## REED'S STOUT GAVE

Will Once More Thumb the Desk of the House at Noon To-Day.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Legislation of Interest to the Country and of Pennsylvania in Particular.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

It is Expected That He Will Stand Firmly by the McKinley Tariff, but He May Dodge Upon Silver.

FREE COINAGE ADVOCATES AT WORK.

It is New Amnunced That Senator Quay Will No Retire From the Chairmanship of the National Committee

LODGE HAS AN ANTI-IMMIGRATION BILL READY

TEROM A STATE CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-At high noon to-morrow Mr. Speaker Reed's big bulk will roll into the chair, his little gavel will fall on the sounding board of his desk, the chaplain will offer up a fervent petition for the preservation of the health and morals of the members during the session about to begin, and with proceedings somewhat similar in the Senate, the short sitting of the Fiftyfirst Congress will be in full blast.

There will be the President's message, and at this juncture of political affairs a good deal of curiosity is manifested to know what His Excellency will have to say. Ordinarily a message at this time would be of little moment, but in view of the revolution in party polities, it is in order that there should be something vigorous, something that will strike a "keynote" as it were.

A Strong Reason for Caution. Again, if, as it is suspected, the President is a candidate for re-election, he will have to exercise a good deal of cunning to avoid giving some other candidate more of a boom than he does himself. The message, I am corry to say, is not available at this writing, It is well known that there is always a scheme cooking to steal these messages and publish them in advance, and therefore of late years messages have been read from the manuscript and only put in print when it is too late for the burglars of the press who

which will not be before to-morrow morning of the message they can only be surmised from the course that has been pursued by the administration on important measures and from things that have been measures and from things that have been | Since he came to Washington last | noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Since he came to Washington last | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Wednesday, Fassett has been busy all the | Since he came to Washington last | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed that the girl and Holland had distance | Noticed the girl and Holland had distance | near to the person of the President and his advisers.

time. There has been a strong influence at work to get Mr. Quay out of the Chairman-

Will Stand by the McKinley Bill.

The paper is expected to be a very vigorous one for so cautious and unexcitable a man as Harrison. It is said that it will contain a stout affirmation of the principles exemplified in the McKinley bill, and an appeal to the Republicans of the House and Senate to stand by it and retrace not a single step.

Of course it will throw out some suggestions in regard to the passage of an apportionment bill on the basis of the new census, and it was decided at the last Cabinet meeting, so it is said, that the passage of a federal elections bill should be urged that would tend to ensure to the prescribed people of the South the privilege of the Friday night. bullet box.

Though Mr. Harrison was slow to adopt the reciprocity theories of Mr. Blaine, it is thought that he will have something to say in favor of all legislation tending to promote closer relations with the sister Republies of the South America, and in connection with this the passage of the steamship

subsidy bills, as they are called. The Vexed Question of Silver

The great sticking point in the construction of the message has been the silver problem. It is well known that the President is not one of the extreme silver advocates, being rather inclined to take the remain Chairman and that if his enemies Sherman Walt street view of things, but will stop snarling at him he will resign in the condition of the finances of the country. notwithstanding the passage and operatio of the bullion purchase bill, has made the situation much more difficult, and the President has been confronted with the most vexing quandary of his administration.

The stringency of the money market has brought the silver men to the front in force and more aggressive than ever in their fight for free coinage. Up to the last moment the matter was discussed by the President with his advisers, and it is probable that the message will either contain no reference to the silver matter at all or that it will recommend a farther trial of the present bill which, it was expected, would give the

money market all the relief required. Impossible to Suit Them All.

But it is well known that the bill now in operation was not at all satisfactory to the silver men, and that they accepted it merely because they thought it the best they could get at the time. It will be remembered that a free coinage amendment to the silver bill passed the Senate and was killed by a small majority in the House

This was accomplished by the efforts of influence, and it is predicted that the mental soundness of the holder be ap-Speaker Reed, more than through any other Speaker will again array himself on the same side of the question. But since that the eventful elections have occurred which will be likely to temper the domineering

moods of the burly Speaker. The Farmers' Alliance has shown alarm ing strength and the tendency will be to enact legislation that will please this growing element and not leave it all to the next ouse with its big Democratic majority. It

Bleved the President will recommend a ose who believe with him will do all n to block the way to any further

and apportionment bills in the way until it s too late for the free coinage bill. Strength of the Free Coinage Idea.

It is almost certain, however, that the friends of free coinage will muster enough strength to suspend the rules, it necessary, and to pass a bill. In view of the virtual certainty of such a result some think that the President may have been led to modify his views at the last moment and to ignore

the question altogether The only legislation of importance to Pennsylvania now on the books in Congress is the raid claims bill, which has been considered favorably by the committee having it in charge. Looking at the mass of bilis which must almost of necessity be enacted into laws it must appear that this bill has little or no chance at this session, and in the giving a deed for 120 acres. next Congress, when each party will strive to make a record for economy, the chance will be still less.

A good deal of this session will be enlivened by expectation in regard to the pending Senatorial elections. There is a Senatorial contest under way in pearly every St .e of the Union. On the 4th of next March the terms of some 25 Senators expire, but in many instances the changes can be predicted now with considerable accuracy.

Their Calling and Election Sure. It is already certain that Governor Gordon will succeed Senator Brown, of Georgia, and the Alabama Legislature has just decided to return Senator Pugh. The re-election of Sepators Stanford, of California; Jones, of Arkansas; Platt, of Connecticut; Voorhees, of Indiana; Vest, of Missouri, and Vance, of North Carolina, may be regarded as certain.

In Colorado Senator Teller is likely to have a fight on his hands, and in Florida Senator Call will probably be defeated. It is set down as a positive prediction in some quarters that Senator Farwell will not be re-elected, even if the Illinois Legislature should be Republican, while if it is Democratic Governor Palmer will surely come to the Senate. The politics of the successor to Senstor Blair will depend upon the complexion of the party that captures the New Hampshire Legislature, and Senator Evarts will be succeeded by a New York Democrat whose name is now in Governor Hill's keep-

Senator Moody's successor will be a Demoerat, probably Bartlett Trip, of Yankton. Wyoming's two new senators have already been elected, ex-Delegate Carey and Governor Warren, but the Kansas situation will not

be cleared up till next January.

The terms of Senator Jones, of Nevada;
Senator Squire, of Washington; Senator
Hampton, of Squth Carolina, who had a hard fight on his hands, Senator Mitchell of Oregon, and Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, will also expire next spring. The last named Senator will be succeeded by a Demo-LIGHTNER.

**OUAY NOT TO RESIGN.** THE LATEST STATEMENT REGARDING THE CHAIRMAN.

Harrison Has Become Reconciled to Him Because of the Fear That Blaine Would Gain by a Change-Platt Does Some Lively Hustling.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-Senator Quay said to-day that he should not resign the look upon all such things as their legiti- chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, "just to please a lot of fellows who are not Republicans, anyway." Secretary Fassett and Senator Quay have had several conferences during the week, the result of which will be the bearing of the John Holland, the people gathered for miles around. The message of to-morrow has only this who are not Republicans, anyway." Secreevening been sent to the printer, and it tary Fassett and Senator Quay have had will be carefully watched until it is in type, | several conferences during the week, the allowed to work on it. As to the contents he will have to remain vice chairman of the National Republican Committee and will not be able to use the machinery of that body for General Alger's Presidental aspira-

> Since he came to Washington last ship of the National Republican Commit-tee. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt did not want this to succeed, although he and General Alger are closely connected in business. He sent Mr. Fassett to see if the movement could not be defeated. Mr. Fassett dined with the President on Thanksgiving Day, and there discussed the question of Quay's retirement. The President rather favored it. Senator Fassett also disovered that Speaker Reed was advocating the abdication of Quay, and was displaying good deal of vindictiveness in the matter Mr. Reed has been down on Quay ever since the Pennsylvania Senator prevented the passage of the force bill last summer. When Mr. Quay got back last Friday he was told of the situation, and Mr. Platt was at once sent for. He arrived late on

On Saturday he had a preliminary talk with Senator Fassett. He then Visited Mr. Blaine, who some people think had been quietly helping the movement to oust Mr. Quay. Thence Mr. Platt went to Secretary fracy's, and finally he brought up at the White House and remained an hour and a There is good ground for saying that Mr. Platt yesterday was all things to all men, and that he succeeded in reconciling the President to Senator Quay's remaining Chairman by representing that it was dangerous to begin changing the management of the National Committee, was on the watch and would be apt to turn things to his own advantage. Mr. Quay's closest friends say that he does not want to the spring.

A CERTIFICATE NECESSARY

To Emigrate to America if Mr. Lodge is to Have the Say.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, will introduce to-morrow in the house a bill to regulate immigration. The first section of the bill excludes from the United States any person who is obnoxious in any way to the existing laws of the United States, including what is known as the "alien contract labor" law. The main point, however, of the proposed bill is in the succeeding sections, which require that every immigrant shall obtain a certificate from some consul or diplomatic repre-sentative of the United States, and that without such certificate he cannot land in

this country. The certificate thus required certifies that the holder is a person of good character, not obnoxious to any law of the United States, self-supporting, not assisted by charity or otherwise, and able to read and write his native language, and to read the Constitution of the United States, either in his native language or in English. To this consular certificate the law requires that a medical

pended. LUSE'S GOOD LUCK. The Ex-Marshal Turns \$35,000 Profit on :

Land Deal. PECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Ex-Marshall Lusk, of North Carolina, retired from office about seven years ago. He had a little money when he became Marshal, and added to it by carefully husbanding his salary T trial of the present silver bill and Upon the appointment of his successor, he put all of his money into North Carolina acres. The result of his investment was

poor." His mountainous domain was extensive and picturesque, but it was not pro-ductive. But his turn came at last. Vanderbilt, the great paper man, became enam-ored of Lusk's acres, and bought the tract of him at such figures that he cleared about \$35,000 on the transaction.

These things were told to a bright young North Carolina girl, who is employed in the Department of Justice, and who is a riend of Mr. Lusk. She expressed herself as pleased at Lusk's good fortune, but wanted to know if Vanderbilt got off with only 100 acres. She was asked what she meant. Her reply was: "Oh, I am from that part of the country, and know what kind of land spreads itself out in those parts. Why, the usual method of procedure down there is for a man who purchases 100 acres from another to stand over the seller with a shotgun to prevent him from

THREE HISTORICAL DESKS.

Captain Bassett Keeps Their Location Secre to Ward Off Relic Hunters.

SPECIAL TRUEGRAM TO THE DISPATCR WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-The furniture n the Senate and House of Representatives | will settle probably the within their reach, that very few desks become historical objects. But the Senate is a bit more courteous toward manimate things. Consequently desks in that chamber have some show of becoming historical, but that show is limited. There are really but three desks in use in the national halls of legislation that have anything like history clinging around them. They are in the Senate. One is the desk that was used by Henry Clay; another is the desk at which Daniel Webster sat, and the third

But nobody except the most venerable Captain Bassett, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, around whom it is legendary that the Capitol was built, knows which are those three desks. He has them marked in some way, and will probably leave when he dies, a key to the situation, but he now persistently refuses to tell anybody this secret. He says that he wanted to preserve the desks from the irrepressible

A POOR LOCHINVAR

COMES OUT OF THE WEST AND STEALS

the Man She Was Being Forced to Marry-A Running Fight on Horseback-The Lovers Come Out Best and Are Happily Married.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 BUFFALO, OKLA., Nov. 30 .- A shooting affray, in which a Western Lochinvar and his stolen bride came out best, is reported from the Southern part of the public land strip. Mary Carson has been the belle of the section, and all the young men have aspired to her hand, but the parents were cold to ail comers until a wealthy cattleman named Royson made known his intention of paying court to the young lady. His suit was favored by the girl's father and mother, but the suitor to which the belle showed preference was a young and hand-some herder who had nothing but monthly wages on which to live.

The persistent wooing of the cattleman

The persistent wooling of the cattleman and the coercion of the parents caused the lovers much unhappiness. After holding out against the demands of her parents until life was made a burden to her, Mary at last consented to marry Royson. All the preparations for a big worlding were completed and when the demands of the preparation of the completed and when the demands of the cattleman and the cattleman an riding a large horse and leading another. aim is gained. If occasion demands its re-The prospective husband and the parents of organization, it can be revived if the emerthe girl met him with frowns, but he was allowed to come into the house to participate

All went well for a time, but it was soon that both the horses were also gone. A hot chase was begun, and a large party soon got on the trail of the fleeing couple. The girl had dressed herself in a suit of men's clothes, and was riding astride beside her lover, both being heavily armed.

A running fight ensued on the plains, in which old man Carson and one of his herders were slightly shot and Royson had his horse killed under him. This proceeding drove back the pursuers, and the couple rode into Buffalo, where they were made husband and wife.

NEW FISHERY TROUBLES.

Cuban Vessels Said to be Violating the Marine League Limit.

PUNTA GORDO, FLA., Nov. 30 .- News has just reached here of an outrage committed by Spanish smugglers on the Port Sanitary Inspector in Charlotte Harbor, Morris Cochran, an appointee of the State Board of Health. He boarded a Spanish schooner, and when asked to show his papers, the crew seized him and threw him overboard. afterward cutting his boat loose. much difficulty he reached the shore. The schooner sailed off, and her name could not

The State Health Officer has made an official complaint to the Treasury Department and the Marine Hospital service, besides notifying the State Department that Spanish vessels are continually violating nternational laws and treaty obligations by shing in Forida waters inside the Marine League limit. Cuba has placed a high duty on American fish, and this, with violations of the law, have broken the export fish business from Key West, which formerly amounted to \$100,000 or more annually.

A BAD MINISTER.

Deposed From His Pulpit, He Threaten Wholesale Killing.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. GUTHRIE, ORLO., Nov. 30 .- The Rev. C. C. Hembre, of Norway, is under arrest for J. using a revolver on the Rev. H. Anghey, another minister, who had been sent to Norman by the Presbytery to take Hembre's place in the pulpit. Hembre, who had before stood high in the estimation of his congregation, allowed himself to be found in a compromising predicament. At the request of the congregation the Presbytery sent J. H. Anghey to take the pulpit at Norman. He was tried in Norman by the Presbytery and found guilty.

As the verdict was announced he jumped

to his feet and threatened to exterminate the ministers and editors in this city who had mentioned his doings in any way.

ANN C'DELIA AGAIN.

The Evil Spirit of Lawyer Marsh Turns Up Once More.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.I NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Ann O'Delia Salmon, the ex-priestess of spooks, broke out to-night for the first time since her return from Europe, and gave a free show to an audience of 25 queer people in a hall on Union Square. The women present wore short hair and wept, The half-dozen men were elderly and looked ashamed of themselves. There was a stereopticon and a man to run it.

The fat proprietress of the show was dressed as a nun and wore conspicuously on her breast half a doz-n medals that reembled the prizes of a German target company. She is fatter than ever. She pitched to block the way to any further rislation by keeping the elections that until a short time ago he was "land" put all of his money into North Carolina into Luther R. Marsh for not sticking to her, and then she had some of the spook pictures he loved thrown on the screen.

PITTSBURG. MONDAY. DECEMBER 1, 1890. THE ENDS SOUGHT FOR

By the Farmers' Alliance Are Outlined by the Leaders,

WHO MEET AT OCALA TO-MORROW.

Blaine and Cleveland Are Not Acceptable to the Parmers.

A THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT NOT SURE

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR. OCALA, FLA., Nov. 30 .- More than half of the delegates to the National Convention of the Farmers' Alliance, which opens or Tuesday, have arrived and the town is already thronged by these and other strangers. All of the national officers of the Alliance are here, and the preliminary caucussing and canvassing, which caucussing and canvassing, action s renewed so often, especially that of the of the convention upon political House, which has yeomen's service to per- subjects, has actively begun. It may be

form when the members seek up and down said without qualification, that the third for something to destroy and maul things party movement will not be indorsed by the Alliance at the coming convention. The plans of the leaders lie in a new and different direction. They propose to keep the Alliance nominally out of politics, in the belief that its power will be greatly enhanced by such a course. It does not follow that there will be no

third party movement in 1892. On the contrary, the prevalent feeling among the delegates now here is that there will be such s party and that it will have the full support of the Alliance, although not organized under its direct auspices.

BLAINE AND CLEVELAND TABOOED. "Suppose Cleveland and Blaine should be "Suppose Cleveland and Blaine should be the rival candidates in 1892, what would be the course of the Alliance?" was asked of a leader. "The Alliance would not support either of them." was the straight, unhesitating reply. Then came the further declaration that there would be a third party in the field, that it would not be organized by the Alliance, but that it would receive the full support of the Alliance if its candidates and platform were acceptable

"Blaine cannot possibly get Alliance sup-port," said one man. "He is spattered from head to foot, and above all things the Alliance demands purity in men and measures." To test the strength of the opposition to Cleveland, it was suggested that, according to recent rumor, he was rapidly becoming a convert to the doctrine of free coinage of silver, which is one of the Alliance's pet measures. "That will make no difference whatever in our opposition to him," replied one of Colonel Polk's associates. "We have investigated thoroughly the conduct of the Treasury Department under Cleveland's administration, and it was the worst ever known. Things were done with his approval in defiance of law and right, and no late repentance could possibly rehabilitate

him in our eyes." "We shall constantly strive to avoid any appearance of arraying the agricultural against the commercial interests of the country," said Dr. Macune, Chief of the country," said Dr. Macune, Chief of the National Executive Board of the Alliance. That is another reason why the Alliance hould keep out of partisan polities."

WHAT A THIRD PARTY SHOULD BE. "If a third party should be formed," said National Lecturer Terrell, "I hope it will be dissolved the moment it has accomplished its objects. I don't believe in a but their efforts would have been unsucpermanent third party movement under any nuspices. It should be resorted to spoint taneously under pressing necessity, and should be abandoned as soon as the desired the should be abandoned as soon as the should be abandoned as soon as the desired the should be abandoned as soon as th gency is really great enough to justify it." The coming convention will tackle the National debt question in a rather startling way. "Do you know," said one of the National officers of the Alliance, "that if one of the big metropolitan dailies should investigate and make public the acts of Congress authorizing the issue of the Gov ernment bonds now outstanding, that the those bonds premium on those bonds in market would disappear within days? We have had attorneys gaged upon the matter for five months. and if we can get it into court, we have the assurance of high legal authority that all outstanding bonds would be declared now due and payable at par. We contend that every payment of a premium on these bonds by the Government has been not only illegal, but unnecessary, and that the senenty millions thus paid out in interest has been

money thrown away. TO ENJOIN BOND PREMIUMS. "The refunding act of 1871 stipulated that the bonds issued under it should not be payable in advance of the time or limit pre-scribed in the act, unless gold and greenbacks should become interchangeable at face values. We contend that under that specification the bonds become payable at any time after the resumption of specie paynents. We have accordingly been trying to secure an injunction against the further

payment of premiums on bonds by the Na-tional Treasury." Powderly has not arrived yet. He has explained the main features of his political plans to the officers of the Alliance. He will not ask for any decisive political action at this convention. All he will ask for will be the appointment of a committee to represent the Alliance at a conference to be held two or three months hence, at which delegates from all the great agricultural and labor bodies may consider the question of united political action in matters where interests are identical. Such a committee may be appointed, but it will probably be

losely restricted in power and discretion PRESIDENT POLK PREES HIS MIND. President Polk, of North Carolina, said "It will be the aim of the National Alliince at this meeting to so direct all its la pors and deliberations that its policy shall be universally recognized as one of na-tional fraternity and unity. We desire to make it thoroughly national in its charac-ter. We desire to break down sec-tional lines. We have had enough of bloody shirt. We have had enough of sectional animosity on both sides. Prior t last December, the Alliance was practically unknown north of the Ohio river, but at th St. Louis convention we made a grand break across Mason and Dixon's line." When asked for an opinion as to the cause of the result of the recent election, President Polk said:

President Polk said:
"I am morally certain we shall have to look beyond the McKinley tariff bill. It was not that. We must look farther than any and all of the political questions which have been obscuring the real issue for nearly 20 years. It was the oppression of the financial system of this country upon the masses of people. They have just found out what the matter is. They are thinkers to-day if they never were before. They havescratched away all the rubbish of the negro question, of the bloody shirt, of the tariff and of the Fedral control of elections, and they have at last got down to hard pan.

ot down to hard pan. THE MONEY POWER. It's the dollar that is keeping people dow to-day. It is the money power—the rule of plutocracy, and the people will have no more plutocracy, and the people will have no more of it. The slogan henceforth is to be financial reform. The National banking system must go. The farmer and laborer must be given a chance to get what money they need upon the security of their real property—a privilege which is denied them to-day. The issue from now on is to be a square one between the manhood of America on one side and the great American dollar on the other. And I tell you right now that unless leaders of the great political battles come to recognize the real issue there is going to be terrible times in great political battles come to recognize the real issue there is going to be terrible times in this country.

The people will not suffer the real issue to be obscured any longer. The people of this country are going to rule it, Sectionalism cannot

pull them apart any longer. Why, if my own father were a candidate for office to-day and upon the stump he should abuse the Yankees I would refuse to vote for him if it was the last act of my life.

I'm sick of that rot and rubbish—heartily sick and tired of it. The only men who can secure popular support are those who understand the great economic questions of the day, and who are in full sympathy with the people in the battle for their rights against the oppression of the money kings.

JUGIRO THE NEXT. THE ELECTROCUTION OF MURDERER

WOOD PUT OFF FOR A TIME,

And the Jap Will Undergo the Secon Taking-Off by Electricity in New York-The Machinery and Fatal Chair All Ready for Him.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- The stay of exetion which Lawyer R. J. Haire succeeded in getting for his client, murderer Joseph Wood, the negro, who was to have been shocked to death sometime in the weeks beginning to-day, was generally commented on to-day, and the lawyer got a good many compliments for shrewdness. Whether he loses his case on appeal or not, he has saved Wood from being the victim of the second experiment of electric execution. Jugiro, the Japanese, who stabbed a man in the back, will almost certainly be the next victim of the law. His case has been

next victim of the law. His case has been appealed to the highest court, and it has been decided against him. He has no other chance. He will be brought down from Sing Sing to-morrow by Warden Brush, and Recorder Smith will re-sentence him to death. Under the law the execution of the sentence cannot take place in less than four weeks from the time of the sentence and must not be put off more than eight weeks. In the cases that have come before the Recorder here-tofore he has made the date of executions early as the law has allowed. There is no reason to suppose he will not do the same in this case, and if he does, the murderer may be killed before the new year. Jugiro has been a good prisoner since he has been at Sing Sing. The Rev. Father Creeden, the pastor of the village Catholic church, has tried to convert him to the Catholic faith, but has failed. He was cheerful until the day last week that the Supreme Court decided he must die. He

in the last few days, but he is not nearly as cheerful as he was two weeks ago. The machinery is all ready and the chair is unpacked, ready to be put in place. SAVED IN TIME.

then became sullen and got very much downhearted. He has brightened up a little

The Irwin Sisters Narrowly Escape Being Burned to Death.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, Nov. 30,-Flora and May Irwin, the sisters whose specialties and songs have made them favorites in the City Directory Company at the Chicago Opera House, had a narrowescape from being burned to death this afternoon. While the sisters were in their dressing-room making up for their appearance at the matinee Flora had occasion to use a curling iron that had been left too long in a hot fire. When she applied it to her hair it set the latter afire. Thoroughly frightened, she let go of the iron and it dropped into the folds of lace that encircled the bodice of her dress. In a noment the delicate fabric was ablaze,

Miss May Irwin sprang to her sister's assistance, and, while trying to put the fire out, the lace on her own dress also became ignited. The two women tore the blazing stuff from their bodies in an effort to keep extinguished, both sisters were found to be so badly burned as to preclude the possi-bility of their appearing at the afternoon or evening performances. They were sent to their hotel in a carriage and placed under the care of a physician.

TWO VERDANT GRANGERS.

Their Money Saved From the Clutches of Green Goods Men.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Two grangers from near Jackson. Miss., both armed with big revolvers, were escorted to the Pennsylby the police and forwarded to their homes They were convinced that they were in luck They went to Newark at the invitation of green goods men, who promised them ten for one in dollars printed from stolen plates made by the National Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They hung around the Adams House, in Newark, for three or four hours on Friday, and were finally picked up and taken to police headquarters by a police

sergeant. When the little game was explained to them they expressed their thanks and said that all they wanted was permission to go home with the big rolls of money which each had. They admitted that they intended to flood Lower Mississippi with cheap, but excellent, money. There is no law in New Jersey to prohibit carrying concealed weapons, or both men would have been fined heavily.

MAY TURN OUT.

Strong Probability of State Troops Participating in Pattison's Inauguration.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, Nov. 30 .- It is highly probable that the National Guard will participate in the inauguration of Governor Pattison, who, it is said on good authority, will not interpose any objection to the presence of the State troops on that occasion.

The Governor-elect is understood to have been consulted at the instance of Governo Beaver, as to his view of the propriety of the militia turning out on inauguration day, and the interview was sufficiently fav to justify the belief that the entire guard will be on hand at that time if the railroad companies pursue their customary policy of giving the troops free transports

A BRAUTIFUL CREOLE Suing for a Divorce From the Man Who

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ] BALTIMORE, Nov. 30 .- Sarah Wilds, a creole, has entered suit here for divorce from her husband, John L. Wilds, on the ground of cruel treatment and abandonment. The plaintiff is a native of the Bahama Islands, where she first met her husband in 1874. Wilds was a passenger on a vessel that was wrecked on the Bahamas, and he

Newfoundland Fisheries.

ferring the whole question to arbitration

forcement of the decree of the arbiters

tration.

Life She Saved.

was one of the few saved.

When found he was unconscious, and it was only by careful nursing that he regained his health. Sarah was his nurse.

For weeks she remained at his bedside and attended him until he had fully recovered WILL NOT ARBITRATE. tate of the Negotiations Concerning the

PARIS, November 30 .- The latest phase of the Newfoundland trouble is Ribot's reection of Lord Salisbury's request that the French bounty system be referred to arbi-The French Minister is not averse to re

exclusive of the French bounties, on condition that Great Britain guarantees the en-APPEAL TO PARNELL. We are convinced that a calm but resolute

Against Mr. Parnell in the Irish Leadership Question in a Message

TO MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

In Choosing Between Leader and Cause They Take the Cause.

PARNELL ACCOMPLISHED MUCH.

But is Upbraided for Pursuing His Present Ruinous Course.

THE DECISION MADE RELUCTANTLY

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- The views of the rishmen in America, excepting Timothy Harrington, were cabled to-night to London. The following is the document in full: Fo Justin McCarthy, M. P., Vice Chairman of the

Irish Parliamentary Party: Our sense of the matchless genius of Mr. Parnell as a leader, of the imperishable serv-ices he has rendered to the Irish cause, of the courage, integrity and splendid success with which he has led our people for ten years, and the tie of comradeship and personal respect and affection which for years bound us to him, have made us suspend to the latest possible moment our judgment against his further leadership. The obligation to express that judgment is to all of us the most painful duty of our lives. No earthly consideration could have moved us to our determination except the solemn conviction that we are driven to choose between Mr. Parnell and the destruction of our LAST HOPE CUT OFF.

So painfully alive were we to all that might be involved in the loss of such a leader, that we eagerly co-operated with our colleagues in every effort to retain his influence in our counsels. The manifesto which Mr. Parnell has just issued cuts us off from the last hopes to which we clung. Anxious to avoid words that might embitter this controversy, we shall not dwell upon the cruel injustice with which he treats the members of the party that has followed him with a loyalty and affection such as no leader ever experienced before. His recollection of their fealty to him in many an hour of trial might well have saved them from the imputation that any section of them could have allowed their integrity to be supped by Liberal wire pullers, nor would we do more than enter a protest against this violation of all constitutional principle in flouting by anticipation the decision of elected representatives of the people, from whose votes the Chairman of the Parliamentary party receives his authority, and resorting to a sels. The manifesto which Mr. Parnell has

party receives his authority, and resorting to a vague general appeal over their heads. THE IMPUTATION AGAINST LIBERALS. Considerations like these we should readily have waived in the interest of national soli-darity; but the method in which, ignoring the origin of the present calamitous situation, Mr. Parnell endeavored to fasten the responsibility

Parnell endeavored to fasten the responsibility for it upon Messrs, Gladstone and Morley, compels us to disassociate ourselves in the strongest manner from an imputation which we believe to be reckless and unjust.

We view with abhorrence the attacks that have been made upon Mr. Parnell by his public and private enemies under cover of his present difficulties. To attacks of this kind, addressed to a man of a proud and strong spirit, we all attribute many of the terrible dangers with which Ireland is now threatened; and we fear that they do the further mischlef of diverting the minds of many people from grays. National to purely personal issues, in natural resentment of ungenerous attacks on a great leader in an hour of stress and disaster. But while making every possible allowance for Mr. Parnell's feeling on this score, we consider it

UNJUST TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

UNJUST TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, and lamentable from the point of view of international good feeling, to describe as English wolves, howling for his destruction, those who have not been able to bring themselves to the same view to which gratitude and the neces-sity for union impelled Mr. Parnell's own colagues and countrymen. The plea of Mr. Parnell that Mr. Gladstone's letter involves a claim to dictate to the Irish party, and thereby strike at the independence of that party as a strictly Irish National body is one calculated to inspire every Irish Nationalist with alarm, if that plea were not an

obvious fallacy.

The Irish party was formed for the purpose of winning home rule for Ireland. Any attempt to divert the Irish party from that object in the interest of English parties would be an invasion of the independence of the Irish party, and would, we believe, be repelled by no one more sternly than by our colleagues and ourselves, who are now in opposition to Mr. Parnell.

But the very basis of our independent alliance with the Liberal party, is the adoption by

ance with the Liberal party, is the adoption by them of the programme for which the Irish party was formed, and the recognition that it must be the first task of a Liberal cabinet to realize that programme. MR. GLADSTONE'S INTENTIONS.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist a to the haste with which Mr. Gladstone's letter was communicated to the public, it was obviwas communicated to the public, it was obvi-ously not his hostility to home rule, but his earnest desire to save it from disaster, that prompted Mr. Gladstone to write his letter. We deplore that the difficulties of Mr. Glad-stone's position were not frankly recognized by Mr. Parnell, and that, on the contrary, friendly private communications—communications ob-viously made with a view of smoothing the passage of the home rule bill—have been made passage of the home rule bill—have been made the basis of insimuations of treachery to the Irish cause. By his conviction, again and again expressed, the home rule, to be effective, must be such a measure as will satisfy the Irish people, Mr. Gladstone is bound to a full and ample measure of self-government to Ireland. To offer any other scheme would not only be an act of incredible baseness, but also of incredible folly; and we emphatically separate ourselves from any such charge against Mr. Gladstone.

We think it deplorable that Mr. Morley's suggestion that some of the Irish party would cooperate in carrying out the programme of a Liberal Home Rule party, would be so strangely interpreted by Mr. Parnell.

OFFICE HOLDING.

OFFICE HOLDING. Every member of the Irish party will, of course, agree with Mr. Parnell that the acceptance by any Nationalist member of office from an English ministry would be a breach of the elementary principles upon which our party is founded: but nobody who knows Mr. Morley's character will doubt that the suggest made in the honest belief that a Liberal ministry would be helped in the difficult work of carrying through the details of an Irish home rule bill by the co-operation of Irish colleagues, and it was not an insidious attempt on the integrity and independence of the Irish party.

We have now to confront the statement that Mr. Parnell's leadership opens an impassable gulf between the representatives of Ireland and the Liberal party, who have faithfully observed their side of the agreement as to the National claims of Ireland, and the situation is aggravated by the deplorable expressions of ill-will toward the British people who have again and again, within the past five years, manifested their determination to do justice to Ireland, and have by their votes paralyzed the made in the honest belief that a Liberal min

Ireland, and have by their votes paralyzed the In deliberately bringing things to this position, Mr. Parnell has entered upon a rash and fatal path, upon which every consideration of Ireland's safety, as well as of personal honor, forbid us absolutely to follow him.

In the future of a party thus isolated and discredited, we cannot imagine how any Irishman can see anything but destruction of the hopes of self-government, happiness and peace, which but a few weeks ago were on the point of being realized for our people, so tried by many years of sacrifice and suffering.

What Mr. Parnell asks us to do, stripped of all side issues, is to sacrifice all the hopes of an early settlement of the Irish struggle to his resolve to maintain his personal position. We are driven to choose between our leader and our cause. In that sacred choice we cannot healtate.

We lay these views respectfully before all our colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary party, in the carnest belief that a decisive vote of their party will deliver Ireland from the fearful anxiety which now overhangs her people, RASH AND FATAL COURSE.

course of action on our part in this cruel emergency will redound to the advantage of our cause, by furnishing conclusive testimony of the capacity of our party and of our people for self-government. We cannot relinquish the hope that in face of such decisive action by the elective representatives of the Irish people. Mr. Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissension which have so often already, in her tragic and unhappy history, robbed her of liberty at the moment it was within her grasp, and will save him from undoing in one passionate hour the result of all his incomparable services to his country.

JOHN DILLON,

JOHN DILLON, WM. O'BRIEN. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, T. D. SELLIVAN, THOMAS P. GILL, CHICAGO, Nov. 30.

MORLEY'S REPLY. HE DENIES THE LEADING STATEMENTS IN

THE MANIFESTO No Attempt Was Made to Fetter Parnell's Actions-The Office Proposal Repudiated-No Conclusions Formed Against Legislation-Mr. Gladstone Defended.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Morley writes to the press as follows: The manifesto of Mr. Parnell contains two or

three statements affecting me which I desire, rithout loss of time, to correct: First-I made no sort of attempt to fetter Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the land bill. He agreed with me in all our conversa-Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the land bill. He agreed with me in all our conversations that the bill ought to be opposed, as omitting the principles of local control and for other reasons specified in his speech of April 21. The only question was as to the form of a motion for the rejection of the bill. I pointed out to him on April 14, that as many Liberals objected to the whole principle of the bill, an amendment stating their reasons would be less suitable than a motion for its rejection simpliciter. Particles and a motion for its rejection simpliciter. White a flat of flat state and a motion for its rejection simpliciter. White and that Mr. Gladstone and not of a fusion.

Second—Mr. Parnell imputes to me, in a conversation of November 10, five days before the proceedings in court were begun, a remarkable proposal, with the object of absorbing the Irish party into English politics by means of office. I made no proposal. It was natural that in a free, confidential discussion of the possible future, I should wish to make sure for Mr. Gladstone's information that Particles and the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants on the plan of campaign estates is

Inity auticipated.

Third-Mr. Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants on the plan of campaign estates is wholly incorrect. I observed that some direct action might become necessary. Though I foresaw difficulties in the way of legislation, I never said that I or any of my colleagues had formed any conclusion against legislation. I never said or hinted that it would be impossible for an Irish Parliament to do anything in the matter. I did say that, whether by direct or indirect action, evicted tenants sught not be allowed to suffer. As to Tipperary, there is all the difference between a sensible perception of the difficulties and the despair which Mr. Parnell ascribes to me.

Mr. Gladstone is well able to deal with his own share of the manifesto, but I am bound to say that on November 10 I was under the most distinct impression that Mr. Parnell did not object to the impression thrown out at hawarden a year ago, as subjects for provisional examination, if those suggestions were likely to make the scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain.

AGAINST PARNELL Resolutions Adopted in Philadelphia Demanding His Retirement. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 .- A public meeting of the Parnell branch of the Irish National League was held in Philopatrian Hall this afternoon, and, after a long and stormy discussion, passed resolutions calling for the immediate resignation of Parnell as ander of the Irish party. Martin I. J. Griffin, editor of the I. C. B. U. Journal; Rev. Mr. MacEvey, of the Reformed Church; Thomas McFarland, Esq., of the Father Matthew Club of Philadelphia, and others

made strong speeches against Parnell as a man unfit to lead the Irish party. Edward Meakin, of the Jefferson Branch, and Thomas Lyons, of the Dr. Morisrity Branch, made able arguments in favor o the retention of Parnell, and said that it would be a shame to throw a man overboard who had done so much for the Irish cause After several other prominent Irishmen had moken a resolution that Parnell should resign was carried by a large majority.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON PARNELL.

He Criticises Parnell's Breach of Confidence With Gladstone.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 .- In an interview. Archbishop Walsh, referring to his recent letter on the Parnell difficulty, says: The letter was guarded because Mr. Parnell had not then spoken. But now his manifesto enables me to speak more plainly. Unless Mr. enames me to speak more planny. Unless Mr. Parnell clears himself of the charge of immorality the party taking or retaining him as their leader will not find the support co-operation or confidence of the Irish biscops. Mr. Parnell's breach of Mr. Gladstone's confidence is blame-

Archbishop Walsh speaks only of the moral aspect of the manifesto, saying that he leaves its political bearings to the Irish

GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN.

Alliance Between Irish Nationalists and Liberals Will Continue. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Gladstone, writing to Mr. Mellor, the Liberal candidate at

Bassetlaw, says: Mr. Parnell's manifesto has widened the gulf made by recent disclosures, and has separated him from the Liberal party, who have now to him from the Liberal party, who have now to consider the great and noble cause of justice for Ireland apart from any individual name.

But I am glad to think, so far as appears, there will not be a severance between us and the Nationalist party, for Mr. Parnell throws over his colleagues. He acknowledges in them no right or authority, and goes past the constitutional representatives of his country in his fancied appeal to the nation which had chosen them to speak its wants and wishes.

IRISH ENVOYS IN CHICAGO.

While Some Write the Decision Dine With Mrs. Parnell.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- While three of the six Irish envoys were penning the document that severed their connection with Parnell. the three other envoys, including two whose names were attached to the document, were dining in company with Mrs. Parnell The three to whom fell the task of filling out the document that had been agreed upon during the afternoon, were William O'Brien, Gill and O'Connor. So far as could be learned, Mirs. Parnell mercifully knew nothing of what was being done in

WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Mr. Parnell and 24 of His Colleagues Rea That Conclusion. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Parnell, by telegraph, invited those of his colleagues who

were favorable to his retention in the leader-

ship to meet him Saturday evening at the estminster Palace Hotel Twenty-four of those invited met Mr. Parnell, and together they discussed the situa-tion. Mr. Parnell informed those present of the relations between himself and the Lib-eral leaders, and expressed a determination

Parnell Threatens Further Disclosures. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The Daily Telegraph "Mr. Parnell sent his ultimatum to Mr. Gladstone with the threat that unless Continued on Sixth Page,

course of action on our part in this cruel emer-CAPTURED AT LAST.

THREE CENTS.

Four of a Gang of Daring Robbers, Who Have Defied Arrest.

FINALLY RUN DOWN BY POLICE.

Two of Them Plunge Into a River and Escape by Swimming.

A CHAMPION SKATER'S HARD LUCK

- \* SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30 .- Along the line of the Monocacy river, skirting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a gang of robbers has been operating for nearly a year. They not only stole from the company, but held up foot passengers who came their way. When booty was scarce they broke into country stores. All efforts on the part of the railroad people to capture them had until to-day proved unavailing. Detectives were placed along the line and stationed on cars, but in some way the highwaymen were always warned of their coming and got out of the way. The Baltimore and Onio detectives who had worked on the case knew the robbers, but could not get at them. They had established headquarters on a little island in the middle of the Monocacy river, where, provided with boats, they easily made their escape when an attack was

threatened.
Since last month they have become more daring than ever, and some of their esca-pades rival these of the train robbers on the Pacific slope. On October 5 they held up William H. Williams, of Harper's Ferry, near Elliott City, and took all of his money, his watch and chain, and even all his clothes, except one shirt and a pair of tronsers, George H. Marshall, of Hagerstown, was the next victim. After going through him, they kicked him off a train while it was passing Sansdowne. Marshall spentseveral weeks at the Maryland University Hospital recovering from injuries received by being thrown from the train.

ROBBING CARS AND STORES. On Friday night, November 21, the band enough goods to start a store, and on the following night they robbed the store of William Moyers, of Van Cleeversville, W. Vn., of \$250 worth of goods. It was then that Policeman Short, of the Southern distriet, one of the pluckiest men on the force, was detailed to assist the Baltimore and Ohio detectives in running down the gang. He unexpectedly came up with them on Monday morning last on the railroad near the Washington road. They passed in a coal hopper train, and when some little dis-

fire at Short. There were five in the gang, and though they escaped at the time, the officers came up with them again to-day on the banks of he river. They were taken unawares, and when ordered to surrender three of them, Michael Worth, Michael Cunningham and Harry Duvall, obeyed, but the other two olunged into the river and struck out for the other shore. The three men caught were unarmed, but wore stolen clothing and

had a quantity of stolen goods on them. The two fleeing men each had 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolvers and plenty of ammunition. The detectives couldn't get across the river, and so deputized Farmer Best, who mounted a horse and followed the fugitives. He was armed with a 32-caliber pistol and had only a few bullets. As he ascended the hill on the other side of the river the men saw him, and turning quickly opened fire upon him. Best returned their fire, and for a time there was a lively fusilthe men dashed into the woods and disap

peared. MORE OF THE GANG CAPTURED.

The three men who were captured were

taken to Frederick and committed to fail to

await a hearing next week. Last night Policeman Short and Detective Hutchinson, while going up the road on a Metropolitan branch train, saw a fire in the woods near Washington Grove. They left the train at Gaithersburg, and going back, caught Harry Hallman, alias Flick. His com-panion, Archer Zepp, alias Woodberry, the leader of the gang, escaped to the woods. He tried to hold up the officers, and as they would not have it that way, he ran and several shots were fired after him. Hallman, or Flick, was brought to Balti-more and locked up in the Southern Police Station. He is about 18 years old, and was ormerly an inmate of the House of Refuge. He talked with little concern about the deeds of the gang, and showed himself a hardened young rascal. He said he had on three suits of underclothing which he had taken in the Van Cleeversville robbery. The others were older than he. All were well armed, and he said two pistols were

held at Williams' head when they robbed Hallman told of several additional robberies and seemed to take great delight in having held up the champion roller skater of the world. The champion had been play-ing in hard luck, and with an old man from Philadelphia, was beating his way from St. Louis. The gang ran across them near Dabtown and relieved them of everything they had. The champion roller skater told them that his manager had robbed him, but the gang wouldn't listen to his plea and

took what the manager had left,

A PUGILISTIC PARSON. He Mauls a Young Divinity Student for Sit-

ting On His Hat. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. HALIFAX, Nov. 30 .- G. H. King, a divinity student at Acadia College, Woifille, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of the Episcopal Church at Middleton, were passengers on the train for Annapolis to-day. The Rev. Mr. Brown's hat was on the seat of the car. King did not notice it and sat down on it. This so enraged the Rev. Mr. Brown that he jumped from his seat and punched young King's face in the most approved puglistic fashion, breaking his nose and blackening both eyes. The divinity student's wounds bled profusely, and there

was a large pool of blood on the floor. The passengers were highly indignant at the brutal assault. The Rev. Henry J. Howe, who was traveling with the fight parson, denounced his brutality in unmeasured terms and will report to the Bishop. King will also have a warrant

WITHHELD THE REPRIEVE.

issued for his arrest.

The Needless Suffering Inflicted On a Condemned Ohio Murderer. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.)

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 30.-Warden Dyer,

of the Ohio penitentiary, is being "roasted" by the press and the people here for his cruel treatment of Isaac Smith, the alleged Pike county murderer. On Thanksgiving night Smith was reprieved till December 19 for the sixth time, at 5 P. M., but was not told about it until midnight. The poor fellow was taken upstairs from the Annex into what is known as the death cell, being but a few yards away from the gallows, one door of the cell opening out on the gallows. Smith was put into this cell early in the evening and was left alone for six hours in the hope that he would weaken and confess. He suffered terribly while in the death cell alone for six hours. The strain was so great that when told of his sixth reprieve he broke down and cried. He is now sick in bed from nervous prostration,