the guests' table, at the portion occupied by the chairman. This was surmounted by the Insignia of the Press Club-a hand bearing a torch wrought in red and white carnations and framed with flowers. But to enumerate splendid specimens of the florist's skill and taste dis-played at the banquet would be, in a lim-ited space, an almost impossible task.

PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS.

A waxen figure of the typical "newsie," with papers, tatters and other accounte-ments, stood prominently on one of the tables. Figures of the Goddess of Liberty, modeled in a manner worthy of Cellini himself, and shaped out of pastry by Isidore Hugele, of the Hotel Duquesne, also appeared among the flowers. Overseeing every detail was Mr. Albert Menjon, caterer of the Duquesne, to whose judgment and skill much of the dinner's success was due. One of the daintiest features of the dinner was the mean card, designed by Frank Holme, and printed by P. F. Smith. The drawing and ornate work on the card, which conand ornate work on the card, while ribbon, sisted of four sheets tied with blue ribbon, were graceful, original, and highly suggestions of newspaper life. tive of the vicissitudes of newspaper life. The music, under the direction of Mr. John Gernert, was tastefully selected and excellently rendered. The whole management of the banquet left nothing to be desired.

Among the guests present were Hon. Henry Watterson, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Rev. Morgun M. Sheedy, Messrs. A. H. Bryce, E. A. Montooth, Robert Piteairn, John M. Brashear, John N. Chalfant, J. O. Brown, John W. Beatty, John Larkin, George Sheppard, William Martin, H. S. Paul, C. W. Batchelor, etc. There was a full attend-

ance of members, and every corner of the long tables was crowded. THE OBATORY. Thomas J. Keenan, President of the club, was toastmaster. The first speech on the pro-gramme was "The Reporter," by George H. Welshons. As the well-known writer rose to his feet he was greeted with round after round Johnstown district, where he gained his notoriety, leads his supporters to ask where his strength will come from. In conversa-

of applause, and for soveral minutes he tried to make himself heard above the din, but did not succeed. When he got a chance he said:

There are three grand divisions in the newspaper work—journalists, reporters and editors. Speaking more accurately, there are three stages of development. A journalist is a calf reporter. He is a reporter in the miniature tadpole stage, when his head is so big that it takes all the rest of his person to shove it around. If he is lucky, by and by he becomes a reporter. After a reporter's least wear out they make an editor of him. The final stage of a frog, you know, the extreme removal from the tadpole, is the builtrog, too stiff to jump, too old and tough to eat, who just sits on the bank and bellows. That is an editor.

The reporter is an animal mostly male, omivorous, nocturnal, and so domesticated if taken young. He is useful to man. In the country they try their new melons on him; in the South and West their shotguns; in the North and everywhere, their profamity. The reporter represents the accumulated cariosity of the world. Whatever people want to snow he ought to know, it is his business to discover and present to them. A great many people think he discovers and puts in print much that the public ought not to know. They complain of the invasion of the sacred privacy of life, and sign for the good old days that first do well without them. The days when the news department took up one column in the paper and the editorials the balance.

I have looked into some of these old journals far enough back to see that the Philadelphia durord and the editorials the balance.

I have looked into some of the so old journals far enough back to see that the Philadelphia durord and the paper which Freueau, while holding a cirriship in the State Department assalled President George Washington as lerves a ever a New York Tribune ever assalled forover (levelland, The difference is in method, that is all. In the old days the editor called a man a kitchen their down the preparation of the repor

of my meaning.

When a blind negro on a cloudy night with an exinguished condle in a dark cellar is looking for a black cat that never was there, the chance of his catching it has been judiclously interpreted to be no better than a doubtful probability. If any body says he did catch it there is a reasonable