Dispatch

For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M. For list of branch offices in the various dis-tricts see THIRD PAGE. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Daring and Successful Escape of Two Desperate Criminals From Riverside.

TERRIFIC SLIDE FOR LIFE

Down a Seventy-Foot Rope, After Breaking Through the Roof of the New South Wing.

ONE BREASTS THE OHIO'S FLOOD.

The Fugitives Mingle With the Citizen-Workmen and Pass the Guards in the Dusk.

TINY Shean'S MURDERER AT LARGE.

Paddy McGraw and James Dobson Gain Freedom a the Besult of a Long and Carefully

A PLOT CARRIED OUT IN A VERY FEW MOMENTS

A murderer and a burglar made their escape from the Western Penitentiary last evening in a style that would shed a luster on the exploits of Jack Sheppard and other myths of the medizval age.

This is the first escape from the new building, and the dare-devil nature of it was such as to entitle the actors to a place in dime-novel literature.

The heroes of this daring exploit were "Paddy" McGraw, who shot "Tiny" Sloan at 3 o'clock on the morning of August 22, 1887, and James Dobson, convicted with others of the burglary of Keck's shoe store at Scottdale, Westmoreland county, some mix years ago.

The men were at work building a fivestory tier of cells in the new wing of the penitentiary, and have for some time been in possession of the tools necessary to cut their way out, and it is not known how long they may have been at work. In the wing were a scaffolding and three skeleton stairways. There was also a "traveler," on which the painters worked, and this was used by the prisoners in their operations.

How the Escape Was Made. They had cut a hole through the iron ceiling and cement from the cell block, and thus reached the roof. Here they broke the lock of a trap door, and got out on the root. One story is that they then secured a rope that had been used to draw up material, and

and 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock they were missed at roll call, but the escape was not discovered until ten minutes later, when the method of egress was found, it to be guided by the Bible rather than by being supposed up to that time that they human laws. were still in the institution. Securing a rope, they slid down to the outside, a distance of 70 feet, on the south or river side, under the shadow of a tower, and one theory is that they mingled with a crowd of Italians and other laborers and thus got away, some saying that McGraw swam the river to McKee's Rocks, and others holding, among them Warden Wright, that they jumped a Western bound freight

Assistant Superintendent Roger O'Mara holds to the idea that the escape had been arranged for some time, and that friends were on the outside prepared with clothing and disguises. Dobson had shed the greater part of his clothing on the roof. Record of a Bad, Bad Man,

McGraw, the more important fugitive, is a hard character from way back. Years ago he shot and killed a woman named Dot Fegley, and got a six-year term for it, and was pardoned out after serving four years, showing that mercy murders in pardoning him that kills," and in more senses than one. He also "did time" for a series of burglaries committed in this neighborhood. He was an intimate friend and associate of Hawley Harrington and "Blinkey" Mergan, the men who murdered Detective Hulligan at Ravenna, O., in February, 1887. He was also a boon companion of Ed Coffey, who are to be sent to the Pittsburg Presbytery. murdered Policeman Evans, and then pleaded guilty after conviction by cutting his throat in jail,

On the 22d of August, 1887, at 3 o'clock A. M., "Tiny" Sloan, clerk to Chief of Police Brokaw, went into "Oyster Paddy's" den, at the corner of First avenue and Ferry street, with three women. One of them knew the Hulligan murderers, and McGraw, thinking she had told Sloan something, picked a quarrel out of him, and to prevent his telling, and acting on the adage that "dead men tell no tales," shot him. Sloan died at the Homeopathic Hospital a few

Sentenced for a Dozen Years An average Allegheny county jury found McGraw guilty of murder in the second degree and he was sentenced in May, 1888, the full term of 12 years, so that he had nearly ten years yet to serve.

James Dobson and others both robbed and burglarized the shoe store which was also the mansion house of a man named Keck, in Scottdale, Westmoreland county, some balf dozen years ago, and thad eight years to serve, all told. Keck had in his employ, previous to the time, a workman who had learned his trade in the penitentiary, and he as supposed to have arranged the details of the robbery. Keck was badly used up in the melee, but managed to pull through,

Dobson had not long to serve-but a few mouths-having shortened his time by his saint-like behavior and strict attention to business. So Warden Wright supposes he must have had some other charge hanging over him, which made present liberty sweeter than it otherwise would be, for if not urgent on this account, it would be poor policy for him to skip and take the chances of rearrest. A member of the gang named

WANTS of all kinds are quickly answered sans, bargain hunters, buyers and sellers closely scan its Classified Advertising Columns. Largest Circulation.

Casey weakened and confessed the crime, FLED FROM THE PEN. implicating others.

Both McGraw and Dobson have been working in the construction shop and has good characters—that is, good prison characters-being well-behaved and good work-

Rewards Offered for the Refugees. There was a meeting of some of the penitentiary inspectors last night, at the residence of President George A. Kelly, 218 Western avenue, Allegheny. Messrs, Mc-

Cutcheon and Reed were present, and Warden Wright reported the escape. The Inspectors ordered a reward of \$100 to be offered for the capture of the fugitives. Unless McGraw gets a new face he should not be hard to identify. Like "Liberty," his "brow, glorious though it be in

beauty, is scarred with tokens of old wars." He has a vertical scar on his forehead and a horizontal one, or rather diagonal one, running from his ear to his mouth, and there are divers other cicatrices on his person, but these are the most pronounced. He has brown hair and eyes, and weighs nearly 200 pounds.

Dobson is a young man, and as he is not regarded with so much interest as McGraw. his keepers did not note his appearance so

Warden Wright states that he made inquiry of people in the vicinity regarding the escape, and none of them seemed to wish to see the prisoners retaken. Some even expressed a desire to have them make good

News That Didn't Travel Rapidly. A DISPATCH reporter made some inquiry in the neighborhood and found that the escape did not seem to be known widely, several people stating that they had not heard of it-people who live within a stone's throw of the penitentiary.

On the other hand, a story gained wide circulation and was to the effect that while Dobson faded from sight after reaching terra firms. McGraw shed his outer garments, leaped into the icy Ohio and swam to Mc-Kee's Rocks. Such a feat seems incredible, and one that would appal a Leander, but some people who know "Paddy" express the opinion that he could do it, as they say he is a real water dog.

THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold 24 matter for 5 cents.

SYMPATHY EXTENDED THE SEVEN UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MIN-

ISTERS OF PITTSBURG PRESBYTERY. Now Resting Under Charges of Heresy for

Voting-New York Brethren Denounce the Action in Their Cases-Right of Private Judgment Demanded.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 NEW YORK, November 28 .- In the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Fortyeighth street, near Ninth avenue, this evening two score of officers of three churches of the denomination in town and of one in Brooklyn met in response to a call for sympathy for seven oppressed ministers in Pennsylvania. The opposition consists, as it was said, of the charge of heresy and insubordination, because the Pennsylvania ministers desired to violate the constitution of the church which torbids them exercis-

ing the right of suffrage.
There was a sharp division on the subject another that they got the rope from the in the synod which met in New York, and "traveler." It will suffice to say they got it. only 17 ministers against 129 voted to revise cise the right of suffrage. The 17 ministers subsequently, on July 22, met in Pittsburg, and after debate formed a platform of principles, holding it to be the duty of the Church

In consequence of this procedure, charges were made against 7 of the 17 ministers a fortnight ago who belonged to the Pittsburg Presbytery. They are:

W. L. C. Samson, of McKeesport; W. H. Temple, Leechburg; E. M. Milligan, Parpassus; A. W. McClurkin, New Alexandria; O. B. Milligan, East End, Pittsburg, H. W. Reed, Youngstown, O., and J. R. J. Milligan, Allegheny. The Rev. Mr. Mc-Clurkin was discharged by his congregation a few days ago, and was at last night's meetng. The trial of the charges will come up in Pittburg on December 9.

David Torres presided to-night, and speeches were made in favor of free speech and against tyranny, as the action of the Pittsburg brethren was called. Elders Pollock and McAfee were especially vigorous in their denunciations. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the church who members were the descendents of the old Scotch Covenanters demand the right of private judgment and free discussion; denouncing the restriction of tree discussion, and the enforcing of human interpretations as expressly contrary to the Word of God and the standards of the Covenanter Church; maintaining the right conference to formulate their opinions on disputed points of doctrine and practice; deprecating the Pittsburgers resort to disciplinary action, and regarding that action as tending to division of the church and impairing her usefulness, and, finally, extending sympathy to the seven ministers. The officers signed the resolutions and they

WORLD'S FAIR NOMINEES.

Rumor That President Palmer Has Appointed the Board of Control.

CHICAGO, November 28 .- Rumor at the National Commissioners' headquarters has it that President Palmer, after consultation with Colonel Davis and Vice Chairman McKenzie, has announced his appointments for the Board of Control.

By the express conditions of the act of the Commission, Mr. Palmer and Colonel to obtain funds, so that when the failure McKenzie are members of this body of was announced from the rostrum of the McKenzie are members of this body of eight. The other members will, it is reported, be: Governor Waller, of Connecti-cut; Judge Lindsay, of Kentucky, and General St. Clair, of West Virginia, Democrats, and Mr. Massey, of Delaware; Judge Martindale, of Indiana, and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, Republicans. According to different authority, Messrs. De Young and Groner will be among the ap-

THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold 24 Pages. Just think, 192 columns of reading matter for 5 cents.

THE PACIFIC SHORT LINE.

will be made public early next week.

More of the Scheme to Build a Road From the Great Lakes to Utah.

DULUTH, November 28 .- A prominent official of the so-called Pacific Short Line stated in an interview here to-day: "While I do not think Mr. Hill has secured control of the road in question, I do look for very close and friendly relations between it, the Sioux City and Northern and the Great Northern, which will practically establish a through route between Duluth and Ogden. "The Pacific Short Line is being built under three corporate titles, viz : The Nebraska and Western, extending from the Missouri the Wvoming and Eistern, across Wyoming through THE DISPATCH. Investors, arti- and Eastern, extending into Utah to Ogden. It is the intention to eventually merge the three companies into one, to be known as the Pacific Short Line."

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1890---TWELVE PAGES. FORCED TO SUSPEND.

Philadelphia Banking House of B. K. Jamison & Co. Closed.

BESET BY DEMANDS FOR LOANS

From All Sides, the Firm is Compelled to Make an Assignment,

BUT GOES UNDER MOST HONORABLY

REPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, November 28 .- Another old established and highly respected financial house, B. K. Jamison & Co., closed its doors at 2 o'clock to-day, and was forced to add its name to the list of firms that have been compelled to suspend by reason of the long continued stringency of the money market. The head of the house has been one of the most prominent figures on the street for 36 years, and has always enjoyed the warmest esteem of his fellows. Beginning when a mere boy in the house of which he afterward became the head, by the exercise of undefatigable energy and pluck, he finds himself at the end forced to the wall by an extraordinary condition of

A few months ago B. K. Jamison was generally rated as worth fully \$500,000. For nearly a month the firm has been fairly talked about on the street. On several occasions there was talk of its inability to obtain money, but, as it was ascertained that all calls were met, confidence was in a measure restored. The result was that the firm was beset on all sides by calls for loans. These they were unable to stand. Some of the largest enterprises in which the firm was interested have been unproductive. The firm was also fiscal agent for a large number of country banks, and many of these withdrew their deposits since the stringency in the market began. The result was that the assignment was determined upon as a matter of justice to all concerned.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FAILURE. About 2 o'clock this afternoon the assignment papers were filed in the Recorder of Deed's office. The instrument was filed by Lawyer George L. Crawford, and is in the nature of a general assignment for the bene-fit of the creditor. It is to Samuel Gustave Thompson, the well-known lawyer and politician. The members of the firm are given as B. K. Jamison, J. Henry Kershaw, Phillip J. Keliey, A. G. Plummer and William M. Stewart. Everything owned by the firm, including real estate, is conveyed under the provisions of the papers. The firm has been doing a large banking and investment business for years past. The firm acted as correspondent for between 60 and 100 banks in various parts of the State.

Large sums of money deposited with the firm were invested in numerous enterprises, One of these was the Center Iron Company, of Bellejonte, which failed a few days aco This company had a mortgage on their property of \$600,000, but detaulted in their interest and a compromise was made for 4 per cent. It is understood that the firm lost a large sum upon this transaction. Another iron company in which they were interested was the Valentine Iron Company, of Tyrone. They were also interested in the Ætna Iron Company.

SOME OTHER LOSING INVESTMENTS. One of the most promising investments of the firm was the Edison Electric Light Com-The men were noticed at work between 4 in 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock they were niesed at roll call, but the escape was not isonward well. in extending the business. Considerable money was invested by B. K. Jamison & Co. in the St. Paul and Minneapolis Mortgage and Trust Company. This concern has a capital of \$500,000, of which 50 per cent was paid in. The company has lost money and has never prospered since its in-

In addition to these enterprises in which the firm was concerned, it had large interests in the northern part of Georgia and coal lands in Tennessee. These investments have like the others been non-productive. In ad dition to these the firm has been large holders of stocks in various corporations, Mr. Jamison himself being connected with a number of banking institutions as director To sustain all these various enterprises required vast sums of money, which the firm were compelled to put up. A large commission business was also done on the Stock Exchange and many of the firm's customers were unable to carry themselves through the present trouble and the firm went to

FORCED TO BORROW MONEY.

To maintain their various enterprises and to carry their business along like all other firms, they went into the market and borrowed heavily. When the stringency took place, one by one the depositors began to withdraw their funds. The Barker Bros & Co. failure added to the apprehension among the firm's many country customers and heavy drafts from these sources had to be met daily.

This process soon milked the firm of its

ready cash and they were compelled to go outside to borrow money to meet calls for loans due various banking houses and trust companies. For some time they were able to make these loans, but so thick and fast did the demands for money come that the firm was unable to meet them.

After the failure a conference was held by the members of the firm with the assignee and Lawyer George L. Crawford, It was determined to issue a statement as soon as possible to the creditors, showing the exact condition of affairs. The clerks were at once put to work and it is expected to be ready within the next few days.

THE MARKET NOT AFFECTED. The firm has been rapidly liquidating its holdings in the current local stocks in order Stock Exchange the effect was comparaand such contracts as were outstanding were at once disposed of. There are several other lots that will probably be disposed of to-morrow. These sales will leave Mr. Jamison clear of all personal debt to the members of the Exchange and thus secure his future membership in the board. Colonel Jamison remained in his office

late in the afternoon looking after the affairs of his suspended house. He seemed very much overcome by the failure and looked with sadenss upon the wreck of so many years of hard work.
"Do you think that you will be able to resume after the assignee straightens things out?" he was asked. "I hope so. That will depend in a great measure on the way my creditors act." "Will your assets ex-ceed your liabilities?" "That will also depend in a great measure upon my creditors If they come in here and demand their money, and not receiving it, sell out the collateral, they will not. In the present condition of things they are bound to be sacrificed."

DENYING SOME STREET RUMORS.

Among the current rumors on the street terested in Hestonville Passenger Railway stock, and had lost heavily in carrying it for customers. This Colonel Jamison em-phatically denied. "There is one thing that is an untruth," said the Colonel. "Several weeks ago it was rumored that we were com pelled to borrow \$100,000 of Brown Bros. & Co., paying \$1,000 for the use of it. We did nothing of the kind. On the centrary, on the very day that rumor was in circula-

tion we paid a loan to the firm from whom it was alleged we were borrowers."

Assignee Thompson spent most of his time in the office of the suspended firm. He said: "I have every hope that the matter will be arranged satisfactorily. There has been but little time to do anything. I can involve the most care. furnish no statement even of the most general character as yet. As a rough statement I can say the firm has been unable to realize upon its assets. There is every hope that all interests will be fully cared for as soon as we have had time to get matters into Alliance and Knights of Labor Presidental shape."

BANKERS NOT ALARMED.

JAMISON & CO.'S FAILURE NOT LIKELY TO

me Rural Institutions May Suffer—A Good Time for Investment-Once the City's Financial Agents-Danger of Paying Interest on Daily Balances.

Pittsburg bankers do not feel much larmed over the failure of B. K. Jamison & Co. as regards Pittsburg, but out through Allegheny county and all over Western Pennsylvania there is danger of the country banks being hard oushed. In Pittsburg itself one banker said he did not believe there was my danger. In fact he thought there never was such an opportunity for investment in local securities because they are now down so low that the original cost of the various plants would pay off all the stock. Said he, "All the water has been squeezed out, and it I were not a banker I would invest every cent of the money I now have deposited to my personal account, but I always teen that to make me doubly but I always keep that to make me doubly safe in case of a run. The Philadelphia Company stock is down so low that its en-tire valuation is not over \$2,500,000. The

Pittsburg securities."
William R. Thompson, of the banking house of William R. Thompson & Co., was seen at his home last night and said: "The failure of Jamison & Co. will not affect Pittsburg to any great extent, because I do not think any of the Pittsburg banks have accounts with them. B. K. Jamison & Co. were not bankers in the real sense of the the word. Their earnings were nearly all from stock sales. The firm were brokers and did not depend so much on deposits and discounts. The house, however, was considered a strong one. I have been led to understand that many of the banks throughout the county, and in all the towns in Western Pennsvivania, had accounts with B. K. Jamison & Co. The firm secured accounts with them by giving a large rate of interest on daily balances. Two per cent on daily balances is that is, the Alliance and Knights of Labor. as much as any conservative banker can pay, but as high as 4 per cent has been paid pay, but as high as 4 per cent has been paid by some. I do not know that Jamison & Co. paid that rate. The idea of interest in any-thing but savings banks is wrong. Savings but I make the prediction that the thing but savings banks is wrong. Savings banks can always avert a run by refusing to least five States in 1892, and four years pay only on two weeks' notice, while in other banks, we have to pay when the check is presented. Banks would be stronger if they did not pay interest on GIAD HE FSCAPE

"Jamison & Co. may pay dollar for dollar, but if any of the country banks have large amounts there they may be forced to the wall for want of funds at the proper time. I, however, do not think any of them will

R. Patrick, of R. Patrick & Son, was confined to his room with rheumatism, but through Mrs. Patrick he said none of the

years ago Jamison & Co. held a large amount of city bonds, which had been placed with them as collateral by the Lincoln Trust Company. This company failed and Jamison & Co. held the bonds until they were liquidated by the city.

AMATEUR photographers are all reading the series of papers published in THE DIS-PATCH on Sundays. Mounting pictures is the feature of the paper for toewspaper and Maga ty-four pages and 192 columns.

POSTAL CLERK GONE WRONG

He Raised \$1 Money Orders to \$100 Was Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD MASS., November 28 .-William M. Donahue, clerk in the Boston postoffice, was arrested in the postoffice here this evening when he presented three money orders for \$100 each, payable to "George B. Smelt." The arrest was made at the direction of Boston postoffice authorities, and officers have been watching him for three

Before leaving the money order depart-ment of the Boston office last week, Donahue sent out a number of orders for money payable to fictitious persons. The officers claim he has raised \$1 orders to \$100, and the work is very plain on the orders. He waived identification in sending the orders, and has thus been able to harvest his money on ficti-tious names. He came from Worcester. When arrested he had a bottle of landanum a new revolver, loaded, and a box of cart-ridges in his clothes. It is thought that he was meditating suicide.

AFTER THE STANDARD

An Amended Petition in the Suit to Revoke Its Charter.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, November 28 .- Attorney General Watson filed in the Supreme Court to-day an amended petition in the case of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company, to revoke its charter. The action against the Standard is on the ground that it has extended beyond its charter and merged into another corporation. Judge Kline, of Cleve-land, consented to the filing of the amendments on the ground that the company be given till January 1 to answer. The amended petition alleges there are now in existence only seven of the original 35,000 there are now in shares of Standard Oil stock; that by the agreements entered into between the directors of the Standard and the trustees of the Trust, the former conveyed to the latter 34,993 shares of stock and the trustees in return immediately issued an equal number of certificates of the Standard Oil Trust. The petition further sets up that none of nine trustees are residents of Ohio

HERRING Fisheries of Scotland will be lescribed in THE DISPATCH to-morrow by the noted traveler and fascinating writer, Edgar L. Wakeman. A mammoth newsargest and the best newspapers in Pennsyl

REDUCING THE FORCE.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Laying Off a Number of Men.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. OMAHA, November 28 .- Orders have been issued for the reduction of force and hours at the Union Pacific machine shops here. About 150 men will be laid off here and 50 in the shops at Chevenne. The working hours will be reduced from 9½ per day to 8½ per day in most cases, and in some shops to 8 hours.

FEELING OF DISGUST Among Farmers' Alliance Men Over

Senator Pugh's Election.

Ticket for 1892

EXPECTED TO CARRY FIVE STATES

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, November 28 .- Farmers Alliance people here are very much disgusted with the re-election to-day of Senator Pugh, of Alabama. "We are throwing away all the possibilities we gained in the late elections," said one of them to-day, who is also a Knight of Labor. "The ease with which out-and-out Alliance members of the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have been won over to vote for old Senators, who are their declared enemies, merely on account of their past services and prestige in the Senate and on the battle field, is something which is, to say the least, discouraging and somewhat

disgusting. "In each one of the States named an Alliance Senator, pure and simple, might have been elected. Our only hope now for break ing into the old party lines in the Senate lies in Florida and Kansas. I think Call will certainly be defeated in Florida by the President of the State Alliance. The old iron they have in the ground and their patents would more than cover this, so it would be impossible to lose anything. It is about the same case with most of the other to it in the last election, and having won the victory, they propose to send one of their own members to represent them in the

United States Senate.
"I was in the thick of the fight in Kansas. I never saw people more in earnest than the Alliance and Knights of Labor. I campaigned for some days with Ralph Beaumont, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor. It is an actual fact that Beaumont, although comparatively unknown in Kansas, drew larger crowds than even the picturesque John James Ingalls. Oh, we are in politics to stay, and the two old parties might as well

clear the track for us.

'It is a foregone conclusion that there will be three tickets in the field in 1892, unless the Republicans conclude to drop out of I am certain that the Alliance will put a ticket in the field, and then it will receive

GLAD HE ESCAPED. CONGRESSMAN ATKINSON FEELING GOOD OVER PULLING THROUGH SAFELY.

e Tells Some Amusing Stories of Gains and Losses in His District-Insignific Postoffice Fights That Made and Los Him Votes-Looking for a Contest. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

Pittsburg banks would suffer. He said B.

K. Jamison was more of a mock broker than a banker, and he wondered that he had not failed long before.

B. K. Jamison & Co. were at one time with smiles as he met his friends, to think fiscal agents for the city, but that was many years since, how long ago Controller Moryears since, how long ago Controller Morcould not recall last evening. Several slump. While the genial Doctor, of course, attributes most of his loss to the general groutiness of Republican voters, he tells ome amusing stories of losses from other

"For instance," said the doctor, "there came before the election from Mazeppa, in Union county, two petitions with regard to the postmaster, one for the retention of the Democrat and another for the appointment of a Republican. I was advised by those who ought to know, that it would be good thing for me to appoint a Republican, and I did so. The change cost me 100 votes The Democrat was supported by a lot of good old Republicans, who looked upon his removal as a personal affront, and the transfer of the office from a store to a private dwelling, which made many of the citizens walk 100 yards further for their mail, did the rest. The office is worth about \$80 a year. The place is so small that I had never heard of it before, and yet that one thing

might have caused my defeat."
"A day or two before the .election," continued the doctor, "a friend of mine asked me if I had any stickers, or Democratic tickets with my name on them. I furnished him all he wanted, curious to know what he would do with them. In the little town where he lived he got 20 Democratic votes for me, and all because Skinner, my oppo-nent, had taken a hand in a postmaster fight at the place and the fellow he opposed wanted to get even with him."

The doctor is of the opinion that his seat, as well as Scull's and Stewart's, will be contested, he having a little more than 600 ma-jority, Scull a little more than 500, and Stewart about 150.

AN INCOME TAX MEASURE.

Congressman Oates Has a Bill Ready for That Purpose. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, November 28 .- One of the most persistent filibusterers and one most fertile in expedients in the House last session was William C. Oates, of Alabama. He fights for any idea which he supports as valiantly as he did when contending desperately for the lost cause in front of Richmond when his right arm was shot away. Mr. Oates 18 greatly opposed to the lavish expenditure for pensions, though not to pensioning deserving persons, and he is specially indignant that the South should pay about \$50,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 expended and get only about a million of it back. That this immense tax may fall on those most able to bear it as far as possible, Mr. Oates says:

To relieve the masses somewhat, I am pre-paring and will at an early day introduce in the House a bill to provide for a tax on incomes of \$10,000 a year and upward. I have not yet worked out all the details of the plan, but will soon do so. I am aware of the objections made in certain quarters to an income tax, but I think it is the proper source of government revenue when it is fairly and equitably laid and collected.

SENATOR QUAY RETURNS.

Back in Washington for the Opening Congress, With Little to Say, [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, November 28 .- Senator Quay arrived from the South this morning, fatigued with his journey, but as brown o skin and bright of eye as the disciple of Walton could possibly look. He went directly to his home, after a brief chat with a few friends who met him on his arrival, rattling off a fish story or two, and remained with his family and busied himself with his bushels of accumulated mail all day and



A FOOTBALL UNIFORM as Badly Needed in College Contests as

GROWING RICHER.

FACTS REVEALED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Circulation for the Last 19 Years

and for the Last Three Months Shows a Gratifying Increase, Both in Aggregate and Per Capita. WASHINGTON, November 28 .- The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will contain several tabulated statements showing as nearly as possible the exact amounts of the various kinds of mone,

in actual circulation among the people at

several different periods, from 1870 to the

present time From these tables it is shown that during the 20 years from October 1, 1870, to October 1. 1890, the total increase of circulation was over \$727,000,000, making an average increase per month of \$3,032,336, and an increase per capita of \$4 99, the total circulation per capita in 1870 being \$19 70, and in 1890 \$23 96. During the list ten years the average monthly increase was \$3,966,992, and the increase per capita \$3 59. For the period of 19 months from March 4, 1889, to October 1, 1890, the aggregate increase of circulation among the people was \$93,866,813, making an average monthly increase of \$4,940,358, an increase per capita of about \$1 50, while for the corre-sponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, the aggregate decrease in circulation was \$21,895,493, and the average monthly decrease was \$1,150,500, making a

total difference in favor of the last 19 months of over \$6,000,000 per month.

For three months, from July 1 to October 1, 1890, the aggregate increase in actual use among the people was \$68,354,339, making an average monthly increase of \$22,784,778. It is stated that this large increase since March 4, 1889, is mainly due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as pos-sible by the purchase and redemption of bonds, thereby saving interest and restoring the money to circulation, while the large decrease in circulation for the corresponding decrease in circulation for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, was due to the opposite policy.

GENERAL TRACEY'S VIEWS.

He Says There Will be No Opposition Cleveland in New York.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, November 28 .- General Tracey, Congressman from the Albany dis-trict, who is reputed to be a most intimate friend of ex-President Cleveland, has been talking to a DISPATCH reporter about political affairs in New York. In an interview to-day he said that Governor Hill was wisely saying nothing about the Senatorship, but that he could be a candidate and would go to the Senate. As for Cleveland, he said that if there was a demand for his nomination in 1892 there would be no opposition to him in the State of New

which would prevent his getting the nom-"There is," he said, "no such antagonism to Cleveland in the State of New York as many people outside of the State suspect. There are many friends of Governor Hill who would like to see him in the Presidency, but they would not bolt the ticket if Cleveland were to be nominated. There is no such feeling to amount to anything. Cleveland would lose no more Democratic votes than Hill would if he were running."

RELYING ON MAHONE.

A Republican Congressman Who Will Contest a Democrat's Seat.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, November 28,-Congress man Bowden, of the Norfolk, Va., district, has determined to tempt fate and endeavor to have himself seated as a member of the Fifty-second Congress, in spite of the fact that a Democrat was declared elected. Bowden is one of the few Virginia Repuband it is thought that the ex-Senator is behind Bowden in his attempt.

Bowden says that he will contest the

election of his competitor, Mr. Lawson, on the ground that voters in the Republican precincts of the district were prevented from voting by dilatory tactics by Demo-cratic election officers.

SATLING the Pacific off the coast of South America is the subject of Fannie B. Ward's letter to THE DISPATCH for to-morrow. A street car line on which the wind is the motive power is one of the novelties she de-scribes. All the news, 192 columns of read-

NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

Governor Hill May Conclude to Stand as Evarts' Successor,

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ALBANY, November 28 .- Colonel Daniel S. Lamont's visit to the Executive Chamber on Wednesday alternoon, which has given rise to so much speculation in politital circles, is believed to have been due to an invitation from Governor Hill conveyed to Colonel Lamont early this week. The statement that the latter came to Albany for the purpose of proffering to the Governor the olive branch on behalf of the Cleveland Democrats is therefore rendered ridiculous. The conference was in the nature of an in-formal talk, in the course of which the general political situation was reviewed, and a free and frank interchange of views on the outlook for the party in the State and in the country at large was had. Colonel Lamont did not urge upon the

nor did the Governor express himself defi-nitely on that subject. But the impression to be gained as a result of their conference is that Governor Hill has about determined in his own mind on the advisability of becoming Senator Evarta' successor.

A LITTLE PREVIOUS

Workmen Burn a House They Though

Governor the acceptance of the Senatorship,

Italians Were to Live In. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 some shops to 8 hours.

BUDYARD KIPLING'S great serial story, "The Light That Falled," is creating a sensation. Another fascinating installment in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. No other paper has it. Twenty-four pages, 19% columns to-morrow.

PARNELL NOW THE ACCUSER.

He Turns Upon His Late Liberal Allies and Reveals Secret Political History.

BISHOP WALSH SPEAKS FOR THE CHURCH.

He Thinks It Wise Not to Form Too Hasty a Judgment in the Matter-The Irish Leader in a Lengthy Manifesto Asserts That the Home Rule Pavored by Gladstone and His Friends is of a Very Limited Description-An Appeal to the People to Sustain an Independent Party-The Results of Former Conferences Given to the Public-The Irish Delegates in America Get Together, but Fail to Reach a Conclusion-Even if Defeated at Monday's Meeting, Parnell Will Remain in Parliament.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, November 28 .- The political situation has in no way improved. In the opinion of friends of Ireland it has indeed ecome distinctly worse. Americans will be able to form their own opinion of Mr.

rpell's manifesto. Here it is evident 'a immediate effect will be to preimmediate effect will be to prester on Monday.

All Irishmen will soon have to take sides, and all are anxiously waiting to hear from Ireland's patriotic prelates and priests. I am assured that the former have already made up their minds, and would have spoken before now in a voice to be heard of all men, but that they preferred not to embitter the situation so long as there seemed any chance of Mr. Parnell's voluntary re-

A Probability of Immediate Action. Up till to-day they had intended to wait until after Monday's meeting, but it is considered probable that their action will be precipitated by the publication of Mr. Parnell's manifesto. Mr. Parnell continues to maintain the attitude which he assumed when the storm first broke over his head. He declines to recognize Mr. Gladstone's right to dictate to the Irish party and his manifesto is absolutely the only reply which he has youchsafed to the Liberal leader's

Mr. Gladstone, on his part, in conversation with his friends, has repeatedly denied that his letter was meant to dictate to anyone, and he denies that the wording of it is open to such an interpretation, but he does not swerve from the position that home rule could not be gained in his life time if Mr. Parnell should retain the Irish leadership and therefore the closing days of his life could be best spent in some some quieter manner than leading a political forlora

The following is the full text of the Parnell manifesto:

An Appeal for Independence. To the Irish People: The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necssary for me, as leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you, and, having given you the knowledge which is in my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide. The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader and claiming for the Liberals and their leader the right of veto upon the choice is the immediate cause of this ad-dress, the purpose of which is to remind you and your Parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the Consti-tution, and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English niatforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes the right of veto to England, she will indefinitely postpone her chance of ob-taining home rule, compels, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss to nut before you information

ure of loss with which you are threatened unless

which will enable you to understand the meas

concerned, has been solely in my possess

now howling for my destruction. Some Secret Political History. In November of last year, in response to repeated and long standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received the details of the intended proposal of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to home rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recog-nized as embracing elements vital for your in-formation and the formation of your judgment, These vital points of difficulty may be suit ably arranged and considered under the follow

First-The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.
Second—The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.

Third—The centrol of the Irish constabulary. Fourth—The appointment of the judiciary, including Judges of the Supreme Court, county

court judges and resident magistrates. To Reduce the Irish Representation Upon the subject of the retention of Irish numbers in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion, and the unanimous opinion of his colleagues and himself recently arrived at, after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 163 to 32.

Upon the settlement of the land question it

was held that this was one of the question which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that, while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the lines of the land purchase bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views--in other and shorter words that the Irish Legislature was not be given the power of solving the

agrarian difficulty.

With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers, under control of the appointment of its dimera, under control of the imperial authority, for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues. A period of 10 or 12 years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the Imperial authority.

gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversa-tion at Hawarden, a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone, and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon these communications, which represent my views then and now! and, firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish members, the position which I have always adopted and which I then represented, is that, with the concession of full power to an Irish Legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a States of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained would become a question of imperial concern and not of press-ing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland, but that with the important and allengrossing sunjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments, left either under imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which

had cleared the way to victory.

1 further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponements necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointments, but I strongly dis-sented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either Parliament as a constitutional and overwhelm

ing drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in the land. Silence Upon Points of Difference. At the conclusion of the interview I was in-formed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of differ ence on the question of the retention of the Irish members. I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say in addition that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs, the integrity, number and independence

of the Irish party will be a matter of no im

portance. But until this ideal is reached, it is

your duty and mine to hold fast to every safe I need not say that the question, the vital and important question, of the retention of the Irish members on one hand, and the indef inite delay in granting full powers to an Irish Legislature on the other, gave great concern The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question-of any policy-on the part of the Liberal leaders, filled me duction of the land purchase bill by the Government at the commencement of the last session, Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted having regard to the avowed absence of policy of the Liberal leader and party with regard to the matter of the

The Principle of Local Control. I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of State-aided land purchase, and, finding that the fears and alarm of the English taxpayers to State aid by the hypothecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland, as a counter guarantee, had been assuaged, that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained, and that we should direct our sole effort on the second reading of the bill to the assertion of the principle of local control.

In this, I am bound to say, Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered, and expressed his sense of his position in that direction he the attitude

of the extreme section of his party, led by Mr.

Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he

impressed upon me the necessity of meeting

the second reading of the bill with a direct

negative and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but only on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, but to confine myself to criticisms of its de-

tails. A Piece of False Strategy. I think this was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical peculiarities. I did the est possible under the circumstances, and the saveral days' depate on the second reading conabortive attempt to interpose a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday.

Time went on: the Government allowed their

attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another Just before the commencement of the ses sion I was again favored with another inter-view with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase and the neces-sity and importance of providing for the ques-tion of local control and of limitation in the application of the funds. He agreed with me and I offered to move on the first reading of

the bill an amendment in favor of this local

control advising that if this were rejected it might be left to the Radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure. A Remarkable Proposal Made. This appeared to be a proper course, and I left would fall to my duty, but in addition he made me a remarkable proposal. Referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls, he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland r whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the

law offices of the Crown in Ireland by a legal member of my party.

I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or any of its members; that the Irish people had trusted me in this movement because they we'leved that the declaration I had made to them at Cork in 1880 was a true one, and represented my conviction and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeatedly made the proposal of Mr. Morley that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and the pledges we

had given. Nothing for Evicted Tenants. In conclusion he directed my attention to the plan of campaign estates. He said that it

BUSINESS Men will find THE DISPATCH resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the Imperial authority.

The Opinions of Parnell.

I have now given a short account of what I you can get it by this method.