FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

IRELAND IN A BLAZE.

Actual Violence in the Struggle Between the Two Factions.

THE M'CARTHY MANIFESTO

Outlines the Position of the Bolters and Declares That They Had to Sacrifice

EITHER PARNELL OR HOME RULE.

The Deposed Leader Makes a Personal Appeal to His People and Receives a Great Ovation.

A BATTLE FOR A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Parnell Fereibly Ejects These Who Criticized Him, But Later the Place is Recaptured by an Opposition Mob.

SOME VERY EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS

THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.-The long-heralded manifesto of the anti-Parnellites appears but that of duty under the title of the "Address of the Irish Parliamentary Party to the Irish People," The full text of the somewhat remarkable document is as follows:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-In discharging our sacred trust as representatives of Ireland, fc bound by supreme law and political duty to protect the cause, no matter at what sacrifice of feeling, we have found ourselves under the sad necessity of bringing to an endParnell's leadership of the party. You can judge how much easier it would have been for us to leave him undisturbed in his position, but had we done so every man of us would have felt himself a traiter to his country. Mr. Parnell, having disregarded our appeals to think of his country before all, has now endeavored to put aside our solemn decision on his relation to our party and his ill-judged determination to per-Bist in his effort to maintain his untenable po-

The Cause in Danger of Disaster. He threatens to plunge the country into a conflict in which our cause may be overwhelmed and the prospect of freedom, till now before our eyes, may disappear forever. And at such a crisis it is your duty to make certain | the hateful evil of discussion. When our power country's destruction, whatever may be the result to Mr. Parnell or to us, who address you. and our duty is to submit to you our reasons

Let your judgment be what it may we will that hangs upon the issue and we are servants will judge of the quibble. an injured man, but the facts cannot be forgotten. We must hold Parnell responsible, and he alone, for the present deplorable situation. He pledged himself again and again to renel this charge against him and his pledges were accepted in good faith. When the time for speaking came he remained silent, his pledges broken and the charge not repelled. Upon these facts a strong opinion was formed by the

The Power of the Church.

Mr. Parnell does not hesitate to denounce them as English wolves, but the fact remains that the English and the Irish bishops express the same opinion about him, and he cannot mend the matter by calling names. We are reminded again and again that we elected Parnell on the opening day of the session. A more ungenerous taunt was never uttered. It was thought we could sustain him without playing our country false. It is now made a cause of attack upon us, but in reality is the vindication of our position before our country.

Had we thought less of Mr. Parnell, or thought of him less tenderly we should not have elected him on the opening day. We elected him under an influence of gratitude for services rendered in bygone years to Ireland; circled him in the desperate hope that his lead-ership might be reconciled with safety to our course. That hope we had to speedily abandon, Our election took place at the moment of our arrival from Ireland at the House of Commons We soon became aware that if his leadership continued our Parliamentary struggle for Irish There was overwhelming evidence pouring in upon us to show that with Mr. Parnell representing the Irish cause the Home Rule party could not hope to win at the general election. We know how the hearts of our people were fixed upon that event; we know how they had been taught by Mr. Parnell himself, to look to it as a gate to freedom. We know that Parnell joined with them in welcoming the home rule victory in the British elections as a fresh ad-

wance toward the goal of our national hope. A Question of Parnell or Ireland.

That was the question we had to ask our serves, and it was simply whether our daty bound us to Parnell or to Ireland. Upon this issue how could we hesitate. You did not elect us to serve an individual without regard to any interest of our own country; and you elected u fer even Mr. Parnell to stand in the way of her freedom? Were we against our own judgment to gratify his desire and by disregarding the conditions of political victories render our-selves responsible for the ruin of our country's

Nothing less than absolute rule was in question it Parnell continued to be our leader. The following consequences appeared to us quite cortain: At a general election home rule would be decisively rejected, the Tory government would come back with a fresh mi poercion would receive a new lease of life and the evicted tenants would be driven to abandon their last hope. Our country could look for nothing for many years to come but the continuance of the abominable system imposed upon her by the Government in power, and all hope of gaining our liberty by Parliamentary struggle would be lost to the living generation Let any honest Irishman question his sanctuary , his conscience, what would be have done had be found himself in the place of one of us. Would he have doomed his native land to suffering and slavery for the sake of a leader whose personal acts, undefended even by himself, had made of him an insuperable obstacle to victory of the Irish cause?

An Appeal to the Conscience. Is there an Irishmrn whose conscience would allow him to take this course and condemn us for what we have done? That Irishman whose alligance is given to his country and not to any ne man will uphold and vindicate us. He will feel that we stood by our leader till the latest possible moment, till a mement when

personal feeling was constrained to yield to

and is with the Irish nation itself. The final first members of Mr. Parnell's party to ecision rests whether they will agree to lose all for the sake of Mr. Parnell or prefer to win

It is said we have submitted to the dietation of Mr. Gladstone. This protense is transparently absurd. If we would allow ourselves to submit to dictation from any man, all our feelings would incline us to submit to Mr. Parnell, but not to Mr. Gladstone. We fought Mr. Gladstone when the interests of our country so required. We should be ready to fight him again for Ireland's sake. But Mr. Parnell led us when he had no motive but personal bias to confide in for sincerity and good faith.

Tribute to the Grand Old Man. Mr. Gladstone, the veteran statesman, has ledged his life for Ireland. Since the day he irst embraced her cause he has labored for Ireland's liberty with a manifest ardour which renders suspicion of him wanton insult. The people of Ireland, if they so insuited him, could incur everlasting shame. If Parnell, as a leader still in the prime of life, had exerted himself as Mr. Gladstone did in the winter of his age to win for the home-rule cause, that cause would now be safe, and Ireland, with a glad heart, would be spared the bitter agony of this lamentable conflict

We cannot now at the bidding of Mr. Parnell abandon that confidence in Gladstone which Mr. Parnell declared he felt before Mr. Gladstone had given that powerful evidence of his zeal which evoked enthusiasm in Ireland. We cannot accept Mr. Parnell's reference to a private conversation one year old as displacing the evidence in Mr. Parnell's public speeches delivered since that time, and it must be borne in mind that Mr. Parnell had never given the alightest hint to his colleagues of any reason for his anxiety or doubt, and at this moment Mr. Gladstone, his colleagues and his party maintain and reiterate with fresh emphasis their pledges that the measure for home rule to be proposed by them will be satisfactory to

One of the Points Made.

This was accepted by Mr. Parnell until per-sonal conflict arose. Why should it be rejected now? We shall seek for specific particulars in due time. To insist upon them at once would be to embarrass our friends in England, foolishly give an advantage to her foes, and we do not believe that Gladstone attempted or de-sired to dictate to the Irish party. He recognizes our independence and respects it, and knows that we would submit to no dictation

Gladstone 1, als position was bound to make known to all concerned the conclusion forced upon I'm that Parnell's leadership would K the home rule cause, and having come to at conclusion a man of 81 years of age was entitled to say that he would rather retire than waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle the foredoomed failure of his fellow coun-

We can declare, and Mr. Parnell will not deny it, that in the course of this most bitter ordeal we have left no means untried to spare his personal feelings and effect such friendly arrangecent as might leave Ireland still represented by an undivided party. We undertook, if Mr. Parnell would retire of his own free will, we, for the present session, would not fill his post, and let its future tenure be determined by his personal actions and his course in political a f-

Every Attempt at a Compromise. We asked him if he would nominate a com-

mittee to undertake the direction of the party. We turned aside from the urgent question and we entered at his instance upon a course of negotiation, although his manifesto a few days previously and his public speeches were delivered at the moment which made an attempt at such negotiation in the light of forlorn hope. We welcomed eagerly the faintest chance of settlement. We did all men could do to avert that the course you take will tend to save your of endurance was at length exhausted we still maintained our patience, but could not dismaining in the chair and by using his power to and our duty is to submit to you our reasons prevent the party from coming to a vote on the for what we have done and abide by your judg-question of his leadership, could continue to defeat the will of the party for any length of time before he retired from the emtestion, which could not be prolonged without bringing a disgrace upon the country, and the country

He pledged every member to act with the majority, and this is held by a minority to be a binding force no longer. Mr. Parnell's mani ing our deliberations, and that fatal document s an appeal to batred between the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland.

To Unite the Two Countries. It is our duty and will be in the future, as was in the past, to cultivate lasting friendship between the people. No other course is wise, multitudes of Englishmen who are true friends no other course hopeful, no other course to liberty and Ireland. rational for a constitutional party or possible to a party leader. In reference to the evicted tenants, if it prevailed, it could have no other effect than to drive them to despair, break up an agrarian combination and enable Balfour to claim a declaive victory for coercion. We ask all evicted tenants and their friends to consider well whether they have received the most help and comfort in the past from Mr. Paraell or from men whose names are found in the materity of the Irish party.

The manifesto has made it impossible for Mr. Parnell hereafter to act in conjunction with

'arnell hereafter to act in conjunction with be Liberal party or in the same cause, and the Jinonists and the press have declared it will bar all negotiation with the Tory party, even if Ireland were to sanction such a course.
But home rule cannot be won by parliamentary means except in conjunction with one party or other. What possible future then has Parnell left as the party leader and what policy can he adopt, by what means does he propose to gain any real advantage for his country? Mr. Parnell has not scrupled to say what no enemy to our country has ever dared to insinuate, that our integrity and independence has been sapped, destroyed by wire paliers of an English party. We scorn to treat seriously so wild and wanton an accusation.

The Proof of Their Fidelity. reland were to sanction such a course

The Proof of Their Fidelity. The record of our service is proof of our fidelity, but we remind Parnell that the men he now assails because their integrity to Ireland cedom might as well be given up at once. had obliged them to act independently of himself, are the men who, when Parnell left the party derelict, still preserved its integrity and naintained its independence. They fought the battle for their country inch by inch and never nttered a word against a leader who had left them to struggle as best they could without his them to struggle as best they could without his aid. Our countrymen are well aware that the only tie which could bind us to public life is our hope to serve and save our country, and that the honor of Ireland is safe in our hands through good or evil fortune. Our course of duty is now clear, we shall recognize our responsibility to our country and resolutely maintain our position as an independent party, and we shall do our utmost to guarantee our final victory, under the auspices of the alliance between the people of Ireland and the democracy of Great Britain.

We shall claim such assurances upon specific

of Great Britain.

We shall claim such assurances upon specific questions as the interests of Ireland may require, we shall demand such settlement of home rule questions as will satisfy the aspirations of Ireland, and finally, during the time tions of Ireland, and finally, during the time that must elapse ere our country acquires her freedom, we shall make every practical effort in our power to emancipate the tenant-farmer, better the lot of the artisan and give the agricultural laborer a foothold in his native land, and so to shape the course of legislative reforms as to help in securing happier homes and brighter lives for the masses of our people and our fellow countrymen. This issue we now submit to you and it is one upon which for a time our country must depend. May God uphold the right, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, Chalrman.

PARNELL IN IRELAND.

THE IRISH LEADER'S ENTHUSIASTIC

GREETING AT KINGSTON AND DUBLIN. He Seizes the Plant of the United Ireland

Newspaper in Which He Owns a Control ling Interest, but It is Becaptured by Body of His Opponents.

LONDON, Dec. 10 .- Mr. Parnell arrived at Kingston at an early hour this morning A body guard of 200 of his supporters, the Parnell leadership committee and other deputations who had traveled from Dublin on a special train, were on the pier to receive him. The deputations were headed by a band. Dr. Fitzgerald, M. P., Mr. Leamy, M. P., Mr. Henry Harrington and The question has now passed from our bands Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P., were the PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890---TEN

leave the steamer. They were loudly cheered as they came down the gang plank. Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P., and Mr. Kenny, M. P., opponents of Mr. Parnell, traveled in the same boat with the Parnellites from Holyhead. As they came ashore they were subjected to hostile demonstrations by the crowd on the pier, while there were shouts for Mr. Parnell, mingled with cheers for

Mrs. O'Shea. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, his private secretary, was the last passenger to quit the boat. As he proceeded to the waiting train the crowd became enthusiastic in their demonstrations and he was cheered again and again. A number of addresses were presented to him, in reply to which he expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been extended to him. He said he did not fear the result of the fight he had undertaken. The train then pulled out from the station, and after a short run arrived in Dublin, where a large crowd had assembled in and about the station to welcome Mr.

The Arrival in Dublin. The crowd was so dense that Mr. Parnell with difficulty made his way through it. Finally he reached a cab, which he entered with Mr. Joseph F. Kenny, M. P. The crowd surrounded the cab, unharnessed the horse, and then Mr. Parnell's enthusiastic admirers drew him through the streets until they reached Mr. Kenny's house. Upon his arrival at Mr. Kenny's house,

Later in the day he will attend a meeting of committee of the National League. The United Ireland newspaper into trouble through its persistent advocacy of Mr. Parnell's retirement, Mr. Parnell is one of the directors of the company owning the paper, and, acting in that capacity, he to-day seized the plant of the paper, stopped the issue of the current edition, and ejected the issue of the current edition, and ejected the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin. Barrister Kelly, Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private sectary and Mr. Mahouey, member of Parliament, were present when the seizure was made. Mr. Parnell's agent took

possession of the offices of the paper.

It is stated this a remoon that Mr. Parnell owns 473 of the 500 shares into which the capital stock of the United Ireland Com-pany is divided, and that Dr. Joseph F. Kenny and Mr. Justin McCarthy own the renainder. The editors who were ejected from the office will sue Mr. Parnell.

The Paper is Recaptured. Late to-night a strong party of Mr. Parnell's opponents made a descent upon and exptured the offices of United Ireland. The invaders destroyed all the leaders which had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, who was detailed as editor to-day by Parnell, and turned all the matter that they found set up into the fire. Then they took possession of the ledgers and other books and documents belonging to this concern. All this was done in the name of William O'Brien.

A strong posse from various labor so-cieties has been left as a garrison, with instructions to remain on guard day and night, and to resist by force any further in-trusion by Mr. Parnell and his friends. It is stated that the suppressed edition of the paper will appear to-morrow.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Par-nell left Mr. Kenney's residence, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where the procession was to form. There the crush and enthusiasm were so great that Mr. Parnell and his companions found much difficulty in reaching the door. The crowd was so enormous and the people were so tightly packed and wedged in together that the organizers of the parade found it a most laborious task to get the various societies and other bodies into line. Ultimately, when nearly an bour had been consumed in the work of forming the procession, a start was made amid the crush of a score of brass sands and the waving of blazing torches.

More Evidence of Enthusia Mr. Parnell rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage at the head of the line. Just as the procession started a score of enthusiastic men unharnessed the horses and took their places, dragging the carriage in triumph the whole way to the Rotunda.

When the hall was reached be again experienced the greatest difficulty in making his way to the entrance. The hall had been packed almost to suffocation for an hour previous to the arrival of the proc When Mr. Parnell finally managed to get inside he found it impossible to reach the platform in any way other than on the shoulders of the crowd and he passed to the stage over the heads of the reporters, the audience pressing forward, sweeping aside the stewards and clamboring upon the platform after him. When the tumult had subsided the Lord Mayor was installed in the chair, and a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed amid great enthusiasm. There was another burst of cheering as Mr. Parnell arose to address the audience.

In the course of his speech he asked the people of Ireland to take him as they had found him. Telling points in his address were loudly applauded.

MIXED THEM UP.

The Dead Bodies of a Russian and r Maiden Go Awry. IBY DUNLAR'S CABLE COMPANY.1

BERLIN, Dec. 10 .- A gruesomely-humor ous incident occurred in Potsdam Sunday last. A certain widow, by name Wachterhausen, had a daughter Amelia, who had gone to Nice for her health and there died. The mother telegraphed to an undertaker in that city to forward the body to her. This was apparently done, and in due time arrived a in its turn. was supposed to contain the body of the maiden, Just as the ceremonies of the funeral were about to begin the mother insisted upon having the coffin opened, which was done, and in place of the young girl there was found the body of an old Russian military officer dressed in uniform, decked out with medals and holding a naked sword in his hand. Telegrams were immediately dispatched

to Nice, and it was learned that the bodies had been mixed up—the maiden had gone to Smolensk instead of Pots-ism. Then Smolensk was wired. Today an answer came, saying that the body of the young lady had been duly buried with full military pomp and cir-cumstance and a general holiday had been enjoyed in the town to do reverence to what was supposed to be the officer's memory. What to do with the Russian is now

GOOD FOR CANCER.

Rieger's Diphtheria Cure Sald to Possess Double Value.

MY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT, BERLIN, Dec. 10 .- Prof. Koch has refused to investigate Rieger's cure for diphtheria, which it was stated, he would undertake and accordingly, Baron Falkenhausen has been by order of the Emperor chosen to study its action. He declares that Rieger has cured thousands of people in Silesia and has never lost a patient and that the Senate, there to startle the dry bones manufactured from plants growing wild in pertain districts.

It is reported also to have a beneficial ef-

fect in the treatment of cancer.

THE RUSSIAN HEBREWS. Meeting in London to Devise Means for Their Relief.

Ry Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 10 .- A meeting of influen

tial persons was held at the Guild Hall today to consider the condition of the Hebrews (Continued on seventh page.)

Of Republican Senators Held on the Federal Elections Bill.

A SOLEMN GATHERING

BUT NO DECISION IS REACHED.

President Harrison Greatly Stirred Up

Over Certain Senators, AND HE SPEAKS HIS LITTLE PIECE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- When a call vas issued for a Republican Senatorial caucus to-day it was a pretty general impression that the crisis had been reached which would determine the fate of the elections bill. It was given out that the conference was for the purpose of reaching a conclusion in regard to a change of the rules, or some other proceeding which would ensure a speedy vote on the measure, but the popular view insisted that it was a solemn conclave to take the length and breadth of the antagonism within the ranks of the party, and if it were found impossible to pass the bill, to adopt some means of abandoning it gracefully, with as little disfigure-Mr. Parnell made a brief speech to the crowd that had accompanied him there. ment as possible of the severe dignity of the

venerable Hoar and Edmunds and Evarts. The President was not taken into consideration. In the popular view he did not count. Senator Quay didenot wait upon the caucus, but took the train for Philadelphia, leaving his own substitute elections bill locked up in his desk unfinished. Probably he felt assured that it would not be needed as the chances were that the bill now before the Senate would be laid aside or voted down by Republican ballots. Ouny's Instructions to Faulkner.

Before leaving he sought Senator Faulkner, with whom he has had a standing pair, and said to that statesmen: "Consider that we are paired on all questions except the lections bill. If that measure should come to a vote in my absence vote against it every time, regardless of our pair." At least this is the statement that comes direct from Mr. Faulkner. Senator Quay had some business which took him to Philadelphia, but he intimated that he was teeling sick and out

of sorts; that he might be absent for several days, and would probably go home. There is a vast deal of suppressed fury among the Senators who are pushing the elections bill at the defiant attitude of some of the younger ones, and some of the older ones as well. Everything possible has been done to dragoon the recalcitrants into a condition of obedience, but without avail. The public will never know the quantity of bitter fighting that has been done behind the scenes. It has been kept exceedingly quiet. With ten days of the session gone and the force bill up from the beginning, it only leaked out two or three days ago that there was serious, if not fatal, trouble in regard to the existence of the bill.

Harrison Uses Vigorous Language. The President was informed of the condition of things directly it was discovered, and that dignitary aroused himself to such energy as he has not been known to exhibit in long years. His lethargic nature was stirred to its depths. He sent for one Senator after another, and almost commanded their attendance at the White House. read the party law, as be, the head of the party, interpreted it, in the most vigorous Saxon at his command. Occasionally he rupt that an assignment of it had to be madto the President, Mr. Harrison broke out almost intemperately with a declaration that he would dely any Senator to go against the elections bill. This was threat that any Senator who did so would command no more patronage of the President. Senators who came within the meaning of this prospective interdiction merely

laughed. No Fear of Harrison. Painful as it is to make the formal stateians or officials in Washington who have the ear of the President constantly before them. They pardon his display of feeling, however, because it is quite natural, in view of his stalwart utterance in his message in ortherance of the bill. He does not want to be held up to public contempt by memers of his own party in the Senate.

The caucus was held this evening at the magnificent residence of Senatar Sawyer, on Connecticut avenue. The chairs and sofas were luxurious, the cigars excellent, the wine and salads mecomparable. The caucusing Senators were almost warmed up to forgetfulness of the annoying condition that confronted them. It was they separated and notwithstanding their loquacity in the Sawyer palace, they were closemouthed to a provoking degree when they broke away. It was 11 o'clock the first Senator emerged from the Sawver mansion, and some time passed before others

followed. No Action on the Force Bill. Out of the reticence of the mass it was gleaned piecemeal from individual Senators that no definite action was taken in regard to the elections bill. Some attempt was made by the Western silver Senators, all of whom were present, to force the disbox, enclosing an elaborate coffin, which, cussion to the financial question, but this was met by a proposition, which was car-ried, to appoint a committee to consider, draft and present, as soon as possible, inancial measure suitable for the necessi ties of the time and to the various financial

Debate on the disposition of the election bill was earnest, and a strong tendency was evident among the silver men to urge that the bill be laid aside temporarily, which would mean, of course, eternally. But any hint of this was met by Senators Hoar and Edmunds with counter hints that the fre coinage men were on dangerous ground when they sought to antagonize the ele bill. It was evident they were not yet ready to surrender.

Two Changes of Rules Proposed. Two propositions looking to a speedy vote were made. The first was a change of rules, permanent in its character, providing that after reasonable debate it shall be in order for any Senator to move the previous ques tion. The other looked to the preservation intact of the ancient precedent, which per-mits unlimited oratory, but provided for the calling of the previous question on the elections bill upon a date left blank. The first proposition appeared to meet with most favor, except with a few of the antiques, as

it is well recognized that measures are con-stantly appearing which provoke discussions of useless duration and that it is time cloture rule were adopted by the Senate. Final action was not taken on eithe roposition, but it is probable the genera rule will speedily be put into the code of of that superannuated book of laws. It was decided, however, to agree to the Plumb resolution to meet at 1 o'clock A. M. hereafter and take a recess from 5 P. M. till 8.
This is to give the Democrats more time
for the talking in the short period to be
allotted to them on the elections bill and also to tire them out as much as possible,

Bent on Having a Vote. It is quite evident from the discussion that the Senators who have assumed respon sibility for the elections bill will not b satisfied with anything short of a vote on the pending measure. They want to put themselves and other Senators on record. That the bill will be defeated few seem to

ponents of the measure is the free coinage scheme.

The silver Senators would like to have

harmony on that if possible, but they well know they can only succeed finally by the assistance of the Democrats, and they are more likely to assist the latter to defeat the elections bills than they are to hang to the coat tails of the anti-silver Republican Senators for the sake of harmony, and then get kicked for their servility. It is probable some sort of cloture rule will be presented without further caucussing, and it may create as early as to-morrow.

LIGHTNER.

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PRESENT LAW READY TO REPORT.

Change in the Pauper Clause That Will Keep Out Undesirable People-Polygamists Will Also be Barred-Tax Upon Aliens Increased to One Dollar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The Repre sentatives composing the House contingent of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration have agreed upon a bill to regulate immigration. Representative Owen, of Indiana, is Chairman of the committee which had been engaged in making an investigation into immigration affairs, and will report the bill (which has the support of all the members of the House Committee) as soon as possible. In explanation of the general features of the measure, Mr. Owen to-day said:

It is a new contract labor law. The old law is so wretchedly inefficient shat according to the is so wretchedly inefficient state coording to the testimony of the labor inspectors themselves, 25 percent of the immigration now coming to the country is in violation of the contract labor law. The statute was framed to meet a condition of things that existed at the time the law was passed. It is practically useless, so we have framed a new law. We have also very much enlarged the inhibited classes of immigrants.

There is no intention on the part of the committee to restrict immigration, our only object being to sift it, to separate the desirable from the undesirable, believing that the time has not yet come to prohibit immigration, except such as is undesirable, which now and always should be kept out. This country can well support seven times its present population. Every desirable citizen adds to our wealth.

One important change we have made is that prohibiting not only paupers, but those who are likely to become such. In one case 97 immigrants from Ireland were stopped and held in custody because their passage money had been prapaid by the poor law guardians of Ireland. They had besides a few dollars. The United States Judge ordered their release, holding that the fact that their passage had been prepaid did not necessarily make them paupers. Yet it must be evident that persons whose way here is paid by the poor guardians of Ireland, England, Germany and other countries are likely to become paupers very soen, and on bill is framed so as to nermit the very There is no intention on the part of the comtries are likely to become paupers very soon, and our bill is framed so as to permit the exercise of a wise discretion

Polygamous classes are added to the list classes defined in Mr. Owens' bill as not entitled to be admitted in the United States. The tax upon aliens, which in Mr. Owens' bill was fixed at 50 cents, was increased by

A GOVERNMENT PAPER. Senator Quay Introduces a Bill for the Issu-

ing of One. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR ! WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The cranks are out in force this session again. They have generally heretofore made their assaults upon Congress through some of the Western members. Senator Quay is their latest narrowly escaped certain expressions in common use that would, if heard, save deeply shocked his Presbyterian colleagues.

To one Senator, who mildly hinted that the conscience of a Senator was not so bankperiodical about the size of the Congressional Record, to be called the Wage-Worker. Its object will be to furnish the American people, free of expense, with intelligent discussion of the principles of "Universal co-operation at cost by the citizens of this Republic." It will accept no advertisements and hire no professional contributors-in short, it is to be free in every particular of the common vice of sm," and its publication is undertaken because the newspapers of the country, under private ownership, can never be expected to give a fair show to the consideration of these principles, militating as they do

against the theory of private competition or The Public Printer is authorized by the bill to employ an "editing clerk" and a mailing clerk, to assist him in getting out the Wage- Worker, and if the money in the Treasury is not sufficient to pay its running expenses, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue greenbacks enough to meet the requirements.

TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

Senator Hawley Introduces a Bill to Bette Its Condition. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Senator Have

ley to-day introduced a bill in the Senate to define the line of the army and increase its efficiency. The bill provides for the same number of regiments of infantry, cavalry and engineers as at present compose those branches, but increases the artillery branch of the service by the addition of two regiments. Each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery is to have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors and the usual number of junior officers, with 12 companies. Each company throughout the line of the army is to have one captain, and the number of enlisted men of all grades is not to exceed 30,000, 5,000 of whom may be Indians, in the discretion of the President.

The regiments of artillery are to be officered by the promotion, assignment and transfer of the officers now in that branch of the army, and any vacancies remaining thereafter in the grade of second lieutenant may be filled by transfer from other arms of the service.

SIXTY-THREE MILLION Is the Total Population of the Country,

Including Indians. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The total population of the country, including Indians, etc., will reach 63,000,000. Already the Census Office has actually returned, in round figures 315,000 Indians and whites in the

Indian Territory.

These, with the population of Alaska, which Special Agent Petroff estimates at 38,000, will bring up the total population of the country to 63,000,000, a numerical gain of 13,000,000 in the decade

CROW LANDS SOLD

The Government Purchases 1,850,000 Acre for the Sum of \$946,000. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Secretary Noble to day received the following telegram from the Chairman of the Crow Indian Commission at the Crow Agency in Montana; Crow Indians in full Council have to-day sold lands west of divide on Price's creek, and adjoining strip on South creek, to Big Horn, Is miles wide; consideration \$946,000. Treaty now being signed by a large majority of the individual Indians. Commissioners will meet in Chicago later on to make up their report and forward the same, together with estimates. Number of acres purchased, 1,850,000.

Four Hours of Solid Reading. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The Senate re sumed consideration of the elections bill and Mr. George spoke in opposition to it. He occupied just four hours in the delivery of his speech, all of which he read from manu-

doubt, and more than one Senator so expressed himself at the caucus to-night. The only stumbling block in the way of the op-

He Demands That the \$5,000 Check Shall be Fixed at Once.

QUAY ATTENDS A CONFERENCE.

At Which Cashier Delamater is Present, to

Adjust the Matter. VERY DARK REPORTS FROM MEADVILLE

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10. - Senstor Quay arrived in the city to-day to look into the complications that have arisen out of the failure of Delamater & Co. Here he met a host of other interested parties, by far the most important being Victor M. Delamater, the cashier of the bankrupt firm, and a brother of George Wallace Delamater. Young Delamater arrived in the city early in the day, and he was joined here by State Chairman William H. Andrews, of Titus-

Later in the afternoon a conference was held between these gentlemen, and David Martin also met them. The subject of the \$5,000 check was the principal one under consideration. Mr. Martin is still emphatic in his AN ACT TO BE PREPARED BY THE SUBdetermination to obtain the money that was taken from him in such a peculiar manner. When the conference ended both Andrews and Delamater were more impressed than ever with the necessity of arranging matters satisfactory to Mr. Martin.

Quay and Delamater in Conference. Victor Delamater did not register at any of the hotels, and it is believed that he re mained in a private office during the greater portion of his stay here. After the first talk between the men was over, another conference was held between Senator Quay and Delamater. Andrews was present during a portion of this talk, and when it ended Mr. Martin was called into the room by Senator Quay and informed that he was to meet him again this morning. Delamater then left Senator Quay and also the city in a train late at night for Meadville.

Prior to the arrival of the visitors a numper of prominent Republicans held a meeting at Harrisburg to consider both the Martin matter and the position which State Treasurer Boyer occupied as the result of both the Delamater and Jamison failures. At the meeting there were a number of polticians from various parts of the State, including Auditor General McCamant and W. S. Watson, of Pittsburg. After these men had talked the matter over most of them came to this city and met Senator Quay at the Continental Hotel.

Matters Seem Worse Than Ever. A dispatch from Meadville says: The great financial crash of Friday, December 5, is still uppermost in the minds of the citizens of Meadville, and the subject is discussed on every street corner. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, County Commissioner Edwin J. Bailey said to your correspondent: "I have just received a telegram from the Auditor General, saying that the \$8,400 interest which the county paid on State taxes July 10, 1890, has not been accounted for. This makes the case worse and worse, and I fear that the depositors have lost every-

thing."
The Board of Control of the public schools held a meeting this evening to diswho had the sum of \$27,000 deposited in the bank, with G. B. Delamater os his bonds man. No conclusion was arrived at. Good lawyers are at war on the question. Some declar that Mr Swickard should be held individually responsible for the amount, while others say that he should not pay a doltur.

As the hours wear on the situation looks worse. There is a feeling of indignation against the members of the firm, which grows stronger every day. The statement made by V. M. Delamater, the late cashier, that he did not know of the bank's insol vency until the hour of 9 o'clock Thursday evening, December 4, is believed by some and laughed at by others.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Swept Overboard by One Wave and Save by Another. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10 .- Captain Klages. of the bark Amy, which arrived here to-day from Rio Janeuro, tells of a thrilling experence of the second mate, John Wilson, during a hurricane on November 30. The vessel began to roll and plunge, and while she was standing on her beam ends, Richard Cain, a seaman, aged 20 years, of Sheffield, England, was caught by the waves and swep

away. A few moments later another wave swept over the Amy. It caught Second Mate John Wilson at his post and in a mo ment he was over the bark's side and out in the sea. His comrades saw him go, but bey could do nothing to rescue him, back was caught in another wave and finner under a mountain of water, which threa-ened to engulf her.

As she struggled to right herself, a turning wave struck her and when she had haken it from her deck the crew were sur prised to see the form of their once lost mate He had been brought back by the returnin wave, and though nearly unconscious, had desperately clutched at a rope, which he held while the wave swept by, when he was

HANGED FOR MURDER.

Negro Before Dying Gives His Hearer

Some Good Advice. MERIDIAN, MISS., Dec. 10 .- George Martin, the murderer of William Crouch was executed in the jail yard to-day at 1:30 o'clock. The hanging was private, but a considerable crowd, mostly negroes, gathered around. When Martin was brought on the gallows he was allowed by Sheriff Bourdeaux to make a ten minutes' talk He devoted his time to a religious lecture to other negroes. His only request was tha Sheriff Bourdeaux throw the trap instead of When he had finished his state ment the Sheriff fitted the noose, gave the rope a jerk and launched Martin into eternity. His neck was broken and the physician decided he was dead three minutes. He did not move after the

A DOUBLE FAILURE.

Tennessee Tobacconists and a Ter Bank Compelled to Suspend.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 10 .- A specia from Clarksville says: The Franklin Bank of this city, suspended payment this morning. The failure was caused by the recent failure of Henry Seafert, of New York, a large tobacconist, with whom the Franklin Bank had been doing a large business. The Franklin Bank is a private bank; its capital

stock is \$50,000. Kendrick, Peetus & Co., a large tobacco firm, made an assignment to-day. The sus-pension of the bank, in which the firm had large deposits, and the stringency of the money market, made it impossible for the firm to meet their obligations, and in order to protect all their creditors alike they assigned. Their liabilities are over \$200,000 with assets above that amount.

Ready for the President. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House bill o authorize the payment of a drawback on tobacco, to correct an omission in the tariff

A NECESSITY FOR REAL REFORM.

ROAD LAW REVISION.

COMMISSION

and Introduced in the Next Session of the

sion Favors the State Taking Hold.

day. Senator A. D. Harlan, of Chester:

Amos H. Mylin, of Lancaster; H. K. Sloan,

of Indiana; H. Stanley Goodwin, President

INDIAN GHOST DANCERS.

A Belief That the Troops Have Stopped the

eral Miles' headquarters to-night pointed to

dians of the Northwest. An immediate

tightening of the military cordon completely

surrounding the ghost dancers seems to be the programme. There will be a total dis-

arming of the redskins like so many rats in

Throughout the entire evening an inter-

esting scene was being enacted on the fourth

floor of the Pullman building, where the

the army offices of the division of the Mis-

souri are located. In the southeast corner room, which overlooks Lake Michigan, sat,

deeply engrossed, General Miles, the com-manding officer of the division, and con-

stantly about him Assistant Adjutant General Corbin and Captain Marion P. Maus,

Spread before General Miles was a map of

the Northwestern Indian country, which

gave in most minute form every road, trail.

railroad and path which exists in that coun-

ry, besides every United States fort and

Indian agency. Not a spot upon this map but was carefully looked over and earnestly

studied and figured upon.

General Miles explained the distribution

of the troops. "General Brooke," said he, "is on the South, Colonel Sumner is on the

North, General Carr is on the West, and

Colonel Merriam is on the East with their

from the man with a smile of satisfaction.

A POSTMASTER SHORT.

He Spent Too Much Money at the Late Con-

gressional Election.

DECATUR, ALA., Dec. 10:--Postmaster

E. D. Armstead, of New Decatur, skipped

the town a few days ago, leaving his bonds-

men and about \$3,000 shortage in his ac-

counts with the Postoffice Department. No

one suspicioned his being short in his ac-

counts with the Postoffice Department until

late last evening, when some of his bonds-

men were informed he had not been in the

office in several days, and they began at once to inquire over his whereabouts. He is

tion caused him to lose heavily. So far his bondsmen have not tried to catch him. H.

S. Freeman, Bird Scott, C. C. Sterts and

APPLYING KOCH'S LYMPH

The First Trial of the New Cure in

Luke's Hospital, New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-The first applica-

tion of Dr. Koch's lymph, in New York

occurred in St. Luke's Hospital this morn-

ing. The lymph used was a part of that

which arrived in this city yesterday, and

which has been auxiously awaited for

The application was made by Mr. Kinni-cutt, the attending physician at St. Luke's,

and to-morrow morning it will be applied t several other patients who have been selected

for the purpose. Two wards in St. Luke's Hospital, one for men and another for

somen have been set apart for the exclusive

use of patients who are to be subjected to

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Suggestions for Legislation That Congress

Should Enact.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10 .- The National

Board of Trade resumed its session this

morning. Proposition No. 29, relative to

tests of the strength of building materials,

submitted by the Louisville Board of Trade.

was taken up and laid over to the next

annual meeting. "Mr. Feurbach, of St.

several days.

the Koch treatment.

proposed to be in Canada.

It is believed that the Congression

W. W. Hedges are his bondsmen.

As the General finished he looked up

respective commands.

a huge trap.

the secretary.

Legislature-Township Supervision of

Roads Too Imperfect-The Sub-Commis-

Of the Independent Oil Operators for the Purpose of Forming an ALLIANCE OF PRODUCERS.

> The Meeting Which May Mean the Revolution of the Business.

THREE CENTS.

A SECRET CONCLAVE

ALL NOW FAVOR UNITED ACTION.

THE TIME THOUGHT TO BE OPPORTUNE

Though the Details of the Plan Are Not Yet

to be Divulged.

At last the producers have sounded the toesin note of liberty and independence. Oppression has finally aroused them from a state of lethargy and awakened a spirit of independence that will mark a new era in

the petroleum industry. For the past four or five months the petroleum situation has been gradually growing worse until a crisis seems imminent. During this time the independent producers have been agitating the momentus subject of building pipe lines and refineries. and, if possible, create a competitor to the

PHIDADE. 10.—The State Roads commiss. 10 appointed by the Governor. After various counties, the condition as ab-commission at the condition of the Continental tel to-day. Senator A. D. Harlan of Chemical and, if possible, create a competitor to the Standard Oil Company, that they might derive a fair and equitable price for their production. Nothing of a tangible nature grew out of the agitation, and all schemes went by the board. There was, however, a strong under correct feeling which was destined to soon formulate into a powerful combination which may ultimately change the aspect of affairs.

A Secret Meeting Held Last Night.

This feeling and spirit of independence of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and exmanifested itself last night in a secret meet-Representative Foight were present. Senaing of prominent producers at the Monontor Mylin presided and Charles F. Ettla 18 gahela House. Their meeting and deliber-The sub-committee has been directed to ations are shrouded in mystery, and all the prepare an act on road law revision, and as pursuasive power at the command of the reto-day was the first session, no definite work was accomplished. The members are of the porter could not induce any of its members to divulge exactly what was accomplished. pinion that township supervision of turn-It was ascertained that representatives from pikes and highways is erratic and generally Bradford, Warren, Oil City, Butler and imperfect. The present system delegates the expenditure of labor and taxes to super-Washington were present, while a number isors, who turn out to be incompetent in of the leading producers of Pittsburg were many instances, and while good roadways have been secured through faithful trustees of the property holders' interests, the effect also on hand. It is surmised that the aim and object of this preliminary meeting is to form a producers' alliance on a basis that is lost in the indifference and neglect else-

cannot fail of success. The sub-commission believes that the From what could be learned it is evident State should take hold either by direct aphat the promoters of the new project are propriations of money, or by inspectors, to operate through a department with a supergoing into it with a will and determination. commensurate with the exigency of the sitintendent, much on the order of the public schools. A bill on road law revision will be uation. The meeting was a representative prepared in time for introduction in the next General Assembly, so as to give it an early number on the calendar in both Scnate and one judging from the producers who were seen about the Monongahela House, and their quiet determination not to be interviewed, with the expressive feeling of satis-

faction in their faces, were indicative that their meeting had been a successful one. The only expression that could be obtained was, in answer to a question to one Messiah Craze.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Indications at General Miles' headquarters to-night pointed to a that."

Messiah Craze.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Indications at General Miles' headquarters to-night pointed to at that."

A Revolution in the Busines It is evident the feeling among producers, that has been pent up in each indi-vidual breast, has at last found expression in a meeting. The producers have been quietly growling to themselves since the P. P. A. dropped out, because of the absorption of its principal men by the Standard, and now this feeling intensified from its being so long pent up, is finding an expres

sion, which may lead to a revolution in the The time is certainly ripe. Looking over the producing field the opportunities for in-dependent business movements, were never better. Water and rail transportation are near to every oil field, and the producers are financially in condition, owing to of good prices, to take advantage of these opportunities. Perhaps they are the better prepared that the Standard has weeded out from their ranks the men who took the most prominent part to lead them into disastrous alliances with their enemies. The producers nust be prepared to stay, to wait patiently for results, and they can control their whole siness, producing, transporting and refining, with as much ease as they now push

Politically, a producers' organization can ontrol the oil counties now-as was indicated by the last election-commercially, a close organization would be fully as pow-

erful.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR DUTY.

The Object of King Kalakaua's Visit to the United States. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10. - An interview is published with Colonel McFarlane, the Hawaiian monarch's chamberlain, in which he states it is true that King Kalakaya has summoned the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Carter, from Washington, to confer with him in this city. Said Colonel McFarlane:

"The King is desirous of discussing with him the effect which the McKinley act will have on the Hawailan commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States. His Majesty wishes to continue the close commercial relations with the United States mercial relations with the United States and Hawaii. The tariff practically gave a bounty of 2 cents per pound on Hawaiian sugar, and it is understood it will be asked that this bounty be continged, as the King holds that the spirit of the treaty was to place Hawaiian sugar on precisel;

the same plane as American sugar, FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.

A Father and Son Quarrel for the Favor of a

GAINESVILLE, TEX., Dec. 10 .- A fatal duel took place last night in Paines' Valley, Ind. T., between Senator Sam Paul, of the Chickasaw Legislature, and his son, Joe Paul, in which Joe received a bullet wound in the back and one in the breast, and the father received a dangerous wound in the thigh, made by a pistol ball fired by the

Reports from Paine's Valley state that the young man died of his wounds this evening, but that the father will recover. It is said that the difficulty grew out of a quarrel over

MRS. CARNEGIE'S CONDITION.

It is Such as to Give Her Friends Much Es SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPAYOR.

Andrew Carnegie are much encouraged today over her condition. At the residence it was said this morning that Mrs. Carnegie had passed a quiet and refreshing night. Dr. Garmeny remained at the house night, as he has done for some time. Drs. Dennis and Janeway are in daily at-

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-The friends of Mrs.

Louis, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution indorsing the Terry bankruptcy bill and urging its immediate tendance on Mrs. Carnegie, and as yet are unable to say that she is out of danger. This passage by the Senate, was defeated last night. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 15. The resolution was then adopted.