FRANK CARPENTER,
Who writes exclusively for THE DISPATCH, will furnish readers with some interesting Supreme Court news and views TO-MORROW MORNING.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

GREAT QUESTIONS
Of our time will be discussed by REV. JOSEPH COOK in THE DISPATCH. His first argument will appear TO-MORROW MORNING.

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9 July 90

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890. THREE CENTS

RIPE FOR A REVOLT.

Speaker Reed Escapes Unseating by Violence.

A BAND OF ANGRY MEN

That Was Preparing to Rush on the Man From Maine.

COOL HEADS PREVENT A RIOT.

Mr. Reed Issues an Address of Explanation to the Public.

HE SAYS THE MAJORITY MUST RULE

On the eve of another struggle in the Lower House of Congress, it appears that on Thursday a scene of violence was narrowly averted there. Several Democrats became so indignant at the Speaker's continued course of counting a visible quorum that they were about to rush up and drag Mr. Reed from his seat. Cooler heads deterred them and prevented a disgraceful occurrence. The Speaker has issued an address to the public giving his reasons for his course.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Both parties are preparing themselves for a renewal of the struggle in the House of Representatives to-morrow. The mere fact of there having been a limit set to the debate on the election case will not prevent the Democrats from continuing their obstructive tactics to delay its being brought up. The first two hours of to-morrow morning's session will be a repetition of the scenes of the last two or three mornings, down to the minutest detail, unless Speaker Reed should decide to disallow the motions to read the Journal in full and to adjourn. It is said that he is contemplating this action, because those motions are made purely and simply for purposes of delay.

SURE TO SAVE TIME.

Should the Speaker refuse to entertain the motions, there will be a wild kick from the Democrats. But considerable time will be saved, for it is the intention of the minority to repeat them day after day, until the House is furnished with a code of rules.

There is no mistaking the determination of both parties to fight it out to the bitter end. Excitement still runs high among the Democrats. The House narrowly escaped witnessing a sensation upon the floor Thursday which would have exceeded anything of the kind in the history of the country. How the country would have thrilled if it had heard that three or four members had rushed forward and dragged the Speaker from his seat! Yet that is what very nearly happened on Thursday. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, was telling about it to-day to THE DISPATCH correspondent. He said:

READY FOR REVOLT.

The members of our party were terribly excited and wrought up over Reed's rulings, last week. At one time, the day after he had made his first declaration of his intention to count a quorum present, it was as much as some of the cooler heads of the party could do to restrain some of the members from committing deeds of actual violence. A little band of enraged Democrats were actually engaged in making their preparations to rush forward up the steps of the Speaker's desk, and tear Reed from his chair. Fortunately, their little plot was discovered in time and promptly put a stop to by the leaders of the party.

"Of course, it never would have done to have allowed such a disgraceful scene to have taken place, and the very men who were then prepared to take part in it would not do so to-day. It was the result of the impulse of the moment, and shows how thoroughly wrought up they were by the Speaker's injustice.

WORK FOR THE LAWYERS.

"If this thing goes on," continued Mr. O'Ferrall, "and bills are passed by a visible—and, as we Democrats maintain, an unconstitutional—quorum, there will be no end of litigation in the courts on account of it. If I wanted a charter from this Congress I would not accept one granted to me by such a quorum as Mr. Reed's ruling makes possible, for fear of the litigation in which it would involve me. If they pass their tariff bill, the people affected by it can carry their cases to the courts, and the appropriation bills will give an opportunity to any one who may desire it to completely stop the workings of one or more of the departments by holding up their appropriations until a decision is rendered by a court on the constitutionality of Speaker Reed's ruling. I do not believe the Supreme Court would sustain him.

A DISTINCT CHALLENGE.

"If Mr. Jackson is turned out of his seat to-morrow, or whenever his case is decided, I believe that he would have a perfect right to sue Mr. Reed for depriving him of his seat unconstitutionally, for it is Mr. Reed alone who will be the authority for the action. During the last few days I have had several Republicans come to me and declare their belief that Mr. Reed was entirely wrong in his position. I cannot give their names, because that would be a breach of confidence. Neither will they right their consciences by voting against the Speaker on the floor, because they are bound too rigidly by party lines, and have already committed themselves, and must fight it out on the lines their party has taken. But I expect that some of them will soon become known by expressions they will drop outside of the House.

OUGHT TO WORRY REED.

"Another thing which I should think ought to worry Mr. Reed," Mr. O'Ferrall went on, "is the fact that he, and he alone, is keeping in the House men who ought to be in their beds. I should not be surprised if serious results were to occur from the premature exposure of some of the Republican members, who have been brought to the House from their sick rooms. I feel particularly sorry for General Browne, of Indiana. He has been for some time suffering from Bright's disease, and is in a very bad condition. Then, to-morrow they propose to bring Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, to the Capitol in a closed carriage, right from a sick bed to the floor of the House. Mr. Reed would, I should think, feel personally responsible if anything should happen to these men."

LIGHTNER.

MR. REED'S DEFENSE.

The Speaker Makes a Statement of His Views—Why He Acts as He Does—He Thinks His Course Not Without Precedent.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Speaker Reed to-day made to a representative of the Associated Press the following statement concerning the Republican position in the present great controversy:

Mr. Carlisle was entirely right when he said, in substance, that the decision of the House that a quorum was constituted to do business, when a majority of the House was present, would change from the foundation the method of doing business. It certainly will do so, for it will enable the majority elected by the people to rule by their own votes, and not by the sufferance of the minority. The rule of the majority is at the very base of our Government. If it be not the true rule, our faith is vain and we are yet in our sins.

Look at the practical working of the other doctrine. The Republicans have a majority of seven, but they have only three over a quorum. One hundred and sixty-eight is our number, 165 is a quorum. If we are to furnish a quorum, the whole Democratic party sitting idly by in their seats, but not "present," dumb and silent when business is to be transacted, but vocal when it is to be obstructed—then there can be but three Republicans absent on penalty of stoppage of the public business.

IN VERY BAD SHAPE.

Now, let us see how that works. We are allowed but three absentees. Mr. Rockwell is sick. It would endanger his life to come. Mr. Wilbur is in the same case. Mr. T. W. Browne is too sick to be able to be there all the time. Mr. Caswell's wife was dying, and common decency required his presence by her bedside. Another member must be with his wife for reasons somewhat similar. Just about this number of members will at all times be sick or incapacitated. These may get well, but others fall sick in their turn. There, then, is one quorum, according to Mr. Carlisle's idea, gone entirely to pieces, though even after all fraud be deducted, the people had found for the Republicans by seven majority.

All this time, while we are keeping in the House other men hardly less sick, 140 lusty Democrats sit silent in their seats, doing no public duty, except to draw their pay. Is it possible that the United States is paying these gentleman $13 a day without even the poor privilege of counting their silent forms.

A PRECEDENT, HE THINKS.

Mr. Carlisle says there is no precedent for the decision of the House. I have personally seen and heard him furnish a hundred. A hundred times I have heard him declare that the number for and against such a bill was—say 80 for and 20 against—less than a quorum, and yet declare that bill passed, and then sign that bill, thereby certifying, under the most solemn sanction of his oath of office, that the bill had properly and constitutionally passed the House. How could he have done this if his doctrine be that a quorum must vote? Understand me; day after day Mr. Carlisle, in my presence, has declared that such a bill had votes for and against, by his own count as Speaker, less than a quorum, and has yet immediately declared it passed, and has signed it—thus furnishing the only proof the President could have that it was passed. How could this be, except on the plain ground that if a quorum did not vote the presence of a quorum was enough?

But this matter does not need argument. In Mr. Carlisle's own State, in Democratic Tennessee, in Democratic New York, in Democratic Ohio, in Massachusetts, and in the courts everywhere, as you may see by Mr. Butterworth's speech, the doctrine just upheld by the House is the law of the land—and it ought to be, if good government is not to perish from the face of the earth. Not a ruling has been made in the House to suppress filibustering, which has not the full sanction of parliamentary law. That men should resist only shows how ingrained the wrong course has become, and how necessary the remedy.

TRYING TO DO BUSINESS.

What is the House trying to do? Why, to perform its highest function, that of deciding the right of a member to his seat. Until 1882, no man ever dared to filibuster against such a case. No man ought to be allowed to do it to-day. Yet every day three hours are wasted in apppproving the journal, when five minutes would be ample. These three hours belong to the public business. The people do not understand that every wanton roll call consumes three-quarters of an hour. Some of these men are talking about rules. They are now acting under a body of rules which the American people use in their assemblies, a body of rules well known and understood by all those who are not wilfully ignorant. When we first came here the obstructionists declared that they would die in the last ditch against any rules they did not approve of, and now they are wanting to die at Thermopylæ in defense of the liberties of their country, because we don't force rules on them. If there could be fewer deaths at Thermopylæ and more business in the House, the country would be better off.

It is true that the Democratic leaders, like Mr. Carlisle, have long since ceased to participate in the defiance of good government, but they should now make themselves permanent affirmatively on the side of order.

LIVELY IN THE HOUSE.

The Republicans Will Try to Obtain a Quorum of Their Own Number—Another Contest Case to be Presented by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Blair educational bill is likely to consume a large part of the time of the Senate this week. It will come up in the morning hour to-morrow, and the indications are that it will be discussed to the exclusion of everything else in the remaining morning hours of the week. Private bills and measures of merely local interest are likely to occupy much time in their consideration, as there are few bills of public interest on the calendar within reach. There is a probability of a renewal of the set speeches on the race problem, but the majority of the Democratic Senators are disposed to withhold remarks on that subject until it comes before the Senate in connection with some such measure as a national election bill. There is also reason to believe that a few speeches will be delivered upon the subject of the national finances. In the secret sessions the Morgan and Dorchester nominations are expected to be called up, and the Samoan treaty will probably be discussed.

From the determined attitude assumed by the Democrats in the House it is evident that the week will be characterized by proceedings of great interest. The Republicans hope to have a quorum of their own members present to-morrow or next day, and to be able to force a vote and finally dispose of the pending election case in such a manner as to preclude the posibility of judicial intervention.

Meanwhile the Committee on Elections is preparing to report another contested election case for the action of the House—that of Atkinson vs. Pendleton, from the First West Virginia district. When this report is made it will have to lie over a day before it can be considered. If the attempt is made to consider it before a code of rules is adopted another conflict is certain to ensue. The Republicans, however, hope to be able to maintain a quorum to accomplish their designs. There is an expectation that the Committee on Rules will present the new code to the House within a few days, and the discussion and action upon it will doubtless fully occupy any time that may be left after disposing of the election case.

CARLISLE'S STATEMENT.

The Democratic Leader Will Announce the Position of the Party.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Mr. Carlisle said this evening that he was preparing an address, giving an explanation of the Democratic position, and it would probably be made public to-morrow or Tuesday. Mr. Carlisle is not very well, having taken a cold some days ago, and it was not until yesterday that he knew his colleagues desired him to prepare an address to the country.

MRS. COPPINGER DEAD.

Secretary Blaine Again Deeply Bereaved—His Eldest Daughter Dies at His Home in Washington—Sincere General Sorrow for the Family.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Secretary Blaine's eldest daughter, Mrs. Lieutenant Coppinger, died at her father's residence here, at 5:27 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Coppinger was so well and favorably known in Washington that the news of her death proved a sincere general sorrow. During her early girlhood she spent the greater portion of the time with her parents in Washington, attending school in a fitful fashion, as her health at that time was far from strong.

As she grew to womanhood the symptoms of delicacy seemed to pass away, and when she finally made her debut here, after a long stay in the invigorating Maine climate, she was the personification of robust womanhood and took a prominent part in all the social gatherings of that period. During the few years intervening between her debut and marriage to Colonel Coppinger as Miss Alice Blaine, the eldest daughter of the distinguished statesman, she enjoyed that high degree of popularity which has subsequently assured her a cordial welcome from her hosts of friends upon the occasions of her visits here.

After the birth of her first child, which occurred at her parents' home in Augusta, Me., Mrs. Coppinger's former delicacy returned, and it was by the advice of physicians that she finally returned alone to join her husband at Ft. Leavenworth, leaving her 2-months' old baby under the care of her mother. The little one, a frail, delicate infant at its birth, soon developed into a rosy, healthful child under the watchful care of its grandmother, who took almost entire charge of it until it was a year old, when Mrs. Coppinger made another trip East, and assumed the personal care of her young son and heir.

All the immediate members of the family were present at the last moment. Colonel Coppinger arrived here from Columbus, O., this morning, and was with his wife from that time until she passed away.

It is the fourth bereavement in the family of Secretary Blaine within the past 35 days, and is the second one of his children to die within that time from illness brought on by attack of the grip. Mrs. Coppinger was first taken ill with an attack of the prevailing epidemic in December. She recovered and came on to Washington to attend Walker Blaine's funeral.

A relapse occurred, and brain trouble, from which Mrs. Coppinger had suffered at various times, soon appeared. She was dangerously ill Thursday, but showed improvement on Friday, her system responding well to medical treatment. On Saturday, however, the brain trouble became greatly aggravated, and she became gradually weaker until death occurred.

TELESCOPES AND BIG GUNS.

The Inhabitants of French Guinea Knew No Difference Between the Two—How an Eclipse Was Fairly Caught Through the Rain.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, February 2.—Two of the astronomers from the Lick Observatory in California, Profs. Burnham and Schaeberle, who journeyed to Cayenne, French Guinea, to observe the total eclipse of the sun last December, are now visiting Harvard University. Their experiences differed from those of the astronomers who visited other parts of the globe. The astronomical instruments startled the natives, who guessed that the visitors were foreign invaders, armed with a newfangled sort of gatling gun.

On the day of the eclipse the professors resorted to the actual use of cannon. When the common people learned that the sun was about to hide his face, they became more than ordinarily terror-stricken, and imagined again that the astronomical instruments were death dealing agencies.

Entire success attended the scientific work of the expedition. Early on the morning of December 22, the date of the eclipse, the weather was unfavorable, as it had been almost ever since the party reached Cayenne. The sky was dark and cloudy. Between the moment when the earth's shadow began to creep over the surface of the sun and the period when the sun was totally obscured, there were two showers. The second rainfall, occurring only half an hour before the totality of the eclipse, was so violent that it was necessary to cover the instruments. At no time were the heavens quite clear.

Still, the conditions were fairly favorable to the purposes of the observation. When the photographs were taken—and these were the chief objects of the work—there was only a slight haze.

COWHIDED AN EDITOR

For Publishing the Fact of a Young Society Man's Drunkenness.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, February 2.—A heavy rawhide, three pistols, two prominent young society men and an editor were the principals in a sensational street affray which occurred here late to-night. Len Button, editor of the *Sunday Critic*, was cowhided by McConnell Shelley. The affair grew out of an article in to-day's *Critic*. A few nights ago, while in full evening dress, returning from a reception, Shelley was arrested for intoxication on the streets, and was locked up. He is a son of General Charles M. Shelley, who was Fourth Auditor of the Treasury under Cleveland. The *Critic* published a sensational account of Shelley's arrest and imprisonment. When he read the paper he bought a rawhide, armed himself with a pistol, and went out to find the editor. A younger brother accompanied him, and he, too, carried a pistol. They met Button on the street and at once attacked him.

Button drew a pistol, but both the Shelleys covered him with their weapons, and he dropped his gun. Then Mac. Shelley struck him several blows in the face with the rawhide, making ugly wounds. Button was finally knocked down, and then all three were arrested. Further trouble is feared to grow out of the affair.

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE.

Terrific Storms Delay a Steamer and Drown Two of Her Officers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 2.—The steamship Waesland, Captain Grant, from Antwerp January 18, arrived here to-night, after a rough time of it with westerly gales all the way over. The decks were flooded on January 25, and the engines were stopped for two hours for repairs. On the next day there was a terrific storm, and at noon a tidal wave swept the decks, stove in the forward wheelhouse and port lifeboat, and swept overboard the fourth officer and the quartermaster.

The storm continued with tremendous seas on the 25th, washing the decks of everything. The engines were again stopped for three hours for repairs, and on the 29th two hours and a half more were lost by the same trouble. On January 29 the Waesland passed an iceberg 400 feet long and 200 feet high, and on the next day she passed the Mathilde, of Nantes, waterlogged and abandoned.

HIS HONOR AVENGED.

A Sunday Morning French Duel in Which One Man Was Shot.

MARQUIS DE MORES A MARKSMAN.

He Neatly Wings Editor Dreifus on the First Shot Exchanged.

THE CZAR'S UNCLE SENT TO PARIS.

He Goes as Bearer of an Important Message to President Carnot.

The Marquis De Mores yesterday fought a duel with Editor Dreyfus, of Paris. The latter was wounded in the arm at the first fire. He tried to resume the duel, but was obliged to desist from loss of blood which made him faint away. The Czar's uncle is in Paris with an important message for President Carnot.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

PARIS, February 2.—The Marquis De Mores, well-known in New York and the Western States, in connection with a gigantic, but unsuccessful dressed beef enterprise, feeling insulted by certain articles in *La Nation*, sent his friends, MM. Feuillant and Dion, to M. Dreyfus, the editor of that journal, to demand satisfaction. The gentlemen were referred by M. Dreyfus to MM. Loccroy and Pichon.

No other accommodation proving practicable, arrangements were made for a hostile meeting. The weapons were pistols, and it was agreed that six shots should be exchanged, and if neither party was touched the seconds should decide whether the duel should proceed. The distance was to be 20 meters.

The fight took place at 11:30 o'clock this morning, on the Belgian frontier, near Cummines. The Marquis was cool and calm, the editor was somewhat nervous, but showed no signs of fear. At the first fire M. Dreyfus was struck in the right arm, the ball burying itself in the biceps, but not breaking the bone. The bullet was immediately extracted by the surgeon, and, although there was a considerable effusion of blood, the wounded man, finding his right arm was not disabled, demanded that the fight should be continued.

While the seconds were consulting, M. Dreyfus fainted from loss of blood, whereupon the physicians of both parties declared the gravity of the wound rendered him hors de combat. This put an end to the contest, the principals declaring themselves satisfied.

M. Dreyfus was removed to a hotel. The whole party will return to Paris to-morrow.

AN IMPORTANT VISIT.

The Czar's Uncle in Paris With a Royal Message for Carnot.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

PARIS, February 2.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, third son of the Emperor Nicholas, and uncle of the present Czar, arrived in this city yesterday. His visit is regarded as important, in view of rumors which have recently prevailed of a disturbance of the entente cordiale between France and Russia, and the startling proposition of Colonel Stoppel for an alliance between France and Germany on the basis of the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine. There is reason for believing that the Grand Duke bears a message from the Czar, assuring President Carnot of the unalterable friendship of Russia for France. He will have an interview with the President to-morrow, after which he will depart for Nice, whither he goes for health, being a great sufferer from rheumatism.

The correspondent of THE DISPATCH to-day waited upon the Grand Duke at the Russian Embassy, where he is staying, and was granted an interview. In the course of conversation he gave it to be understood that he was in Paris for no special purpose. In reply to inquiries he declared that the friendship between France and Russia was perfect. Neither country had committed any act to cause a disruption.

GLADSTONE ON TEMPERANCE.

He is in Favor of the Swedish System of Regulating the Traffic.

LONDON, February 2.—In the new coventry magazine, *The Three Spires*, a clergyman states that in a chat at the time of the debate on the local government, Mr. Gladstone said he was confident that the conscience of the people would not allow publicans to be deprived of a livelihood without compensation.

He suggested that surviving licenses be heavily taxed, and favored the Swedish system of selling liquors at cost price, so that publicans would have no interest in the sale.

A USE FOR CAT MUMMIES.

Thousands of Them Imported to Supply the Place of Nitrates.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, February 2.—An English firm, dealing in nitrates, guano, and other fertilizers, has secured a consignment from Egypt of many thousand mummies of cats, which were buried in ancient tombs as sacred animals.

These mummies are said to be, when ground to powder, the best fertilizers in the world, even better than nitrate.

Very Sensitive in Portugal Now.

LISBON, February 2.—At a circus performance last night, a pantomime called "Portugal in Africa," led to a row, the result of which was that the circus was completely wrecked by the large audience present. Several persons were arrested.

They Want Frenchmen in Quebec.

PARIS, February 2.—Mr. Labelle, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, lectured last evening before the Geographical Society. He urgently appealed to Frenchmen to go to Canada and cultivate the soil.

The Czar May Take a Hand.

LONDON, February 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Czar has been summoned to St. Petersburg by Baron De Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, to report upon the Anglo-Portuguese dispute.

To Trade With America.

LISBON, February 2.—Another Portuguese company announces a line of steamers to America. The Custom House receipts for last month were $225,000 less than the receipts for January, 1889.

WEST VIRGINIA EXCITED.

Politicians Leave for the Capital to Watch the Investigation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, February 2.—The excitement here over the bribery disclosures at Charleston is very great, and a number of prominent politicians of both parties have left for the capital to take a hand in the exciting scenes which the coming week is expected to usher in.

A NUN'S ELOPEMENT.

Romantic Story From a Convent Near the Golden Gate—Two Sisters in Love With Charles Perkins—The Veiled One Succeeds.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—A romantic story of the elopement and marriage of a nun from Notre Dame College in this city has just come to light. Sister Margaret Mary was the name which Cora La Hanune assumed two years ago, when she took the black veil and became a teacher in Notre Dame College, which is opposite the old Mission Dolores Church in the suburbs. Her father is a French florist and she has two sisters, one married. The unmarried sister, Bertha, was recently engaged to Charles Perkins, an iron molder.

Bertha and her betrothed paid several visits to Cora, and young Perkins seemed greatly fascinated with the nun. Bertha noticed his infatuation, and they quarreled on the day the three went together to inspect the new house which Perkins was furnishing for his bride.

Bertha's jealousy flamed out, and she asked him to decide between them. He chose the nun, and the sister acquiesced. One stormy night, two weeks ago, the convent sisters found that Margaret Mary had disappeared. They could get no clew to her, but last night she was found in the new cottage with her husband. From his story and that of the Sister, it seems Cora obtained a dispensation from the Mother Superior releasing her from her vows, and also one from the Archbishop. They kept her secret. They were married, and, after a brief honeymoon, returned to the house that had been furnished for the younger sister.

Bertha does not mind her failure to get married. She says it was better to give up her lover than to make two people wretched.

NO OBSTACLE TO OPENING.

Why the Sixth National Will be Able to Resume Business.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 2.—Unless some unforeseen obstacle arises, the doors of the Sixth National Bank will be opened Tuesday morning, by the old board of officers. If the doors are opened the vaults will contain ample funds to meet all demands, and there may be nothing visible to suggest that the old institution was for a few days at the mercy of the most reckless "bankers" who ever controlled a New York bank. This felicitous result will be the fruit of an extraordinary Sunday conference, at which bank men and lawyers struggled for hours with diversified interests, which at first seemed impossible of adjustment. The object sought was a compromise between practically all the conflicting interests. The man most of all anxious to secure this was no other than James A. Simmons, who has been credited with being the brains and the capital of the whole raid on the Sixth National.

There were represented, also, ex-President Charles H. Leland, the minority stockholders, and the depositors of the Sixth National, the banks which have made loans upon the stock of the bank formerly held by Mr. Leland, and the concerns which hold, either by purchase or collateral, some of the bonds which were among the assets of the bank.

NO GOLD IN THE STREETS.

Why a Russian Pilgrimage to Palestine is to be Made.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—About 500 dissatisfied Russian Hebrews who have no affiliation with their anarchistic brethren, who advise revolutionary measures in hopes of bettering their condition, were addressed this afternoon in the Synagogue of the Children of Jacob. Most of the men came here from the country of their oppression, actually believing that gold could be picked up off the streets. Having discovered they were duped, and that it was a hard matter for most of them to get along, they are not backward in asking for aid.

For three long hours to-day the men sat shivering with their coats and hats on in the synagogue without fire. It was penetratingly cold, but the hearers did not mind that. They were entirely interested in the addresses made by different rabbis, who tried to solve the problem of their future by advising all hands to go to Palestine and work on farms. Addresses were made by Rev. S. Morais, Rev. V. Cavo, Rev. E. Kleinberg, and others. After the meeting was declared adjourned, about 150 of those present appended their signatures to the petition for aid, after saying they were willing to go to the Holy Land.

READY FOR RESUMPTION.

One of the New York Wrecked Banks About to be Reopened.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Comptroller of the Currency Lacey said to THE DISPATCH correspondent to-night: "Negotiations are in progress which will, I hope, result in the resumption of business by the Sixth National Bank of New York. Just when or how this will be done I cannot say to-night. It is probable, however, that the bank will reopen very soon, if at all. I have not as yet consented to its being opened to-morrow, but shall very gladly, if the conditions are complied with which will enable me to do so with safety and protect the interests of all creditors and shareholders.

"I have from the first urged parties interested to arrange for resumption, and hope to bring it about."

A JURY THAT MUST AGREE.

The Judge Tells It to Be Sure to Bring In a Verdict.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCRANTON, February 2.—Another 24 hours have passed without an agreement being reached by the jury in the case of Paul Hydo, who killed Jacob Sontag. The case was given to the jury at noon on Friday. The belief outside is that there are probably three or four who favor hanging, the balance being inclined to a second degree verdict. Judge Gunder's decision that the jury must agree meets with popular favor. The trial of the Baird murder case, three years ago, ending in a disagreement, which afterward, on Judge Hand's ruling, gave the prisoners their freedom, in which the Supreme Court concurred.

The trial of Frank Palladay, alias Paliago, the companion of Hydo on the night of the murder, will be taken up as soon as a verdict is rendered in the present case.

FIVE BIG BLOCKS BURNED,

Together With a Number of Residences, Causing a Loss of $300,000.

DANBURY, CONN., February 2.—A most disastrous fire occurred here early this morning. Where stood last night five large blocks is to-night only a pile of smoking ruins. Three of the buildings were of wood, and occupied by George R. Stevens, art store; Hoyt & Co., grocers, and Sam Harris, clothing. The next two were of brick, and occupied as a large house furnishing store by Hull & Rogers.

In the rear of the blocks was a cluster of wooden buildings. All were swept away. During the progress of the blaze there were several explosions in Hull & Rogers' establishment, as they had a large stock of powder and oils. Many people narrowly escaped with their lives. The total loss is about

AN EDEN IN LIBERIA

Awaiting the Coming of Thousands of Negroes From America.

SOLUTION OF A VEXED PROBLEM

Being Urged by Educated Liberians Working for Emigration.

NO COLORED PEOPLE ARE WANTED,

But Desirable Homes Are Promised to Full-Blooded Negroes.

Two emissaries from Liberia are now in Washington. Their visit here is for the purpose of urging upon Congress the advisability of assisting the emigration of negroes to Liberia. One is the President of the Liberia University. Both are full-blooded negroes. They are loaded with arguments for their purpose.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Rev. E. M. Blyden and Benjamin Gaston are two full-blooded negroes now in this city from Liberia, in the interests of African colonization of the negro. Both are highly educated. Dr. Blyden is a graduate of Oxford University and is President of the Liberia University. He is a firm believer in emigration as the only means of preventing a race conflict, which will result in the practical extinction of the negro race in America. When he says the negro race, he means it. He doesn't want "colored" people in Liberia, and on this point he talks very interestingly, and with some sarcasm.

"Race pride," he declares, "is something altogether different from race prejudice. The one is a noble instinct, the other is an ignoble conception. Every race should seek to preserve itself pure. That is the attitude of the Liberian negro. He seeks and hopes for a triumph of his people, free from contamination. He has the word of God to guide him in this instinct, which forbids the grafting of one stock upon another, even in the case of plants.

ONLY BLACKS BROUGHT HERE.

"There were no 'colored' men brought from Africa to this country; all who came 'in chains,' as President Harrison says, were blacks pure and simple. The 'colored' man is only a cousin of the black man, a production of the white man. Under slave laws he had to be counted by the whites with the negroes. Since emancipation he naturally shows his preferences for the white side of his being, and the white man gives him the preference every time. Bruce, Revels, Douglass, Langston, Cheatem, Miller, Smalls, and nearly every other person appointed or elected to office as the representative of the negro race, is first cousin to some white man. He despises one side of his race, and is really despised by the other. He will never emigrate to a black colony. He will be far more apt to emigrate from such a colony to a white nation, where, as valet, barber, waiter and menial, he can ape that which he admires but can never attain to

"The colonization of 10,000,000 negroes will always be opposed by the half million 'colored' people. Probably this is well for Liberia. The history of San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica and the Barbadoes, is full of troubles caused by the mixed breeds. It is best that they should stay with the men of the race who caused their being."

AS AN INVESTMENT.

Dr. Blyden believes that if Congress will provide the means, over half a million negroes will be transported from America every year to Africa, and will help to build up a great republic friendly to America, having a great commerce with it, and thus give American interests an important field on the dark continent. Of the republic of Liberia Dr. Blyden says:

"Liberia is an American colony in Africa. It has been established at a cost of less than $3,000,000, and has existed for 70 years. All the nations of Europe are spending money, immense sums, to secure a foothold on that continent. England is almost ready to obliterate Portugal from the map, for interfering with her schemes. Belgium has spent millions of pounds sterling on the 'Congo Free State' experiment; and Germany, on the eastern coast, maintains naval and military forces that cost far more, annually, than the whole expense incident to the foundation of Liberia. If either of the countries named could acquire Liberia they would pay a hundred times the cost of it. No white man votes in Liberia, nor do black men, without a property qualification, but this qualification is made to induce the permanent settlement of the native people.

NO SAVAGES THERE.

"There are no 'savages' within the boundaries of Liberia, which are about equal to those of the Southern States from Chesapeake Bay to Florida. There has been no attempt to conquer territory or people. The land occupied by the emigrants has all been secured by treaty and purchase."

Mr. Gaston's duty is to go among the blacks and arouse interest in the emigration scheme. He has succeeded beyond his expectations, and declares that a great majority of the pure negroes with whom he has talked are enthusiastic for the scheme. He has secured thousands of names to a petition for the enactment of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, appropriating $1,000,000 a year, for ten years, to further emigration. The petition also asks the establishment of a weekly line of steamers between a Southern port and Liberia for the encouragement of commerce and trade between America and the American colony in Africa. LIGHTNER.

A BATTLE IN COURT.

The Man Who Commenced the Shooting Receives a Fatal Wound.

DENVER, February 2.—At Durango, Col., Benedito Martinez and Jack Davis quarreled over the price to be paid for a piece of work, and Martinez was knocked down. The Mexican swore out a warrant for Davis' arrest, and while he was in Judge Holland's Court arranging his bail Martinez entered and fired at him, the ball passing through the body. The wounded man fell to the floor.

Davis rushed toward the door when the murderer ran up behind and fired a ball through Davis' chest, killing him instantly. Martinez is County Commissioner of Archuletto county and one of the wealthiest Mexicans in the State. The murder has created much excitement among the American and Mexican settlers.

POISONED IN A BAKERY.

A St. Louis Baker's Act That Caused the Death of Two Girls.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—J. W. Shietz, a baker at 1005 North Sixth street, sprinkled a pound of arsenic on some of his heavy cake, and tossed it on the floor of his shop, to kill rats. This morning two little girls, aged 6 and 8 years, Minnie and Annie Brock, walked into the shop, and observing the cake, picked it up and ate it. They were taken instantly sick, and died to-night.

Shietz was arrested. The police have a theory that he may have intended the cake for children, as he has been annoyed very much of late by the small boys in the neighborhood.

A FIERCE CHURCH RIOT.

Two Thousand Polish Women Defy Priest and Policemen—Two Hundred Officers Unable to Subdue the Crowd—Several Badly Injured.

BUFFALO, February 2.—A tremendous riot occurred to-day in the vicinity of St. Adelbert's Church, in the Second Polish Parish, at East Buffalo, which it required the full force of 200 policemen to quell. None were killed, but several policemen were more or less injured by bricks and other missiles, and the leader of the rioters, a Polish woman, name unknown, was badly hurt. The riot was a continuation of the demonstration of disfavor with which Father Pawler, the Dunkirk priest who was appointed to this parish lately by Bishop Ryan, has been received. By order of Bishop Ryan, Father Pawler tried to hold services in the church this morning. The priest notified the police that he would obey orders and asked for protection. Over 200 policemen were, therefore, sent to his aid.

The priest was escorted in his buggy to the church by a cordon of armed detectives. On arriving at the church they found drawn up around the gate of the barricade which had been erected around the church fully 2,500 Polish women and girls. The men stood aloof on the other side of the street and looked on. The policemen were instructed not to strike the women with their fists or batons, so an unequal warfare began. The Polish wives fought like enraged tigers and they pushed the policemen away from the gate by sheer force of numbers. Finally the policemen beat down the barricade and surrounded the women. Then from their aprons the women produced salt and pepper, which they flung in the blue coats' eyes. They scratched, bit, kicked and yelled like so many cats.

The arrival of the priest was the signal for the climax of the riot. The women hurled themselves en masse at his carriage, sprang upon his back, and one woman, who acted as leader, actually caught the priest by the throat and would have strangled him. It took four policemen to pull her off. The Polish men now added a shower of stones, bricks and other missiles to the fray. They were soon subdued by batons, and not a few went home with broken heads and bloody noses. Nine were arrested. Special Policeman Lyons had his shoulder blade broken, and half a dozen other officers were more or less injured. The woman ringleader was thrown down and trampled on in the melee and badly hurt. The priest was rescued badly scared and with his vestment bespattered and torn. After his departure the crowd was dispersed and the policemen are now guarding the priest in an abode known only to them.

A BRANCH IN ENGLAND.

The Great Growth in the Business of an American Manufacturing Firm.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Regarding a report from New York that Frazer & Chalmers, of Chicago, probably the largest manufacturers of mining machinery in the world, had been bought out by a British syndicate, Mr. Thomas Chalmers said today: "We are merely establishing a branch in England, in which, it is true, there is to be some English capital invested. Our business has been steadily increasing until it has now reached about $3,000,000 a year, making it almost impossible to handle it from one distributing point. We make shipments to Europe, Australia, Asia and Africa, and have heretofore been compelled to ship to London and from there to the various destinations of the consignments. We have, therefore, decided to establish a branch in England, probably near London, where we will manufacture and ship direct without the additional trouble and expense of reshipping of American machinery, which we are at present compelled to undergo.

"We expect to about double the business by this addition to our capacity, or in other words, will expect the English branch to do a business of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year. Mr. David R. Frazer will go to England to superintend the erection of the works."

SCIOTO AND NEW ENGLAND.

The New Cotton Route to New York Has Been Duly Organized.

COLUMBUS, February 2.—The sale of the Scioto Valley Railroad was confirmed at Portsmouth yesterday, and the new company incorporated as the Scioto Valley and New England Railroad, with a capital of $5,000,000. A Board of Directors, with a majority membership from Ohio, was elected and the following officers: President, John Byrne, New York; Vice President, C. Weidenfeld, New York; Treasurer, L. C. Newson, Columbus; Secretary, J. W. Whitney, New York; Assistant, C. O. Hunter, Columbus, General Counsel, F. Sullivan Smith, New York. The directory includes Smith, Byrne, Weidenfeld and C. P. Huntington, New York. Joseph H. Robinson, the old Receiver, has been appointed General Superintendant.

An authorized mortgage of $5,000,000 has been placed on the property. W. P. Olcott, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the bondholders, took a majority of the stock issued, which was 5,000 shares. The new company will operate in connection with the Huntington system.

WOULDN'T TRAVEL LIKE NELLIE.

A Younger Girl Prefers Boy's Clothing When She Goes Touring.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—While walking around attired in boy's clothing, Georgiana Delaney, aged 19 years, was arrested last evening at Twenty-ninth street and Ridge avenue, and was taken to the Park avenue police station, where she said that she had come from Denver, and was on her way to Baltimore, where she would join her brother. To-day she was brought to the Central station by Detective Almendinger, and in answer to his questions she said that she was born in Bangor, Me.

Some years ago she accompanied her parents to Denver, and after they had been living there a short time both of her parents died. About six months ago she left Denver, and since that time has been working her way East. She had been wearing boy's clothing in order that she could travel much easier than she could in her own clothing.

MARRIED IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

Novel Wedding of a Lightkeeper's Pretty and Gifted Daughter.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 2.—A novel wedding took place in the Lynde Point Lighthouse, on the Lower Connecticut river, a few nights ago, of the lightkeeper's pretty and gifted daughter, Miss Minnie Buckridge, to Ezra Kelsey, a young business man of Westbrook. The event caused the assembling of a large number of friends of both families, and occasioned much interest in the maritime population along the river.

The happy pair stood under the rotunda of the light, and were made one by the Rev. Bernard Paine. The ceremony occurred just at nightfall, and at its conclusion the merry gleam of the lighthouse lamp shot forth over sound and river, bearing the happy tidings to hundreds of people who knew the event was about to take place.

FUN AHEAD IN OHIO.

Supreme Court May Issue an Order for the Arrest of

A[LL T]HE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

The Latter to Retaliate by Impeaching Republican Judges.

AN IMPORTANT CONTEST ON TUESDAY.

Quay's Committee Taking a Hand in a Special Legislative Election.

Lampson's plan of carrying his contest for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio to the Supreme Court is likely to cause extensive complications. There is a project to arrest the Democratic Senators if they refuse to obey the court. The members say if anything of the kind is attempted the judges will be impeached.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., February 2.—The old political excitement of three years ago, during the reign of King Bob Kennedy in the Ohio Senate, bids fair to be re-enacted in the next few weeks, and all on account of the Republicans refusing to accept as settled the Lieutenant Governor's fight. On Thursday last, after a hearing of the evidence in the contest between W. V. Marquis, Democrat, and E. L. Lampson, Republican, the Senate decided, by a vote of 18 to 16, that Mr. Marquis had been legally elected, and was entitled to his seat. To this Mr. Lampson demurred, claiming that the evidence had been read by summary only, and that there really had been no contest, and that he should still continue to claim to be Lieutenant Governor until the Ohio Supreme Court decided that the contest was fair and legal, and that he was ousted, according to the law and the Constitution.

LOOKS OUT FOR THE PARTY.

It has been the intention of the Republicans for some time to get this case before the Supreme Court, as it is Republican, and on a political question the court, as at present constituted, has never yet gone back on its party friends. The following has been decided on: Proceedings in quo warranto will be instituted by Mr. Lampson requiring Mr. Marquis to show by what authority and right he occupies the chair and exercises the office of Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Marquis will answer, and set up that part of the Senate journal containing the record of the contest proceedings, as the evidence that he is entitled to the office. To this Lampson will file a reply, claiming that the Senate never acquired any jurisdiction to determine the case, because it did not hear any evidence at length, but only a summary of the evidence. A lot of contested election cases will be cited, in all of which the trials were before the entire Senate, and the members were sworn as jurors to hear said cases.

A SAFE PREDICTION.

It can be confidently predicted that the decision of the court will be adverse to Mr. Marquis (Dem.), and it can also be predicted that as the Senate is a higher body than the Supreme Court, it will invite the court to go to that place where the fire is not quenched and where the worm manages to prolong its existence indefinitely. This jury cannot oust Marquis, and as it has no jurisdiction, and should it attempt to arrest that gentleman for contempt of court, or any of the Democratic Senators for aiding and abetting Marquis, the first thing these Republican Judges know they will find that the Senate has impeached them for disregarding their oaths in causing the Senators to be arrested, when the Constitution says: "No member of the Legislature shall be arrested when going to and from the State House, except for a capital crime."

A CHANCE FOR REVENGE.

If impeached, Governor Campbell could then appoint Democratic judges, to serve until the next State election. The National Republican Committee is taking a hand in this matter, as the orders have gone forth to keep the Democrats from redistricting the State for Congressional purposes at any cost and at all hazards.

A great effort will be made to elect a Republican in the Brown-Clermont district Tuesday, and thus make the Senate a tie, 18 to 18. No Republican has been nominated there, but the man is agreed on, the tickets printed, and it is expected to repeat the Illinois game of 1885, when the Republicans carried a 2,000 Democratic district by springing a candidate on the day of the election, and the Democrats thought there was no use to come out and vote.

There are stormy days ahead in Ohio.

GENEROUS TO THE LAST.

An Iceman Commits Suicide and Leaves a False Reason for It.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 2.—The body of G. Conor, the Knickerbocker iceman who cut his throat with an ice ax, Saturday, at Mount Morris, was removed to-day to an undertaker's. It has been learned that on Tuesday Mrs. Lizzie Conor left her husband, taking with her the two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 7. Mrs. Conor's sister, Mrs. Mame Taylor, disappeared at the same time, and the women and children were accompanied by a man whom the neighbors knew only by the name of "Charley." Mr. John Taylor, Mame's husband, remained in the city until Friday morning, when he also went away. One of Mrs. Conor's neighbors said to-day that the missing woman always referred to "Charley" as her cousin. Her brothers say that they have no cousin of that name. He had been a constant visitor for nearly a year and a half.

When Conor entered and found the furniture upside down he became distracted. He said his wife had broken up his home and carried off his children and his money. "The letter the poor fellow wrote laying the blame on the company," said a relative of his to-day, "illustrates his goodness of heart. He did not want the real facts to come out and disgrace his wife, and he wrote what he did for a blind. There is no doubt, however, his trouble had unhinged his mind, as you would admit, had you seen him those last few days."

LOTS OF POWER IN IT.

Niagara Falls May Yet Be Used to Generate Electricity.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, ONT., February 2.—"As Chairman of the Commissioners of the Victoria Niagara Park," said Colonel Gryowski, "I am in negotiation for the use of Niagara Falls to generate electricity in sufficient quantity and power to be transmitted to Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Hamilton and Toronto, there to be used as a motive power for working stationary engines at a greatly reduced cost per horse power. The project is to drive a tunnel under the falls, at a point about 165 feet below the upper level of the river, and at its termination excavate a large chamber for placing water wheels and dynamos, the supply of water to be from pipes leading to the tunnel, with a fall of about 160 feet.

"That an almost unlimited electric power can be generated by the use of Niagara Falls is not doubted."