the Society for Psychi-

cal Research.

Reported by Prof. James.

on a Larger Scale.

cumstances to what was said.

about the doings of the society.

Flourishing State of the Society.

"We appear to have lost nothing," he

of the work will be ready by next summer.

joining the society through purely sensa-

tional considerations. A deeper scientific

interest is manifest. The members generally

realize that patience and time are required

in this department of research as well as in

other branches of science, in order to secure

sutisfactory results. We must mass together

a great number of cases before being able to

draw trustworthy deductions from them,

but these deductions are sure to follow, I

"We have suffered, however, from a cause

that produces trouble in every walk of life.

the Secretary has been unable, for want of

traveling expenses, to investigate reported

Prof. James Invited Suggestions

am confident, sooner or later.

valuable information."

instead of \$3 as at present.

'Not so many persons as formerly are now

## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

THE GHOST HUNTERS. Meeting of American Branch of

SOME RECENT PHENOMENA. And so he did.

A Strange Case of Dual Personality

Norristown and the Candy Store.

MORE MONEY FOR INVESTIGATION

was perfectly circumstantial.

Having conceived a notion that some trouble was in store for him at home, he got on a horse car one day and rode to Pawtucket, proceeded thence to New York, stopped one night at the Grand Union Hotel, went on to Philadelphia, put up a Work of the Organization to be Conducted CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOTISM BOSTON, Dec. 4 .- A meeting of the Amer-

ited before, and set himself up in trade.

Such was his story when he was in the ican branch of the Society for Psychical Research-the first since last March-was held to-night in the amphithenter of the Society of Natural History. Those persons who attended expecting to see ghosts or to receive a revelation of the occult phenomena of spirit land were disappointed. Nevertheless, the session was of intense interest and

the audience was too large for the limits of the hall, so that many ladies and gentlemen had to stand along the walls and in the doorways and listen under discouraging cir-Prot. William Jones occupied the chair. After the Secretary, Mr. Richard Hodgson, grew more and more feeble, until finally he could recollect only the barest outlines of had read the minutes of the March meeting, Prol, James gave a suggestive little talk his Brown experience

said, "by becoming merged in the English society and parting with our own council. Our membership is now 440 as compared with 350 a year ago. The results of our work were never more encouraging. Between 4,000 and 5,000 answers have been received to the hallucination circulars, of which about one-tenth have been positively in the affirmative. That is, we have now the

records of about 400 persons who have had hallucinations, the circumstances of which house and his departure to go into business bear investigation and yield scientifically valuable data. Our report upon this branch

the Society for Psychical Research.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS. FLORENCE DEEGAN SHOWS HOW ONE EFFECTS THE OTHER.

I mean the lack of funds. In many cases turn! Iron to Finish I'm Cont diers Take the Place of Strikers.

phenomena while they were red hot, and in his way we have undoubtedly lost much of methods calculated to remedy this condition of the treasury, and, after a brief discussion, the secretary was instructed to send circulars to all members of the American branch, asking them whether or not they could be willing to pay an annual fee of \$5,

This business concluded, Prof. James described a case of double personality of the so-called ambulatory type, the investigation of which he has just concluded. The subject is a man, now about 60 years of age, residing in a small place near Pawtucket, R. I. This person was a carpenter until 1857, when, by a strange visitation of

"It is too soon to say. I am a tariff man, and I know in the end it will act for the best interests of the people. The elections have knocked out the tin plate industry. It will take at least a year and a half to build a plant, and no man with money and sonse would think of investing his capital in a business which may be ruined in four years by the Democrats.

"There is one thing that people should remember, and that is the basis of value is the wages paid to workmen. If you reduce a laborer's earnings, the interest on money, incomes and the price of real estate comes down with it, so that it is better for both capitalist and laborer that the latter is well paid. The tariff is desirned to accomplish this end, and it has done it. Indeed, the good wages paid in America have had the effect to keep them up in foreign countries. The American tariff, therefore, has been not only a national, but an international blessing. We talk about shipping our goods free to South America. Do you think for one minute that France, Germany and England would give up their markets in these countries? Rather than do that, they would cut the wages of their men one-half, and what good would it do us? In foreign countries the men can't tie up capital as they do here, by striking. They keep standing armies there to keep men in line.

"Witness the recent threatened lockout in London of the gas men, when the indications were cood that three-fourths of the high would be in darkness. The owners notified the Government, and they sent a regiment of soldiers in undress uniform to shoved the coal and make the gas needed. There was no gas strike, but in America things are not regulated in that way." Providence, he was induced to adopt alto-gether different habits of life. He had been an atheist. One day, while walking in the open country, he thought he heard a voice, "Go to the chapel, go to the chapel."
"To what chapel?" he inquired of his in-"To the Christian chapel," was the reply Now the carpenter was on unfriendi "Before I go to that place I hope God may strike me deaf, dumb and blind." Instantly he fell to the earth, enveloped in darkness and silence, and without the

said in telling this part of the story, were in America things are not regulated in that

eart, which are frequent in religious history. Suffice it to say that the events culminated in the man's restoration to his senses, in his conversion and in his adoption of the vocaion of an itinerant preacher. For 30 years he followed this calling doing a great deal of missionary work, and

becoming well known over a large area of New York State and western New England. Early in 1887 he had abandoned his preaching, being advanced in years and desirous of living more quietly, and had taker up again his old trade of carpentering. His health was still good, and he worked 12 or 13

terms with the minister of the Christia

Blasphemy Promptly Rebuked.

The events which followed, as Prof. Jame.

such as generally occur in cases of the same

chapel, and he exclaimed aboud:

hours a day, in preference to 9 or 10.

In what follows it is well to remember Prof. James' assurance of his conviction that the man in question is sincere, free from deception, and a genuine subject of

Strange Psychical Phenomena. One day, while living at Greene, R. L. he suddenly disappeared from home. Every effort was made to find him, but to no avail.

He was completely lost. Two months later, in Norristown, Pa., a

man named Brown, who kept a little candy store, woke up in the middle of the night and found himself in a strange place. His hed was strange, the room in which he lay was strange, and the shop into which he groped his way was so un amiliar that he became thoroughly alarmed. Fearing he would be taken for a burglar, he cried for help. The neighbors rushed out in the night and discovered Brown, the candy merchant, in an unaccountable state.
"Where am I? Who am I? Who are you?" he cried, in great perturbation.

They thought their neighbor must be suddenly gone crazy. When told that his name was Brown, he denied it, and gave as his name that of the erstwhile preacher and carpenter of Rhode Island.

A Physician's Experiment. The village doctor was called upon for advice. He saw in the case something dif-ferent from ordinary mania, but still he thought it was mania. However, he communicated with Brown's alleged relatives in Rhode Island, and, to be sure, Brown's as-sertious concerning himself were found to A physician was summoned, but before he

But Brown now had no recollections of his experience in the candy store, nor did he know how he got there or how he left Rhode Island. sufferings are intense and her death is hourly expected. It is thought by her physicians that she is a victim of muscular rheuma-The case became noised abroad, and was tism,

investigated by a Philadelphia physician,

All that was known was that the man had been away from home two months, six weeks of which he had spent at Norristown, but the remaining fortnight was a blank to him and could be explained by nobody else. In the course of time the circumstances reached the notice of Prof. James. The man was now again at home, peaceably pursuing his trade of carpenter. The professor headed, matter-of-fact Yankee. After conheaded, matter-of-fact Yankee. After considerable persuasion he was persuaded to come to Cambridge and be hypnotized. The professor thought that in a nypnotic trance the man might remember his Brown experi-

This is the most valuable phase of the phenonenon from a psychical point of view. He was very readily hypnotized, and, as soon as he passed into the trance, began to

He also explained those two weeks that had been up to this time a mystery to every-body. While prosaic enough, his account was perfectly circumstantial.

couple of nights at a hotel, and then took a room at a boarding house. The location of this house he gave as 1115 Filbert street. While there, seeing an advertisement of a small business for sale in Norristown, he went to that place, which he had never vis-

hypnotic state, and in that state he could remember nothing of his former or normal condition. On the other hand, while in his waking state, he had no recollection of his Brown experience subsequent to his boarding the horse car to ride to Pawtucket, nor could be tell why he started on this trip.
His Brown personality was, as Prof.
James put it, a weak, insipid, diluted extract of his normal personality. In the two states he was two entirely different men.

He was hypnotized many times, and at-tempts were made by all sorts of artifices to effect at least a partial fusion of his Brown condition and his normal condition, but these efforts were quite unsuccessful. The

Not a Freak of the Imagination.

His statements concerning that experience were, of course, verified as far as possible. It was not until last week, however, that the boarding house at 1115 Filbert street was found to have existed otherwise than in his imagination. When Prof. James wrenched his hypnotic narrative from him that house had been torn down and replaced a few days ago did Prof. James received word

that they had been discovered.

They perfectly remembered the man, with the circumstances of his arrival at their

This example of dual personality Prof.

James pronounced as one of the most complete on record. He will describe it in detail in the next volume of proceedings of The exercises last night were concluded

with the reading, by Secretary Hodgson, of a report of some sittings with Mrs. Piper in England, by Prot. Oliver J. Lodge, F. R. S. Mrs. Piper has returned from England, but, being in ill health, is not now giving

The Iron Industries Good in Pittsburg-Trouble Experienced in Securing Struc-

Florence Deegan, general manager for J. P. Witherow & Co., is one who studies how the politics of a country affects its business and trade. At the present time, he states, the iron industry is good in Pittsburg, and he finds it a difficult matter to get materials to finish his firm's contracts. He has the greatest trouble in securing structural iron. When asked yesterday what had been the effect

of the McKinley bill up to date, he said: "It is too soon to say. I am a tariff man, and

INGENUITY NEAR BY.

Patents Granted to Persons in Ohio, Penn

sylvania and West Virginia. The following patents were issued to Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia inventors for the week ending December 2, as furnished by O. D. Levis, patent attorney, 131 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg:

W. E. Banta, Springfield, O., electric wire coupling; Frank Barnhart, Warren, Pa., tap-ping machine; J. H. Burkholder, Ridgeville, O., corn cutter: M. F. Carroll, Hillsborough, O., vehicle spring; J. W. Culmer, New Brighton, Pa., gas producer; C. R. Doellenbatch, Allegheny, air brake; W. A. Dunlap, Pittsburg, fluid; S. D. Engle, Hazleton, Pa., air gun; T. F. Gray, Monroeville, O., grain scales; J. B. Harvey, Steamburg, O., extension ladder; Gabriel Konigsburg, Wapakoneta, O., wheelbarrow; R. R. Lewis, Union City, Pa., tailor's measure; W. S. Lovell, Charleston, W. Va., animal trap; W. S. Paterson, Allegheny, brushholder for electric metors or dynamos: A. L. Pitney, Pittsburg, fire extinguisher; George Reiseck, Allegheny, safety device for mills; H. B. Shellenger, Rochester, Pa., panoramic opera; G. S. Smith, Dushere Pa., boller fine cleaner; J. M. Telfer, Minerra, O., nut lock; G. S. Trumbore, Pittsburg, cuspidor lifter; Frank Carey, Tunkhannock, Pa., steam engine; C. E. Denison, Jeffersonville, O., sawmill dog; H. A. Holibaugh, Mariborough, O., fence. corn cutter; M. F. Carroll, Hillsborough, O.,

STRANGE MUSCULAR CONTRACTIONS.

They Are Severe Enough to Break the Bones of a Kentucky Lady. LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 4.-While sitting talking with her children at her home in Paris, Ky., about noon yesterday, Mrs. J. Harry Brent felt the muscles of her right leg suddenly and violently contract, and as she screamed with pain the bone of her

could do anything to relieve his patient her left leg broke in the same manner. Her

FIRST IN AMERICA.

PATIENT IN NEW HAVEN TREATED WITH THE KOCH LYMPH,

Which Came Direct From the Discovere Great Interest Manifested in the Experiment by Medical Men-No State ment Yet Made of the Result.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 4.—Koch's lymph has arrived in New Haven. A small amount in a glass bottle, inclosed in wood, reached Prof. Russell Chittenden, head of the Yale biological laboratory, this afternoon. He obtained it from a medical friend in Heidelberg, where Prof. Chittenden spent two years in study. A few hours after its re-ceipt in New Haven, Dr. J. P. C. Foster, to whom Prof. Chittenden, not being a medical man, intrusted it for experimental use, injected a small dose with a hyperdermic syringe below the shoulder blade of a patient. The reaction noted in cases

abroad was speedily observed. It is believed this is the first injection of the lymph in America, and the widest interest in the result is felt here among medical men. There is no possible question as to the genuineness of the lymph. It is a clear, perfectly transparent liquid, dark brown in color. Three decigrams only were sent to Prof. Chittenden, and this will be no more than enough to treat the case on which injection was made to-day and two others arranged for. These will be treated to-morrow.

Prof. Chittenden and Drs. Francis Bacon and Barstow, of Flushing, L. I., were pres-ent to-day at the time of injection. The amount used was one-half of a milligram and the reaction was very slight, as Dr. Fos-ter intentionally used half the minimum dose recommended by Dr. Koch for adults. Of the two cases to be treated to-morr is of lupus, a patient furnished by Dr. Ba-con, the leading surgeon of Connecticut, and a second of tubercular laryngitis, a patient of Dr. Henry L. Swain, specialist. It is be-lieved these three cases will fairly illustrate the workings of the lymph.

Dr. Foster said to-night that he was

wholly unprepared to make any statement as to the results of the treatment, as his time since the reception of the lymph was wholly occupied in arranging for the treatment of the cases.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Man Intent on Suicide Tries Poison

Shears, Shotgun and Hatchet. BARABOO, ILL., Dec. 4 .- Peter Held, of the town of Honey Creek, Sauk county, took a sensational method of committing spicide, in which he finally succeeded. Saturday afternoon he compounded a dose of Paris green and rat poison, enough to kill by a mercantile establishment, and all traces of its former occupants were lost. And only then took a pair of shears and stabbed himself in the abdomen, but, finding that the self in the abdomen, but, inding that the stabbing only increased his agonies, took down his shotgun, and, pointing the muzzle at his head, pulled the trigger, but was again unsuccessful in ending his existence, the charge of shot going too high and only causing several scalp wounds and a copious

Then Held seized a hatchet and began striking at his head with it. At this point his brother-in-law and a neighbor arrived and put a stop to his efforts at self-destruction. Everything possible was done to save him, but he died Sunday morning.

QUIETING FARMERS. FEARS.

World's Fair People Request Farmers' Alliance to Take Action.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-After consultation with Colonel McKenzie, Commissioner Hirst, Mr. Hurt and Director General Davis hit upon a plan to quiet the fears of the farmers that their agricultural exhibits would not be accepted. The following tele-gram was sent to the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association Convention now in ses

sion at Ocala, Fla.: President Farmers' Alliance, Ocala, Fla.: I respectfully suggest that your Association in national convention assembled, make some deliverance as to the propriety of action by the several States represented in your body looking to a complete exhibit of the agricultural resources thereof at the World's Columbian Exposition. Ample provision in the matter of classification and allotment of space will be rade for this most interesting and important leature. Yours respectfully, GEORGE R. DAVIS.

ACCIDENT TO THE BELLE M'GOWAN.

She is Sunk, but Pumped Out-Other Chat o the River Front.

There was considerable excitement rife or the wharf yesterday over the reported sinking of the Belle McGowan at Freedom late the night before. About 2:30 P. M. it was learned that no one had been nurt, and that the boat had been pumped out and would soon be on her way to port. She ran her nose foul of some rocks which knocked a big hole in he hull, but the damage was not so great as first reported. She is owned by W. W. O'Neill. There was little doing on the rivers yester-day. The water was too low for a coal stage, day. The water was too low for a coal stage, but the operators had hopes that it would rise sufficiently in a couple of days. The gange last night showed 9 feet 4 inches and rising a little. There has been five inches of snow in the Allighenies, and if the weather comes on warm it will melt and of course raise the water.

There is now little coal in the harbor.

Towboats Little Dick and Frank Beaver left for the Reaver vesterday.

DISASTER TO A VILLAGE

Principal Buildings in Brookville, Kan. Destroyed by Fire.

SALINA, KAN., Dec. 4 .- Reports from Brookville, this county, say nearly the whole town was ablaze to-day. The fire started early this forenoon, and one business block and the Central Hotel were consumed There was no way to extinguish the fire, except by buckets. A strong wind was blow-

At 1 P. M. the fire was extinguished. The loss, in addition to the buildings above re-ported, includes the Bank of Brookville and three dwelling houses, which are completely destroyed.

BLOWS AND A SLUNG SHOT.

Disgraceful Scene in the Senate of Oklahoma Territory. GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 4 .- This morning immediately after prayer by the chaplain Senator Brown called Frank Green, editor of the Capital, to task about a criticism in his paper concerning the bill for the purpose of providing for the burial of Union

Blows followed when Green jerked from his pocket a slung shot. No serious damage was done, as the men were separated. Talk of a duel is to be heard on all sides.

A TERRIPLE FATE. Senator Turpie's Aged Mother Burned

Death in Her Room. DELPHI, IND., Dec. 4 .- Senator Turpie's mother met with a horrible fate to-day. She was over 90 years of age and had been left alone in her room. When her attendant returned, the aged lady was found dead on the floor near the fireplace with nearly all her

floor near the brephace clothing burned away. She has resided with the Senator's vounger brother Robert, near this city, for the past 25 years.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.- The mistake of a switchman plunged the engine of the Western express on the Grand Trunk Railroad into the river at Lachine this morning. Joseph Binse, the engineer, is supposed have been drowned,

PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, RIDING ON THE WAVE

Two Western Men Who Show Up in the Political Whirl, and Will

PROBABLY LAND IN THE SENATE

Ambitions of Vilas and Dickinson, of Cleve

land's Cabinet. JACK ROBINSON TALKS OF CAMERON

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Among the first Democratic fruits of the late election, appear the names of two of President Cleveand's Cabinet lieutenants. Ex-Postmaster General and ex-Secretary of the Interior, William F. Vilas has been practically elected to the United States Senate in Wisconsin, and ex-Postmaster General Don Dickinson is morally sure to succeed Senaator Stockbridge from Michigan in 1893.



These two prominent men were Mr. Cleveland's ablest Cabinet ministers, both as politicians and administrative officials. Being younger by many years than the rest of the Cabinet, with the single exception of Secretary Whitney, and representing as they did the great West, with all its possibilities of Democratic gains, they rose rapidly to great power. The first popular reaction from the Democratic defeat of 1888 brings them forward again into the white light. No wave recedes from the shore but to pause and ad-

vance again. INTO PROMINENCE AGAIN. After their retirement by a great popular verdict, Colonel Vilas and Mr. Dickinson come riding toward their former eminence on the very crest of the ground swell. The Wisconsin election is immediately conclu-

Wisconsin election is immediately conclusive. Colonel Vilas will be elected by the Legislature just chosen, when it meets in January. He will take his seat March 4 if there is a called session of the Senate or an extra session of Congress.

Of course, there is opposition to him in his own party. The old wheelhorses who have battled until they were weary do not acquiesce instanter in his claim to the Senatorship after making the campaign almost his own single-handed fight. They favor some one of themselves for Senator.

So it is that John Mitchell, the multimillionaire Congressman-elect from Mil-

millionaire Congressman-elect from Milvaukee, Gen. Edward S. Bragg, who loved Cleveland for the enemies he had made Nick Fratt, the veteran Democratic State Chairman, ex-Congressman Gil Wooderd, and several others are supposed to be ready for an anti-Vilas combination. Yet keen bservers in both parties concede Vilas

The coming Senator from the Badger State is a notable man. In his State and in the Northwest he has been known as one of the dozen foremost lawvers in the West. He was born in Vermont in 1840, and at 11 was taken by his parents to Madison, the pretty capital of the State. His father, Judy New York A. H. Wand Thompson. mital of the State. His father Judge Vilas, was a member of the Vermont Legis-lature and a prominent citizen before his renoval to Wisconsin, his home during the rears of his greatest activity and influence. Secretary Vilas graduated from the University of Wisconsin, a member of the class of In 1860 he returned from Albany Law

School to practice in Madison, Wis., his



Don Dickinson He went to the war as a Captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was resident of the Chicago Convention 1884, and made the notification speech to Governor Cleveland soon after. He entered the Cleveland Cabinet as Postmaster General, and when Mr. Lamar was named for the Supreme bench Colonel Vilas was simultaneously nominated for Secretary of the

RATHER AMBITIOUS.

All his life Colouel Vilas has assumed that he was sooner or later to rise to eminence in political life. From earliest boy-hood his ambition betrayed itself. His sciousness of the part he was playing. His vigorous athletic frame he squared up as if he were a tendal king or a being as if manner has always shown the stagey middle ages. His speech, even in conver-sation, is ever rotund and propulsive; his words are coated with a slow and studied mouthing. On the stage he would have restored in splendid imitation the dramatic style of Edwin Forrest.

Colonel Vilas is a good jury lawyer. He is also a skillful special pleader. His annual retainers from several powerful corpor-ations give him a large and reliable income He is rich both by inheritance and his own earnings. His wife is a charming little lady, whose return to Washington will be the signal for a genuine rejoicing throughout society circles.

Don Dickiason was President Cleveland's

youngest Cabinet adviser. He is a man noted for his discernment, discretion and energy. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., in application for readjustment of alleged dis-1842. His father, Asa Dickinson, was a crimination of rates. The Missouri Pacific distant relative of Dan S. Dickinson, but displayed extensive bills torged by certain belonged to the Massachusetts Dickinsons. He went to Michigan when Don was a small boy and became one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party there. The son was educated at the State University at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1866. ALSO A LAWYER.

Three years later he received his diploma from the law school and began to practice. At first he had a desk in his older brother's office. When the latter, already a rich man, went to New York to accept a large retainer from one of the largest drygoods firms there, he gave his business to Don. The firm is now Dickinson, Hosmer & Thurber, and the senior partner is said to have an income, all told, of over \$40,000 a year. A large part of this comes from his collection bureau, which he runs independently of the firm. He hires two or pendently of the firm. He hires two or three good lawyers and a good corps of clerks, and pushes the business with an en-ergetic hand. He is famous for promptness, and never stops when he gets after a debtor until he collects his judgment and hands over the cash to his client. His ability as

an administrative officer quickly displayed itself in Mr. Cieveland's Cabinet. He man-aged with consummate skill to reconcile the varying doctrines of civil service reform

and that the victor must have his spoils, and contributed thereby a great deal to the popularity of his chief in the rank and file of the party.

The Michigan Legislature is Democratic, and a majority at the hold over Sentiment. The Michigan Legislature is Democratic, and a majority of the hold-over Senators are Democratis. A scheme for redistricting the State so as tie the Republican farming counties up with the Democratic cities is already on foot, and good judges of political consequences declare that nothing can prevent Don Dickinson's succeding Senator Stockbridge except his own death or positive refusal to go to the Senate.

DECEMBER 5, 1890.

JACK ROBINSON TALKS.

CAMERON IS NOT POPULAR, BUT WILL BE ELECTED.

Not a Good Time Now to Arouse Any More Factional Differences-Conferences of the Quay Hustlers Being Held at the National Capital.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The managers of the late Republican campaign in Pennsylvania have been holding a series of conferences in Washington during the past few days. Chairman Andrews has been the guest of Senator Quay, and Colonel John Morrison, candidate for re-election as chief clerk of the lower branch of the State Legislature. Assemblyman Rider, of Philadelphia, and State Senator Robinson are among the condoling friends who have come here to talk matters over. Senator Quay has not been in Pennsylvania since he left there immediately after the political "catalysm," as Senator Ingalis calls it, of November, and sought temporary exile in Florada. His friends have, therefore, during the past month been entirely adrift. It is his intention now, however, to run over to Philadelphia, and possibly to Pittsburg, where questions of legislative organization and party reconstruction will be talked over, and the party the Keystone commonwealth put in shape for future emergencies

The probable re-election of Senator Cam-eron is giving the Republicans more concern than they care to admit. State Senator Robinson, who will represent the counties of Chester and Delaware in the Fifty-second Congress, speaking of the Cameron case, said: "We thought that the re-election of Senator Cameron would not reflect the wishes of the people, and that those who may vote for him in the Legislature will doubtless hear from their constituents in the future. There exists a very decided opposition to Mr. Cameron, but after conferring with politicians from many parts of the State we have concluded that we were too badly defeated at the polls to stir up factional strife in the party over the Senator-ship. Cameron, therefore, is likely to be elected, not for any services he has rendered or honor he has conferred upon the State, but simply as the beneficiary of political conditions as we find them after a serious defeat, and when no one is in the humor to embark in any controversies, even the United States Senatorship."

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Pennsylvania Gets One Among a List Names Sent to the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The President

ent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Postmasters: California-E. M. Bennett, Paso Robless; Mrs. S. L. Drake, Colusa. Colorado - Nels Kellerup, Blackhawk.

Vork-A. H. Weed, Ticonderogs Ohio-W. B. Gamble, Akron. Pennsyl vania-T. C. Manger, Forest City. South Carolina-J. G. Gattling, Darling Court House. Taxas—C. M. Norton, Calvert; E. A. Tussell, Paris. Vermont—Will Roberts, Fair Haven. Wisconsin—O. P. Stenerson, Menomonie. West Virginia-D. W. Weaver, Ronceverte. Also a number of postmasters commissioned during the recess

of the Senate The President reappointed Joseph T. Ja-cobs, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners,

INCREASING THEIR PENSIONS An Important Bill Introduced in the Senat

by Senator Quay. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Senator Qua has introduced a bill granting to all persons whose names are now on the pension list, or may be hereafter placed on it, who have lost both eyes or both feet, or who are otherwise totally disabled, a pension of \$100 a

Also, to all persons who have lost an arm at the shoulder joint, or a leg at the hip joint, a pension of \$60 a month, and to those who have lost an arm below the elbow, or a leg below the knee, \$55 a month. Those who have lost a hand or foot, or have been totally disabled in the same, are to be entitled to

\$50 a month. The bill provides, further, that persons who have contracted two or more disabilities shall receive a sum per month equal to the total of rates for all the disabilities men-

tioned. Vaux Concludes Not to Contest. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- As the result of the conference Representative Vaux held with the Democratic leaders, Mills, McMillan and Breckinridge, he has concluded to abandon his contest with McAleer, member-elect from Randall's old district. The policy of the Democrats in the next House will be to discourage contests.

Must Pay a Duty of \$16,500. WASHINGTON, December 4.-Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, has rendered a decision holding that the bondsmen of the importers of Millet's "The Angelus" are liable for \$16,-500 duty on the famous painting.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERIES

At a Meeting of Freight Agents Called

Adjust Grain Rates. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3 .- Sensational discoveries were made to-day at the session of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. The grain dealers of Kansas City had made application for readjustment of alleged dis-crimination of rates. The Missouri Pacific grain dealers and representatives of three of the Western lines as to market rebates on shipments in transit, which appear large enough to make a very great reduction in the freight rates. The names of the roads and of the grain

dealers implicated are not given. The dealers implicated are not given. The ap-plication for a readjustment in rates and the granting of reconsignment privileges was not acted upon.

NATURAL GAS FOR CHICAGO. The Council Committee Comes to Time by

Reporting the Ordina CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- The City Council Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Lights to-day decided to report favorably an ordi-

Company to lay mains in Chicago. This corporation, it is claimed, is backed by the Standard Oil Company, and controls the Indiana natural gas fields, and proposes to introduce natural gas into the city for both fuel and illuminating purposes.

nance authorizing the Chicago Fuel Gas

ANOTHER DAY PUT IN

On the Appeal of the United States From the Appropriation

MADE BY THE BOARD OF VIEWERS For the Purchase of Lock No. 7 From the

Navigation Company. THE NEWS OF ONE DAY IN THE COURTS

The question of the value of the Monongahela Navigation Company's franchise, which was argued Wednesday, was decided vesterday by Judge Acheson. His Honor did not feel disposed to declare the section of the act of Congress referred to as unconstitutional, and he would continue to hear testimony on the actual value of the property in question, leaving the case to go to the Supreme Court, as it probably would,

without incumbrance.
Colonel T. P. Roberts was recalled, and explained the figures submitted on Tuesday. Colonel Roberts explained that the company having done the work itself, saved fully \$11,000 or \$12,000 by reason of its extensive plant and facilities, and it was therefore done considerably cheaper than it could be done by contractors.

Jacob Wainwright, who was engineer and contractor for Lock No. 8, had inspected Lock and Dam No. 7. He stated that he would not undertake to build the lock and dam for the figure named as its cost. Witness thought the dam was better and more valuable to-day than when it was built.

Judge Acheson wanted to know the actual amount for which Mr. Wainwright would undertake to build the lock and dam. Witness, after considerable figuring, stated that he would not undertake it for less than \$198,688, and this only included the actual work done by the contractor, and was exclusive of dredging and other work done by the company.

THE COMPANY HAS AN OFFER. Mr. Shiras made an offer for the company. He stated that the stock of the Monongahela Navigation Company is divided into 32,639 shares, at the par value of \$50 a share, upon which annual dividends of 12 per cent have been paid. The actual tolls of the company amount to \$240,000 per annum. The actual tolls of lock No. 7 amount to \$2,800 a year, with prospect of a very large increase within the next few years. The stock of the company has now a value abroad of \$100, and the total property of the company amounts to \$4,000,000. It should also be taken into consideration that the Monongahela river was not a navigable stream to any extent until the navigation company put in the

mprovements.

District Attorney Lyon objected to the point about the river not being navigable, until the improvements were made. Captain Cowan was put on the stand to show that the river was not navigable. Witness stated that he was not navigable. Wheness stated that he was in the employ of the navigation company for many years and lives at Lock No. 4. He remembered the river before the construction of the dams. The river was never navigable, except dur-ing a flood. It was a rare thing to see a steamboat up the river, and people would crowd down to the wharf to see one. In those days keelboats were used almost alto-gether. The keelboat was something like a canal boat, and had to be pulled by horses.
On cross examination the witness stated
that prior to 1884, and the building of Lock
No. 7, no boats ran regularly above Browns-

Mr. Shiras renewed his offer of the points mentioned above. District Attorney Lyon entered a general objection, which was sus-tained by the court, and exceptions taken by

closed this side of the case. COLONEL MERRILL'S OPINION. District Attorney I vou stated that he would make no formal opening, as the court was familiar with the case. Colonel William E. Merrill was then called to the stand. He stated that he was Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Engineer Corps, and had charge of the work on the Ohio and Monongahela rivers since 1870. He designed and built lock and dam No. 8, and has under his charge at present ten dams, and has designs for two more. No. 8 dam, which was opened for navigation about one year ago, is about three miles above No. 7. Witness had seen lock No. 7 every year, and also saw it during the course of its construction. Witness then examined the estimate of the cost of No. 7, and said he thought it was a fair price for it. Some figures, he thought, were very high and others low. A fair price for the dam was what it cost, notwithstanding the deterioration of time, its life having been lessened by six years of service. Dams do not improve with age, because the timber must in time decay. The settlement of filth above a dam also has a bad effect on it. The lock wall of the dam is in a very bad condition, and must be torn down and rebuilt. The cement in it was bad and is useless. It causes an internal swelling in the walls, and while it does not seriously affect the condition of the lock, it is an unfortunate state of affairs. Wit ness did not think it would cost more to build a lock now than it did in 1884. He thought more money was paid for the lock than it was actually worth when it was built, and it is worth considerably less now than when it was built, the reason being that it

would cost at least \$20,000 to put the wall into proper condition.
On cross-examination witness stated that the cement used was Buffalo cement. His examination of the lock was while on a steamboat and going through it. The witness stated that 50 years ago the question of serious doubt, but experience has taught that the work is not very difficult.

finished to-day. AFTER A SETTLEMENT. Louis Moeser Thinks His Partners Have

Done Him Up.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday by

Louis Moeser against L. D. Strauss and L. L. Satler. Moeser stated that on March 8 he went into partnership with Strauss and Satler, in the lumber business. The firm was known as the Pittsburg Lumber Com-pany. The defendants represented to Moeser that the net assets of the business were \$26,406, and he paid \$13,203 for his interest. Each partner was to receive one-third the profits, and Strauss and Satler, in addition \$1,500 a year salary. Six per cent of the profits were to be drawn out, and the balthe profits were to be drawn out, and the bal-ance added to the capital. Moeser states that he has become dissatisfield with the actions of his partners. He alleges that the balance sheet, based on which he bought his interest, misrepresented the condition of the firm. The books, he claims, have been mutilated by pages being torn out, and the capital of the firm has been diverted and invested in the individual names of the real estate, in the individual names of the They have obtained more defendants. money than their due proportion, and the bank accounts have been mainly kept in the names of Strauss & Satler, and not in the

Moeser asks that the partnership be an nulled, an account taken, and a receiver appointed. In the meantime, he asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants rom collecting money due the firm, or disposing of its assets.

Suit on an Insurance Policy. The suit of Lenora S. Hamill against the Supreme Council of the Royal Areanum is an trial before Judge Ewing. This suit is more being established.

to recover on a policy on the life of Mrs. Hamill's husband, who was a member of the council in Sharpsburg. The insurance was refused, it was stated, because Hamill at the time of his death had been suspended

for non-payment of dues. TOUGH ON TRANSGRESSORS.

They Find Their Way a Hard One Through

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, Joseph Snyder and Arnold Keller were acquitted of assault and battery on Daniel and Jacob Dougherty. Louis Weber was convicted of an offense against morality on information of Maggie Lauer. Paul Ambro pleaded guilty to felonious assault and battery on John Zooko. He was sent one year to the workhouse. A. S. Gray pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat and was sentenced 20 days to the workhouse. Samuel French was convicted of selling liquor without a license and on Sunday, on information of Inspector McAlesse. Owen Quinney pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license and on Sunday. He was fined \$550 and sent five months to the workhouse. E. B. Price was convicted of a serious offense, on information of Mary Price, his stepdaughter. The parties are colored.

The jury is out in the case of Norris White, tried for the lareeny of some scrap

THE GRAND JURY GRIND

Large Number of True Bills Found and Some Ignored.

The grand jury yesterday returned the following true bills: M. Bell, John Boyle, Maggie Diamond, Cath-arine Frommer, Edgar Gillmore, Henry Hun-

arine Frommer, Edgar Gilimore, Henry Hungerman, Mary Hungerman, Alex. Loefler, Samuel Markovitz, assault and battery: Philip Steiner, W. J. McDonough, P. F. Mangan, E. LaRue, A. Breigel, aggravated assault and battery: Lewis Baur, Harry Brackenridge, Fannie Campbell, William Jones, Harry Reustock, H. Ulrich, larceny: Harry Brackenridge, horse stealing: Thomas Chapman, embezziement: Leopold Geisler, larceny by ballec; David Joint, Daniel Fizpatrick, larceny from the person; Andrew McCune, keeping a ferocious dog; Kate Cary, selling liquor without a license and on election day; Kate Fox, selling liquor without a license.

The following bills were ignored: William Doyle, forgery; P. L. Kunz, larceny by bailee; J. Margulas, assault and battery with intent to commit a worse crime; John Mehring, mayhem; David McCrae, larceny; Robert Sweeney, assault and battery; Edward Toiever, felonious assault and battery.

To-Day's Trial Lists.

Common Pleas No. 1-McIlvain vs Alter: McJunkin vs Equitable Gas Company; Arnheim Lave Stock Company vs Davis et al;

heim Live Stock Company vs Davis et al;
Fidelity Title and Trust Company vs Peoples'
Gas Company; Grant vs Carnegie, Phipps &
Company; Berberich vs Ebach et al; First National Bank vs Cummer & Son; Herron vs
Cummer & Sons.
Common Pleas No. 2—Baer & Gazzam vs
National Wrapping Company; O'Brien vs East
End Electric Light Company; O'Brien vs East
End Electric Light Company; Sorg, executor,
vs Mathes et al.; Herron & Co. vs Vale; Quslich
vs Pittsburg Incline Company.
Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Walter
Burns, John Brittinger, H. J. McElroy, T. S.
Hauft, William Keyser, L. B. Schaffer, C. F.
Cooper, Richard Hynes, Robert Miller alias
Peters, James Siartin, John McMahon, Bridget
McLaughlin (2), C. L. Fredericks (2), Charles
Kaine, Peter Dahr, H. Obershelman, Patrick
Sullivan.

Minor Matters in a Legal Way. THE ejectment suit of A. Remiman against Mary Hoelscher is yet on trial before Judge Magee.

A VERDICT for the plaintiff was given yesterday in the ejectment suit of B. Coursin against John Shrader. A DIVORCE was granted yesterday in the case of A. J. McKean against Ida M. McKean. Desertion was alleged.

THE testimony taken in the divorce suit of Thomas Alken against Hannah R. Alken was filed yesterday. Infidelity was the allegation made in the case.

MATTHEW BIRCH pesterday entered out against John Gardner for \$6,000 damages. Birch alleged that Gardner had betrayed his 17-year-old daughter Maria. B. VOLKE and W. E. Harrison vesterd were appointed appraisers of the effects of Johnston & Okon, of McKeesport, who made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

THE suit of Philip Gugel, administrator of Adam Shearer, against the Miller Forge Com-pany, for damages for injuries received by Shearer while at work in the defendants' foundry, is on trial. A DEED of assignment for the benefit of

creditors, from L. Neuman, the gentlemen's furnishing goods dealer of Main street, Brad-dock, to Eleazer Fink, was filed in the Recorder's office vesterday. CHARLES MEESE yesterday received a verdict for \$4,595 41, in his suit against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Com-pany, an action for damages for a right of way taken through his property.

& Flinn is on trial. Rech was passing a place where some of the defendant's employes were testing a gas pipe, when the cap flew off the testing a gas pipe, when the cap flew off the end of the pipe, striking Rech and injuring him LIKE THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

THE suit of Harry Rech against Brath and

Central Arizona Cracked Up to be a Land of Milk and Honey. The valleys of Southern and Central Arizona are superior in fertile qualities to the historic Valley of the Nile, says ex-Gevernor Louis Wolfley, of Arizona, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Wherever irrigation is practiced along the Salt, Gila and Santa Cruz rivers anything grown in a tem-perate or semi-tropical clime may be pro-duced. As a fast-growing region this part of Arizona is in many respects better than Southern California. Fruit culture is just beginning to receive general attention in these valleys, and it will not be long until the Eastern markets will be supplied with the extraordinary products of Arizona. No spot on earth is better adapted to the culture

of the grape, and the yield of the fig orchards is phenomenal. The magnificence of the fir tree growth draws one away from all surrounding thrift. Prunes, apricots, oranges, lemons, limes and olives grow to perfection, and in a few years the supply from this region will be fully as abundant as from the neighboring orenards of Southern California. There is indeed scarcely a product of the soil known to civilized man that will not grow in these irrigated valleys of Arizons, and, while the Territory is blessed with a climate of perpetual summer, its people can enjoy all of the staples of colder latitudes. Every variety of shrub or flower that adds beauty to

the home and garden grows in tropical luxuriance. Arizona is destined to be the home of a Arizona is destined to be the home of a great agricultural population, and when its system of irrigation is thoroughly deyeloped there will be no more profitable and pleasant region in which to liae. Ruins along the rivers and in the valleys of Arizona indicate that it was once thickly peopled, and that agriculture was successfully practiced to a great extent. When the system of the profit o tem that made it rich in fruitfulness con turies ago is again restored, as it will be in a few short years, then will Arizona bloom

as a rose. GLUCOSE GOES NOW.

All the Prejudice Against It Has at Las Disappeared.

The prejudice against glucose has about worn itself out, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. As is now generally known, glucose is made from corn, and cannot help but be wholesome when well made. The manufacture is entirely confined to the West, and about 1,000,000 pounds a day are turned

At first it had to be delivered in disguise, and candy-makers especially were particular about this. Now the very best candies are made out of glucose, and no secret is made of the fact. There are over 20 glucose

GOV. TILLMAN TALKS.

In His Inaugural Address He Reviews the Race Question.

ALL MEN ARE NOT CREATED EQUAL.

The Whites Are and Will Remain Masters of the Sunny South.

DUTIES TOWARD THE INFERIOR RACE

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.-Governorelect B. C. Tillman, who was elected on the reform ticket composed of the Farmers' Alliance and other Democrats who wanted a change of government, was inaugurated to day in front of the State House at 1 o'clock. in the presence of a large crowd from all parts of the State. In his inaugural address he referred with pleasure to the national victory of the Democratic party, and in regard to the election in his own State

In our own State of South Carolina the victory of Democracy and white supremacy over mongrelism and civilization over barbarism has been most complete, and it is gratifying to note been most complete, and it is gratifying to note the fact that this was attended by a political phenomenon which was a surprise to all of us-our colored fellow citizens absolutely refused to be led to the polis by their bosses.

GOOD FEELING.

The opportunity of having their votes fracty cast and honestly counted, which it has been claimed is denied negroes, caused scarcely a claimed is desired negroes, caused scarcely a ripple of excitement, and the consequence is that to-day there is little prejusee and more kindly feeling between the white men and the black men in South Carolina than has existed at any time since 1888. When it is clearly shown that a majority of our colored voters are no longer imbined with Republican ideas, the vexed negro problem will be settled, and the fear of a return of negro domination will haunt us no more.

fear of a return of negro domination will haunt us no more.

Can I not appeal to the magnanimity of the dominant race? Can I not pledge in your behalf that we white men of South Carolina stand ready and willing to listen kindly to all reasonable complaints, to grant all just rights and safe privileges to these colored people—that they shall have equal protection under the law and a guarantee of fair treatmentat our hands? That the colored people have grievances it is litle to deny. That the memory of the wrongs and insults heaped by the whites upon the blacks during eight years' rule has provoked retaliation and often injustice, is true.

LENCH LAW DESCOUNCED.

LYNCH LAW DENOUNCED. It was natural and inevitable, but we owe it to ourselves as Christian people; we owe it to the good name of our State, which has been blackened thereby, and its prosperity retarded, that these things should be stopped. We whites have absolute control of the State

We whites have absolute control of the State Government, and we intend to retain it. The intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest privilege and most sacred duty of the citizen, is as yet beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny that "all men are created equal." It is not true now, and it was not when Jefferson wrote it. But we cannot deny that it is our duty as the governing power in South Carolisto insure to every individual, black and white, the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." with all the machinery of the law in our With all the machinery of the law in our hands, with every department of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—held by white men, with white juries, white solicitors, white Steriffs, it is simply infamous that resort should be inad to lynch law, and that prisoners should be mirdered because the people have grown weary of the law's delay and of its efficient administration.

DRASTIC REMEDY PROPOSED. Negroes have nearly always been the victims, and the confession is a blot on our civilization. Let us see to it that the finger of scorn be no Let us see to it that the finger of scorn be no more pointed at our State by reason of this deplorable condition of affairs. Let punishment for crime, by whomeoever committed, be prompt and impartial, and with the removal of the cause the effect will disappeas. And as a last desperate remedy, to be used only when others fall, grant to the Executive the power of absolute removal of any Sheriff who lais to prevent any such act of violence in his county after the law has taken control of a prisoner. I have thought it wise to speak in emphatic terms on this subject, because every Carolinian worthy of the name must long to see the time when the law shall assert itself, when our people will not be divided into hostile

when our people will not be divided into hostile political camps. SCHOOLS FOR WHITES AND BLACKS. The address then calls for improvement of free school facilities; the formation of school districts having an area of not less than 16 square miles nor more than 36, and the establishment therein of two schools, one for colored and one for white people, and an increase of the poll tax devoted to school pur-poses from \$1 to \$3; demands that the State shall, in combination with other Southern States, arrange for the compilation of school books, to be sold at a minimum cost, and for-bids the use of any others; demands the abolitton of the State University and the establishment of a college instead; indicates a desire to abolish the Citadel Academy; calls for industrial schools for girls; demands a constitutional convention, regard-less of what may be its cost; demands a sur-

vey of the phosphate beds and the sale of the territory at auction to the highest bid-In alluding to the State debt, he suggests that State banks be required to deposit with the State Treasurer State bonds to the amount of the average deposits held by them for the State; that every State bank be required to invest at least 20 per cent of its capital in State bonds, and that all insurance companies doing business in the State

arer \$25,000,000 in South Carolina bonds.

be required to deposit with the State Treas

NEED FOR MORE RAPID TRANSIT. Trainmen Go to Sleep While Waiting for the

Track to be Cleared. One might imagine to hear the complaints lower Southside, say from points between Mo-Kee's Rocks and Phillipsburg, that an electric railway would be built within 60 days, but many of the middle-aged are skeptical nevertheless, and say they expect to die this side of

Two gentlemen, one of them named McCabe and the other a civil engineer whose name can-not at present be recalled, relate a strange and the chart they recalled, relate a strange case of detention. The story is that they took an early train the other morning and when they came near Davis Island it slowed up and traveled along at about three miles an hour for a long time. Then it stopped dead, and it was found that a freight train was in the way. This moved up slowly for a time and the passenger train followed suit, but both finally stopped and then the two gentlemen referred to got out and took an excursion up the track until they found that source of the trouble. They found that source of the trouble. They found that the engineer lof the forward train had fallen asieep, but had arranged to be awakened as soon as orders came to move. He was standing awatting them. The flagmen were out the required distance to prevent accidents, and it was stated that this suspension had been in force four or five hours, the trainmen being unable to move until they got orders. It was further stated that they had been on duty so long that they could not keep awake except when in active motion.

It is said that there has been so much kicking on account of detention at the Cornopolis

ing on account of detontion at the Corappolis station that the floors have been kicked through and that even the roaches have descried the station. The effect of the continued attempt to do a four-track business on a two-track road is not any more of a success than it was a year ago.

New Bridge Across the Monongah A charter has been granted to five stockholders of the Second Avenue Electric road for a bridge across the Monongabela river, near Gienwood. The company intends building the road to Homestead, and the

There was a wreck at Cliff Mine on the Montour Railway, on Wednesday evening, in which a number of cars were smashed and coal was scattered promiscuously over considerable country. It was caused by the breaking of a cable on an incline plane.

new bridge is a part of the plans. It is ex-