连续有价值

SURROUNDED.

have refused to give precedence to any Bittish question until Ireland has received home rule. All of a sudden Mr. Parnell turns his back upon us, ignores his own speeches and declares that we are guilty of treachery to Ireland. Can anything be more preposterous? He himself, if the charge be true, has been a leading agent in the treachery. Kilkenny has spoken decisively, and I have no doubt that Ireland will adhere to the solemn pledges which her representatives gave us in 1886."

A SPECIAL ELECTION

TO CHOOSE DELEGATES TO A CONSTITU-

TIONAL CONVENTION.

by the Incoming Administration and the

Leaders of the Legislature-All to Be

Done for Radical Ballot Reform.

ture and the incoming administration.

There is a general concensus of opinion

among the advocates of the ballot

reform scheme that in order to

elected by Senatorial di from the State at large.

DISAPPOINTED SCRUBWOMEN.

Them at Harrisburg.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—There was a funny

cene in the rotunda of the Capitol this after

noon. To an assembled multitude of women

and girls the list of appointees for scrubwomen for the session was read. Only 100 are needed to keep the two branches of the Legislature

SPEAKER THOMPSON MUM.

He Is Not Yet Ready to Make Public His

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—Speaker Thompson arrived in the city this evening. He came from Philadelphia, where he had been in consulta-

tion with Republican leaders about the forma-tion of his committees. He declines to make

tion of his committees. He declines to make anything public about the matter yet, simply saying that the last of the committees is not completed. Speculation is rife as to whether Baker, of Delaware: Brooks, of Philadelphia, or Burdick, of McKean, will be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Some persons, who look mysterious, say it will not be either one of these. Whether they have any inside time or not remains to be seen.

tips or not remains to be seen.

Long experience has justly awarded the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee to James L Graham, of Allegheny, year after year. If Speaker Thompson continues this appointment it will only be what

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Doings of the Day Chronicled in Short

THURBUR'S wholesale grocery, of New York, is to be turned into a stock corporation.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce ves

terday adopted resolutions in opposition to free coinage.

J. H. WRIGHT, a saloon keeper at Hot Springs, Ark., was shot and killed yesterday by Tom Dennis.

UNITED STATES SENATOR VANCE WAS TO-

nominated by the North Carolina Senate by

By a collision of the East Birmingham, Ala.,

Dummy line three trainmen and several passengers were hurt.

OREGON'S Legislature, which is largely Republican, and will choose a United States Sena-

Two freight brakemen were killed on the

Maine Central road yesterday, by the train going over an embankment.

ELEVEN persons have been arrested at Cath-

Paragraphs.

tinues this appointment it will only b the House as a whole expects him to do.

THE new corporation took charge outliness of the Sugar Trust yesterday.

Comical Scenes Attending the Naming

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONEY, NOT REVENGE

The Position Taken by the Majority of the Delamater Creditors.

READY FOR A COMPROMISE

Judge Church Says It Would Do No Good to Send the Members of the Firm to Prison.

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION.

They Will Pay 50 Cents on the Dollar in a Little Over Two Years, But Only 10 Cents Down.

AN ADMISSION OF GRAVE MISTAKES,

And a Fromise That the Balance of the Lubilities Will Ever Be Considered a Spered Meral Obligation.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO NEGOTIATE

ISPECIAL TELEGRAY TO THE DISPATCH.1 MEADVILLE, Jan. 12 .- The meeting of the general unsecured creditors of the firm of Delamater & Co. and of the individuals composing the firm was had this afternoon in the Court House. The meeting was called for the Arbitration Room, which scats about 150 people, but before it had been in session long this room was packed to suffication, and there were twice as many people outside who wanted to get in.

On motion of J. N. McCloskey, one of the creditors, the meeting adjourned to the court room upstairs, which Judge Henderson, who was holding Common Pleas Court, kindly tiondered.

In seats 400 people, but seats and standing room were promptly filled to their utmost eapacity. There were, of course, the usual number of curiosity seekers who never had a dellar is any bank in their lives and were present to see the fun, but a large majority were creditors, and very much in earnest. Anything to Get Their Money.

Yet they seemed entirely reasonable and anxious to do whatever would secure them the largest proportion of their claims. There were many women in the audience, and all parts of the county of Crawford were represented. The meeting was called to order by ex-Judge Pearson Church, and Charles Fabr, a prominent drygoods merchant of the city, was elected Chairman without opposi-

In taking the chair Mr. Fahr said that all resent knew the object of the meeting as well as he. The idea in the minds of all the creditors was to get back their deposits, and if they could not get them back in full to get all they could. The obstacles in the way of their getting very much were the claims of the preferred creditors, which, if paid in full, would take a large part of the

These preferred creditors had entered their judgments just before midnight of December 4, and the assignments were made the pext morning. This looked like fraud. The only way for the unsecured creditors to do was to get the preferred or judgment creditors out of the way.

An Appeal for Equal Justice.

"What right have the preferred creditors to their money in full!" he asked, "while the unsecured creditors, including many widows and orphans and others who were very poor, were to get very little. The newspapers say the Delamaters have given up everything. I don't see it in that lightnot when preferred creditors, who are relatives, come in and take nearly everything of value on their judgments. They have been living off of our money for years, and we ught certainly to have all there is left."

Frank Ray, a leading member of the bar and a creditor followed. He said the question clearly was how can we get our money, or it not all of it, then the most possible here are some who talk about setting aside he judgments and getting rid of the preerred creditors, but it may as well be under good at the outset that if the judgments are for honest debts, as it is to be presumed they are, then we cannot getrid of them. If the creditors go at this thing with the

Disposition to Rush Things and force the property to a quick sale, we will not get 10 cents on the dollar. We should appoint a good committee of the creditors and, it possible, have this property put in the hands of trustees for our benefit, and let it be managed by the Delamaters themselves, suoject to the control of the trustees. We will realize four times as much out of our property if it is disposed of in this way as we will if it is put under the hammer and disposed of in a burry. Conservative action is best. The Delamaters desire to pay their creditors every cent on the dollar they can.

Ex-Judge Pearson Church was the next speaker. He saw there was no way in which creditors can hasten matters, and no power in the Commonwealth, from the Governor flown, which could do so. The Delamaters eral deed of assignment. They have a legal right to prefer cortain creditors, to give them otice and let them enter their judgments. owing, as it is to be presumed they were, are walld judgments. The creditors cannot even legin an action to set aside the liens unti ie assignees make their report, and the law ives them a year in which to do this,

No Use in Trying the Penitentlary. The best plan for the creditors is to apsint a committee of their own number to salvise and consult with the Delamsters. We cannot get our money by putting the becaused get our money by putting the belamaters in the penitentiary, even though we could. If we do that then we make certain that we will get very little. George F. Davenport, attorney for the prosecution in the embezzlement cases, outlined laidly the basis of settlement proposed by the belamaters and said that George Wallace belamaters and said that George Wallace belamater and assured him he had everything prepared to make the first payment of 10 per cent on May I, if the plan was agreed to by the creditors. This is the Delamater offer in full: cent on May 1, if the plan was agreed to by the creditors. This is the Delamater offer in full: "The following is the Delamater offer in full: "The following is the proposition submitted for consideration and approval of the creditors of Delamater and T. A. Delamater, G. W. Delamater and T. A. Delamater, subject to such alterations as may be agreed upon by the firm and the creditors committee: While we do not criticise the action of the appraisers in valuing our property, we do claim that even in the present stringent times they have erred at on the side of conservation and under, rather than overvalued our assets. They have, of course, been valued with reference to the requirements of the assignment in making an early disposition of them for your benefit. Because of the scattered and peculiar character of much of the property, an early and forced

sale would result in sacrificing it and securing for you a very small percentage of your claims. We are led to make this proposition because Having Made Very Grave Mistakes

which have contributed largely to the pres ent unfortunate situation threatening loss to our neighbors and friends, which we deeply deplore, we know it is our duty not only to turn over all our property of every character and description for your benefit, as we have done, but also to devote our every personal and individual effort to aid in handling and and individual effort to aid in handling and disposing of the same with the best possible results for your payment. With the necessity of sacrificing the valuable property by forced sale, and to avoid the litigation and great expense which is sure to result in the liquidation of our estates under the assignments, we propose the following plan, which, if accepted by all our creditors before April 1, 1891, shall be a final settlement.

final settlement.
"On or before May I, 1891, we agree to clear from all lien all real estate belonging to us and which is now in the control of our assignees. The legal title to same shall be vested in George W, Haskins and John O. McClintock, our present assignees, and one person to be named by you who shall be trustees to hold said real estate as security for fulfillment of this arrangement on our part. For the purpose of compromise, settlement and release we will

50 Per Cent of All Legal Claims

as follows, viz.: Ten per cent on May 1, 1891, 15 per cent on May 1, 1892, and the balance, or 25 per centum on May 1, 1893. The trustees shall retain legal title to the aforesaid real essball retain legal title to the aforesaid real estate as security for our making the above payments promptly. They shall, however, permit us to have possession and management of it, except in the matter of sale which shall only be made upon their approval, or that of a majority of them. The proceeds of all sales and the net rentals shall be paid over to them and be retained by them until the succeeding annual payment to the creditors on May I when it may be used by us in making the same. A monthly statement of the management of the real estate shall be made by us to the trustees on the 10th of each month, when any cash balance derived therefrom shall be naid them. "When all creditors have agreed upon this arrangement by attaching their signatures thereto, or to a copy thereof, and we have on our part cleared the titles of all the real estate from lien and made the first payment of 10 per cent upon May 1, 1891, as provided hereinbefore, then we shall be cutilled and may receive from the assignees repossession of all our personal property, including stocks, bonds, household and other goods. And upon the payment by us of all proper fees and costs growing out of the assignments to a discharge therefrom by the Court. And this shall then

from all further claim upon us except as herein provided. The trustees shall prepare proper rtificates of claim, and upon the presentatio of the original evidences of debt, shall issue

their trustees certificates of claim for the proper proportions, which shall thereafter be held by the creditor as the legal voucher for his claim.

"In making this offer of compromise we do not thereby wish to indicate a lack of a deep sense of our obligation so far as the remaining 50 per cent is concerned. We have lived all our lives in Crawford county and wish to reour lives in Crawford county and wish to remain among you. As we have said before, we have made grave business errors. These added to heavy losses through others and great shrinkage of value in manufacturing, railroad and other enterprises, have forced us into our present humiliating position. While we make this proposition as one we can successfully carry out, which will relieve us from legal liability, we do not prepose any the less to endeavor in the end to free ourselves from the moral obligation of the remainder. This offer has been delayed beyond our expectation, because of the extraordinary and very serious situation in the financial circles, which has prevented, till now, our making arrangements, and receiving assurances from certain friends of help sufficient to insure our ability to pay off the liens upon our real estate, and make our first payment of May 1, 1891.

A Provision in Case of Failure.

A Provision in Case of Failure.

"In case we shall at any time default in making our payments under this agreement, for a period of 15 days, or by neglect to manage the real estate with due and reasonable diligence, or in any other way shall manifest an intent to neglect or refuse to fulfill our duties as defined in this paper, then the trustees may, in their discretion, make application to court for order to sell the real estate, of which application we shall have notice, when the court may, in its discretion, decree the sale of the same and the closing of the runs, the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of the necessary costs and expenses, to be paid over and distributed in proper proportion among the creditors. the real estate with due and reasonable

"If, however, we shall faithfully perform ou covenants herein, and make all the payments without fraud or delay, the trustees shall, upon our request and the approval of the Court, re-convey to us such real estate and property as remains in their hands, free from further d mand. The trustees shall be entitled to suc mand. The trustees shall be entitled to such compensation annually as may be fixed by the Court not exceeding — hundred dollars in the aggregate, which shall be paid by us.

"It is understood that in the meantime the assignces may, in their discretion, proceed to collect the bills and accounts receivable, and realize as may seem wise upon the personal property, and that the proceeds resulting therefrom may be used in making up the first payment to the creditors on May 1, 1891." sation annually as may be fixed by the

How the Proposition Was Received. Thomas Roddy, who is associated with Mr Davenport in the prosecution on the embezzle-ment cases, said the plan proposed, if it could be carried out by the Delamaters, would give the creditors much more than they could hope

the creditors much more than they could hope to get if the property was closed out under the assignment; and he moved the appointment of a committee of seven.

E. A. Hempstead, one of the appraisers appointed by the Court, spoke briefly in explanation of the value put upon some of the property by the appraisers. While it had been the duty of the appraisers to put a cash value on the property, and it had been appraised rather low, he gave it as his opinion that nothing like 50 cents on the dollar would ever be realized on it for the creditors, and strongly advised a compromise on the basis proposed. Colonel John B. Compton was strongly in favor of the compromise, because the creditors could not get nearly 50 cents on the dollar in any other way. Thomas Roddy, J. N. McCloskey and Homer J. Humes spoke in favor of the committee to be appointed making a thorough examination of the assets, investigating everything and thoroughly. The motion for the appointment of a committee was then put and carried, with but one or two dissenting voices. The committee as follows: Thomas Roddy Chairof a committee was then put and carried, wit but one or two dissenting voices. The con mittee is as follows: Thomas Roddy, Chai man; A. McLeau White, Charles Veith, Porte Johnson, Homer J. Humes, W. P. Porter an L. S. Sherred.

Composition of the Committee. Mr. Roddy, an attorney, represents perhaps \$50,000 of claims. Mr. White is a retired busi ness man and one of the heaviest creditors, Charles Veith is a clothing dealer. Homer J. Humes is an attorney who represented the county in the Senate from 1883 to 1887, and was

county in the Senate from 1883 to 1887, and was defeated by Delamater in 1886 for re-election. He is the X. of X. Y. Z. fame. Porter Johnson is a larmer, W. P. Porter a retired hardware merchant, and Mr. Sherred a business man of Venango borough, this county. It is a strong, able and in the main fair and impartial committee. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Chairman.

The plan of compromise is received with very general favor. The first question asked, of course, is where is the money coming from to do all this. The explanation is not difficult. The plan proposed provides for the surrender of all the personal property, bonds, stocks, etc., May I, when the 10 per cent is paid in cash. In other words, the Delamaters have found friends able and willing to take their personal property off their hands and advance or pay therefor a sum sufficient to pay 10 per cent on all unsecured claims and clear off all liens on real estate owned by the firm, or the individuals comprising it.

After the First Payment.

They propose then to give all their real estate, cleared of all encumbrance, as security for the payment in one and two years of the other 40 per cent. The report of the appraisers show a total of \$181,601 of stocks, bills receivable a total of \$181,601 of \$100Ks, bills receivable over drafts and personal property. Upon the surrender of this, the Delamaters propose to pay all their creditors. They cannot get a more favorable settlement. Ten cents on the dollar will pay off all liens on their real estate, which aggregate \$115,000, and deliver over unencumbered real estate valued by the appraisers at \$117,700 as security for the payment of the remaining 40 per cent.

It should be understood that this proposition of the Delamaters is not final, except as to the percentage to be paid and that they stand ready to alter it in any way possible that will make it more satisfactory to the creditors. They estimate it will take \$400,000 to pay all claims at 50 cents on the dollar. It is notice riney estimate it will take \$400,000 to pay claims at 50 cents on the dollar. It is que probable that members of the families not volved in the failure, who own three-tenths the Delematers' block, may assign their terest therein to the trustees, in order to crease the security for deferred payments.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GEMS.

Chicago Customs Authorities Secure \$4.00 Worth of Diamonds. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The local customs authorities to-day seized about \$4,000 worth of unset diamonds, the property of a man named

Lange, on the ground that they were smuggled. Lauge is from Vienna and claims to be a man of wealth, doing a diamond brokerage business. wealth, doing a diamond brokerage business. Some time ago, the Board of Trade firm of Baldwin & Farnum received the diamonds from their Buffalo agent who said they would be called for, and were to be delivered on the payment of \$1,000. Lange called, paid the money and took them. Subsequently he put them in the hands of Ellison, Fleisheim & Co. to be sold at anction, securing an advance of \$1,800 on them. They were still in the Ructioneer's hands when seized. The Government officials are in search of other lots of these alleged smuggled gems which they believe Lange brought here.

THE FINAL RESORT.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT BRIBERY CASES IN SUPREME COURT.

Arguments on Tate, Downing and Shaffer's Application for Writs of Habeas Corpus -Grounds on Which Their Release Is Demanded-The State's Answer.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.-Argument was heard before the Supreme Court to-day upon the application of writs of habeas corpus, of John R. Tate, Thomas Downing and Edwin Shaffer, the Lawrence county conferees, who are alleged to have been bribed by William D. Wallace to vote for Major Alexander McDowell for the Congressional pomination. The counsel for the conferees base their argument upon the ground that the judge fell into error in construing Section 32, Article 3, of the Construing Section 32, Article 3, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to bribery, in giving to the language of the section a signification never intended by the framers of the Constitution, or the people adopting it, and claim that Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 are to be read together. They claim that the mischief intended to be remedied by the Constitution was Legislative bribery, an entirely different offense from what the charge is made.

The counsei further say that if Wallace was not on trial even then the witnesses had a legal right to refuse to answer any questions that

not on trial even then the witnesses had a legal right to refuse to answer any questions that might tend to criminate them; and again, the conduct charged as constituting contempt must be such that some delinquency and mis-behavior can be predicated of it, for if the act be plainly indifferent and meritorious, or if it be only the assertion of the undoubted right of the party, it will not become criminal contempt by being adjudged to be so.

the party, it will not become criminal contempt by being adjudged to be so.

The Commonwealth, in its argument, claims that each of the conferees should be remanded to the jail of Lawrence county for the follow-reasons: First, They were rightfully adjudicated guilty of criminal contempt in facie curia by a competent court, having jurisdiction of the person and subject matter. Second, That the questions asked the petitioners, when they were witnesses, did not tend to criminate them; that the decision upon such questions is in the discretion of the court below, which directed them to be answered; and the questions should have been answered.

Third, That even if some or all of the questions asked the witnesses did tend to criminate them, they were bound to answer, as the case on trial was an indictment for the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, within the meaning of Act 3, Section 32 of the Constitution, and under which the witnesses were compellable to testify.

pellable to testify. WILL OF EMMA ABBOTT.

The Body Is to Be Cremated After a Test by

Electricity. PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The will of Emma Abbott Wetherell, the singer, was admitted to probate this afternoon. The testatrix directs that her body shall be cremated after a thor-ough test by electricity. The executors are authorized to deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company an amount sufficient to pay her father, Seth Abbott, an income of \$400 a month. They are to deposit of 5400 a menth. They are to deposit \$100,000 with the United States Trust Company and pay \$400 to her mother, Almira M. Abbott. Mrs. Martha C. Weth, ell. the mether of the late husband, receives \$100,000. Other bequests are: Twenty-five thousand dollars each to her brothers, Leon H., George H. and Frederick Abbott; \$25,000 to her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Abbott Clark, and sums between \$10,000 and \$5,000 to Clark, and sums between \$10,000 and \$5,000 to relatives and a score of churches in Brooklyn. All of the singer's music, operatic scorers and private papers of every kind are bequeathed to Alice Cafferty, of Jersey City, who also receives a bequest of \$5,000. Her diamonds and jewelry are given to the executors, with the direction that they be sold at private or public sale, the proceeds to form part of the estate. The will contains a forfeiture clause against contestants.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Who Will Be Most Likely to Fill the Offices in the Two Houses.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHARLESTON, Jan. 12 -About one-half of the members of the Legislature have arrived, and by to-morrow evening nearly all will be on hand. The probabilities seem to favor Senator Gilkeson, of Romney, for President of the Senate, and for Speaker of the House, Colonel Senate, and for Speaker of the House, Colonel Bob White, of Wheeling, and Hon. B. D. Gibson, of Charleston, seem to be in the lead.

Candidates for the clerkships are hard at work, as are candidates for all positions. Clerk Hamilton, of the House, is here, but is not a candidate for re-election. Al Reinstrom, of Wheeling, and B. B. Harding, of Huntington, are the leading candidates for Clerk of the Senate. W. E. R. Byrnes, of Braxton county, will also have several votes. M. J. Tracy, of Wheeling, seems to have a cinch on the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, but as the position depends to some extent on the selection of other officers, he may be beaten. J. B. Peyton will in all probability have a walkover for his old position as Clerk of the House. will in all probability have a walkover old position as Clerk of the House.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

Former Pittsburg Girl Shot by a Gambler Who Kills Himself.

REPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR! Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.-About 2 o'clock this morning Frank Mitchell shot and instantly killed Dolly Mayo, an inmate of a questionable resort, and then put a bullet through his own body that resulted in his death a few ninutes later. Both of the decease

minutes later. Both of the deceased were public characters. The woman came to St. Louis from Pittsburg about five years ago. A young man, who refused to give his name, called at the morgue and identified Mitchell's remains as those of Casper Knoll, who formerly lived in Farmington, Mo.

Two women, acquainted with Dollie Mayo, said the girl had given her name as Stella Hendrickson. Her father was in some way connected with the steamboat tusingess in Pittsburg. She is also said to have a married sister somewhere in Chicago, from whom she received many letters. The cause of the tragedy was jealousy.

SAILORS' TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

Clinging to a Rock, but Unable to Be Rescued by Boat.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—United States Revenue Steamer Woodbury at noon to-day discovered signals of distress from a shipwrecked crew on lone rock known as "Junk of Pork." lving outside of Green Island, about five miles eas of Portland Head. A terrible sea is running of Portland Head. A terrible sea is running. The breakers are fearful and they extend 100 yards or more outside of the rock. No boat could live for a moment within the breakers. The vessel has been ground to atoms and six of her crew are on the rock well up out of the way of the sea. They cannot be rescued until morning, and not then unless the sea goes down. They have no food or shelter. The Woodbury laid by till dark, vainly endeavoring to get an opportunity to lower her boats and go to get an opportunity to lower her boats and go to the rescue of the men, but was compelled to leave them until daylight to-morrow morning. An attempt to reach the shipwrecked men will be made at the earliest moment.

GETTING IN SHAPE.

Preparations Under Way for the Next Mt. Gretna Exhibitions

SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.-The members of the Exhibitors Agricultural Implement Union are garhering here, to attend a meeting to-morrow garacting nore, to attend a meeting to-morrow to elect officers and make preliminary prepara-tions for the display at Mt. Gretna next summer. The barvesting and resper firms which have agents in the union, alone represent \$50,000,000, and the entire capital represented is nearly seen one of the second second

The exhibition this year is expected to greatly clipse that of last year, which was highly sug-sessful, Robert Coleman, the owner of Mt, 3retna, will add many improvements to the

PITTSBURG. TUESDAY. JOHN BULL IN COURT

The Bering Sea Dispute Carried to the Yankee Supreme Bench.

IT IS A DIPLOMATIC SENSATION.

Salisbury Evidently Weary of Trying to Deal With Blaine.

QUAY INTRODUCES A REAL FORCE BILL

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The appearance of the Government of Great Britain in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, in the person of her Minister and counsel was the great sensation of the season, and the more so that it was a complete surprise. Secretary Blaine may nod his head wisely and smile knowingly to his heart's content, intimating that he knew all about it, but the weight of evidence is all in favor of the theory that the movement of Her Majesty's Government to have the Bering Sea controversy settled in the Supreme Court was otally unexpected.

The Attorney General confesses as much. The gentlemen of the diplomatic corps at the State Department admit, and Mr. Blaine alone hints that he knew all about it. Of course, he will give no opinion. He will only say that there is nothing to be frightened about, and indicated by his manner that the suit will amount to nothing.

The Expert Attorneys Disagree. Attorneys versed in international practice lisagree as to the ability of the British Government to bring suit in the Supreme Court o set aside the finding of the District Court of Alaska. It is a new point to them. It s agreed that an appeal from the court of Alaska will not hold, as there is no provision for that in the act creating the court, but whether, that being the case, the Supreme Court in the absence of an appeal, there being no power to appeal, can issue a writ of phohibition annulling the action of the Alaskan court, and at the same time decide the notable question of the Bering sea dipcomatic complication is a matter which in-volves so many fine points of law that none of the legal lights are ready to give an opinion, except, perhaps the counsel for the British

Government.

The whole matter might be nipped in the bud if the Judge in Alaska were to dismiss the case against the libeled, which forms the basis of the presont sensational movement, and it is probable this will be done if it appear that there is a possibility of any advantage being gained by a proceeding in the Supreme Court upon the grounds laud down by Joseph Choate and Calderon Carlisle, the counsel for Great Britain.

An Extraordinary Diplomatic Movement. The movement is pronounced one of the most extraordinary ever made in the history of diplomacy, an evidence that Lord Salisbury is hopeless of getting any satisfactory adjustment of the international quarrel through Secretary Blaine. The brief filed by Mr. Choate begins by reciting that by the law of nations the municipal laws of a country have no extra territorial force, and cannot operate on foreign vessels on the high seas, and it is legally impossible under the public law for a foreign vessel to commit a breach of municipal law beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the law-making State; that the seizure of a foreign vessel beyond the municipal territorial jurisdiction for breach of municipal regulations is not warranted by the law of nations, and such seizure cannot give jurisdiction to the courts of the offonded country, lawt of all wire the slieged act was committed by the foreign vessel at the place of seizure beyond the municipal territorial jurisdiction; that by the law of nations a British vessel sailing on the high seas is not subject to any municipal law excent that of Great Reits in of the international quarrel through Secretary ssel sailing on the high seas is not subject to y municipal law except that of Great Britain salling on the high seas ought not to be ar-ested, seized, attached or detained under olor of any law of the United States, and that y the laws of the United States as well as by laws of nations, the District Courts of the the laws of nations, the District Courts of the United States have "it and ought not to entertain jurisdiction, or hold plea of an alleged breach upon the high seas of the municipal laws of the United States by the captain and crew of a British vessel, and can acquire no jurisdiction by a scizure of such vessel on the high seas though she be afterwards brought by force within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of said courts.

A Charge of Unlawful Seizure.

It then states that on July 9, 1887, there was profound peace and friendship between Great Britain and the United States; that on that day the British schooner W. P. Saward, George R. Ferry, a British subject, commanding, was law-fully and peacefully sailing on the high seas, 50 miles from Unalaska Island, when it was 50 miles from Unalaska Island, when it was unlawfully and forcibly seized by the armed United States revenue cutter Rush, and by force taken to Sitka, Alaska, and here made to answer a libel filed in the United States District Court by M. D. Ball, United States District Attorney for Alaska, charging the vessel, her owners, officers and crew with engaging in the killing of fur seal within the limits of the waters of Alaska Territory, in violation of the statutes of the United States.

The proceedings in the Sitka United States Court are then rehearsed, including the fact that it was clearly brought out on the trial that

The proceedings in the Sitka United States Court are then rehearsed, including the fact that it was clearly brought out on the trial that the killing of the seals took place a good many miles from land, "so that the Judge could have no jurisdiction of the alleged offense;" and counsel, continuing, says: "Yet the said court did, nevertheless, in contempt of the authority of the United States, and in violation of the laws of the United States, and in violation of the laws of nations and to the manifest danger of the peaceful relations of the two countries, assert and attempt to exercise jurisdiction in the premises, and on the 19th day of September, 1887, did make and enter a pretended decree of forfeiture to the United States of said vessel, her tackle, apparel, boats, cargo and furniture."

A Writ of Prohibition Requested. Counsel then request the Court that a writ of prohibition be issued to the Judge of the United States District Court for Alaska, proibiting him from in any manner executing the lecree of forfeiture, or from taking any steps

decree of forfeiture, or from taking any steps whatever toward carrying out the order, or entering any order or judgment required in the course of the proceedings.

The Court is informed that Sir John Thompson, K. C. M. G., Her Majesty's Attorney General of Canada, authorizes this motion to be presented with the knowledge and approval of the Imperial Government of Great Britain. The Chief Justice made an order giving the Attorney General two weeks to file an auswer to the brief of Mr. Choate, giving the reasons, if any, why the petition should not be granted.

LIGHTNER.

HEADING OFF JUGIRO.

A Bill to Regulate Appeals to the Supre

Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-In the Senate ay Mr. Vest introduced, by request, a bill to repeal the act amending section 764 of the reised statutes (as to appeals to the Supreme Court) and made an explanation in regard to it. This explanation was to the effect that a New York judge had refused the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Japanese, Jugiro, under sentence of death by electricity; Jugiro, under sentence of death by electricity; and that, therefore, an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which appeal had been decided against the prisoner; and that the attorney for the prisoner had applied for another writ-of habeas corpus to the same court, and claimed that he could bring up an appeal on a writ of habeas corpus as often as he could find a new ground of application.

plication.

His own judgment as a lawyer was that no further legislation on the subject was necessary. sary. He therefore moved the refe the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

HOARDED TREASURY CASH. It Is Locked Up for Pensions Instead of Being Distributed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 -Secretary Windo authority for the statement that the growing Treasury surplus cannot now be used in the purchase of 4 per cent bonds for the reason that it will be needed to meet the pension payments due next month, aggregating \$25,000,000. The available cash surplus is now \$18,000,000,

penditures will probably reached the required amount by the time indicated.

Secretary Windom is of opinion that the business of the country could be improved by making these pensons payable monthly instead of quarterly, as at present, and he has made a recommendation to that effect to the proper Congressional committees. If this is done, he says it will do away with the present necessity of keeping a large sum of money in the Treasury vanits for three months, when it might just as well be in the hands of the people entitled to it.

JANUARY - 13.

A REAL FORCE BILL.

QUAY INTRODUCES ONE WITH THE ENTIRE ARMY BEHIND IT.

The Effort Which Will Be Made to Revive the Subject After the Silver Legislation Is Out of the Way-A Test Vote Expecte

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Senator Quay introduced in the Senate to-day his substitute elections bill which he prepared some time ago, but he did not then introduce it because of the restive conduct of the silver men on account of the prolonged debate. It is well known that Senator Quay has all along held that the Lodge bill did not meet the requirements of the situation, and that even if it were passed its operation would not accomplish what was desired, the unhindered suffrage of the negroes of the South. Believing

that the operation of the law would be successfully resisted, as it fails to provide proper means for its enforcement, he proposes in his

fully resisted, as it fails to provide proper means for its enforcement, he proposes in his bill not only all the vital provisions of the Lodge bill, but further that the military may be called upon in case of resistance to the operation of the law, and the suspension of habeas corpus ordered. It is assumed that Senator Quay looks forward to a movement to get his elections bill again before the Senate, and that his knowledge of the intention in this respect led him to introduce his substitute, which, of course, was referred to the Committee on Elections and is at their mercy.

It is thought to-day that there is no doubt of the intention of Mr. Hoar to make a motion to take up the elections bill when the final vote is taken on the finance bill. When this measure is disposed of several Senators will rise to make motions to take up each some bill which he has in charge. Vice President Morton will recognize some one of them, and that one will doubtless be Mr. Hoar, as the Vice President has been much worried over the criticisms of his absence from the chair when Stewart's motion was made and prevailed last Monday, and desires to redeem himself. If Mr. Hoar be recognized he will move to take up the elections bill. It will probably be antagonized by another bill, and a vote taken at once as the motion would not be debatable. The vote would be considered nearly equivalent to a test vote on the elections bill, and would pretty fairly indicate the face of the hill if it could be put upon its final passage, although it is thought that the Senators who are opposed to the bill might vote to take it up, believing that they would be compelled very son to lay it aside for another bill.

The friends of the bill, however, vow that if they get it once more before the Senate, they will never agree to an adjournmentplight or day until a final vote is taken. There is a possibility that in case it is found there is hope for passing the bill, the substitute offered by Senator Quay may be accepted.

A POSTHUMOUS DEBATE.

Still Wrangling in the House Over the Defunct Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The House went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in the chair, for the further consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, taking advantage of the Stone, of Missouri, taking advantage of the wide scope allowed to general debate, entered upon a general denunciation of the elections bill, which he denominated as a menace to the integrity of the States and to the liberties of the peeple. It was treason disguised, and brought here in the hands and under the protion of hypocrist. We leder of to Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, as representing the Oscar Wilde type of statesmanship, and to Senator Hoar as the maternal masculinity who represented the New England Pecksniff.

Mr. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, referring to the remarks of Mr. Stone, said that a posthumous argument on the Federal elections to the remarks of Mr. Stone, said that i posthumous argument on the Federal election bill, a shameful and cowardly attack upon any member of the House, or on a member of the co-ordinate branch, was not worthy of any man of chivalry, honor or self-respect.

COMMANDER REITER'S APPEAL To Action Has Yet Been Taken on It b

Secretary Tracy. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of the Navy still has Commander Reiter's letter, lemanding a trial by court-martial for his cor duct in the Barrundia affair, under consideraduct in the barrandia anair, under considera-tion, and has not yet informed that officer whether or not his demand will be acceded to. It is apparently a troublesome question to de-cide. The Secretary is under no obligation whatever to grant such a trial, and on this point Commander Reiter seems to have had an erroneous idea when he wrote his letter to the

secretary. Though the Secretary has thus far had noth Though the Secretary has thus far had noth-ing to say on the subject, the general impression in the Department is that he will not grant a trial though he may possibly do so, rather than present the appearance of having condemned an officer without granting him every possible opportunity for defense.

IN PAVOR OF POOLING

An Important Amendment to the State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Committee of nter-State Commerce of the Senate to-day agreed to report favorably to the Senate a bill nodifying the anti-pooling section of the intermodifying the anti-pooling section of the inter-State commerce act so as to permit railroads to make contracts, which shall be binding, to apportion among them the transportation of freight and passengers. The committee also agreed upon an amendment providing for through routes and through fares. The bill will be passed to an early consideration in the Sepats.

The agreements was not formal and the pro posed amendments have not yet been reduced to shape. They will probably, however, receive final action at the next meeting, to be held on at the next meeting, to be

AN AGED COUPLE'S END.

Tired of Life They Both Commit Spicide by Taking Poison.

YORK, Jan. 12.-At noon to-day Poli man Evans, of the Sixth precinct of Jersey City Heights, received information that an aged couple of the name of Charles and Augusta Thiska, living at Seventy-third street, had not been seen or heard of for two days.

The policeman burst open the door of their room and found them lying dead in bed. On a table were found two empty teacups which had evidently contained poison. On the table was found a letter written in German, saying that they wanted to die together and would like to be buried together.

This is the text of the letter, written in pencil, found on a table in the room: aged couple of the name of Charles and Au-This is the text of the letter, written in pencil, found on a table in the room:

"My last wish after our corpses are discovered: I desire that my body, with that of, my wife, Augusta, be buried together. Pray take note that we have met our fate by our own free will, as we wanted to shuffle off this mortal coil. Will the authorities kindly find an undertaker who will bury us for the sake of the property we leave behind? Do not let us be separated in death. I cannot write more; the rheumatism in my hand pains me terribly.

"CHARLES THISKA."

ANYTHING TO BEAT INGALLS.

That Is the Motto of the Democrats in th Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Jan. 12.—The Kansas Legislature will meet to-morrow. When the roll is called in the Lower House, 93 Farmer's Alliance, 24 Republicans and 8 Democratic members will answer to their names. The Upper House stands 40 Republicans and one lone Democration Democration Democration Democration Description Democratical D clear majority over all of 21. The combined opposition to Mr. Ingalis' re-election is composed of 93 Farmer's Alliance and 9 Democratic members, or 30 more than the Ingalis forces. forces.

The Democratic members will nominate:
Senatorial candidate of their own and wil
give him a complimentary vote unless thei
strength should be needed to fill any possable
breach in the Alliance ranks, in which case

hey will throw their strength to the Farmers' Alliance candidate, their motto being any-hing to beat Ingalls. No agreement was eached as to a Senatorial candidate at the

A SULLEN SURRENDER

Braves and Guns Are Scarce.

CANNON TRAINED TO RAKE THEM.

Work of an Outbreak.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

to the north and east. It was not long before horsemen could be seen galloping down the sides of the buttes to the north of Captain Dougherty's fort. Sentinels guarded the road on which they had to pass before they entered the agency. Captain Dougherty, who holds a most ex-posed position, stood behind his redoubts seanning the country through his glasses. The first horsemen to come in were two out

They Came in Without Guns. His companion was a Brule. It looked as though the hostiles were at last in earnest in their repeated expressions that they were going to surrender. The two horsemen gal-loped leisurely over the trail until they were almost opposite the earthworks. Then two sentinels waded through the snow and raised their rifles. The white-hooded horseman came to a stop and gave the signal of peace. They had no weapons and were permitted to pass the lines and enter the

then on to the camp of the friendiles, which is a half mile south of the troops. The strangling procession over the mountain trail was picturesque.

The Indian police, who have been scouting in the hills all night, mingled with the hostiles, and then came scouts with their rifles slung to their saddles.

Frank Gourard, wrapped in mountain lion overcoat, galloped along before the sun was an hour high. The wind and alkali dust had inflamed his eyes sind his black moustache was frozen solidly. But the hostiles came slowly. The Indians who galloped over the hills were ogalialis, who had been waiting to come to the Agency ever since they stampeded after the Wounded Knee battle.

Young Savagres Still Scarce.

Young Savages Still Scarce, along White river. They were still in their village. Scout Gourard said they are as sullen
and warlike as ever. There was confirmation
of reports that these have moved 12 miles today, and that they would soon be in sight of
Capran. Dougherty's f-doubts. But Scout
Gourard's report is that the savages are wild,
and growing more uneasy as they approach
the agency. They fear they are going to be
swept off the face of the earth for the deviltry
they have committed.

Ready for the Final Crisis.

commanding positions. Everything is now so arranged that any hostile demonstrations on arranged that any hostile demonstrations on the part of the savages will be met by a fire which will blow them farther than the eagles of the medicine men ever thought of carrying them. Good Lance, who is one of the head men in the friendly camp, to day made a request that the big Brown cannon which had been so trained as to sweep the village be removed, as it made his people nervous. He wanted to know the nature of the missile the cannon fired. The interpreter told him that it was a shell which sang "Lokota?" Lokota?" as it swept through the air. Tranelated, the song of the shell is, "Where's the Injun? Where's the Injun?" Good Lance folded his blanket about his massive form, and stalked away. The cannon will not be moved. The crescent of troops which is closing about the hostile camp is now scarcely nine miles away. General Brooke's great command is marching to-day, and tonight it is thought his camp fires can be seen from Captain Dougherty's breastworks.

W. D. Kelly, of Chicago, to-day disinterred the remains of his brother, who fell in the battle of Wounded Knee. The body was badly decomposed but was readily recognized. It was sent to Rushville to-lay for shipment to the part of the savages will be met by a fire

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

Mr. Gladstone's Son Defines Their Posit to a St. Louis Priest. St. Louis, Jan. 12.-During the heat

Hostiles Slowly Come to Camp, But

Everything in Readiness to Make Short

ROVING BANDS STILL USE THE TORCH.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 12.-Pine Ridge was in glittering ghost shirt itself today. The blizzard which raged yesterday with such vehemence covered the buttes with light crystals which sparkled like gems in the bright sunshine this morning. The came was early astir. Everybody seemed to feel that within 24 hours the crisis of the war would be reached. Before the stars had disappeared sentinels of the First Regiment could be seen muffled up in their canvass overcoats patrolling the ridges, trails and earthworks which have been thrown up

and out ghost-dancers from the hostile camp. One of them was from Standing Rock.

HARRISBURG, 64 10 A constitutional convention, to the close of the legislative product a sure thing. An agreement has super the question which insures the product of the elements which control the Legislative product the sure thing. permitted to pass the lines and enter the agency.

Then followed stragglers from the hostile camp. Everyone of them had made away with his rifle before he reached the pickets. Many of them were robed in ghostly garments and painted in a hideous way. One young warrior had daubed his face with green paint, and the white sheet was wrapped over his head, giving him the appearance of a fiend. Those who were unarmed were permitted to pass through the tripple line of sentinels, and then on to the camp of the friendlies, which is a half mile south of the troops. The straggling

Hundreds of people anxiously watched the horsemen as they strung along into camp, but they waited in vain for the coming of the young savages who have been causing all the trouble along White river. They were still in their vii-

seep on the account of the dark of the attack they have committed.

All last night village criers were haracguing people that Buffalo Bill was to come to-morrow, but General Miles checked the old soout by issuing special orders prohibiting him from doing anything of the kind. The same order applied to ex-Agent McGilliouddy General Miles informed these gentlemen that the hostiles were still wild, and that it would not be safe for them to enter the nostile camp.

Accompanied by Yankton Charlie THE DISPATCH correspondent galloped three miles over the trail leading to the ranch of the former, which is in the valley near the Catholic mission. Many Indians who were on their way to the agency were passed. From the crest of the commanding buttes the village of hostiles could be dimly outlined near White Clay creek.

A Council of the Hostiles. work of the convention and thought that the people for approval, it is not thought that the limitations will be regarded with much concern if put in the call. It is proposed to have the members of the convention elected at once cern if put in the call. It is proposed to have the members of the convention elected at once at a special election, so that their work can be completed in time for submission at the next general November election. Details of the proposed call have not yet been agreed upon, but it is probable that the plan followed in 1872 will be adhered to. The delegates will be elected by Senatorial districts, with a number from the State at large.

A Council of the Hostiles. With the aid of glasses the hostiles could be seen in council. Only a portion of the village could be seen, it having been pitched in a winding ravine. Ponies of the hostiles were addled and feeding quietly on sides of the

winding ravine. Formes of the Bostiles were saddled and feeding quietly on sides of the gulch. Yankton Charlie said that there were 59 wounded Sloux in the topees, and that many had died within the past three days.

Smoke rolled up from a butte north of the village, and it is supposed that the frantic young bucks had fired another shack. Flames could not be seen, but the glasses revealed the heatiles galloping furiously over the butte upon which the fire was burning. Savages have cut barbed wire fences in all directions in order to dosh through the country in case they should see fit to make another stampeds.

There are now reports that the savages will move to a point three miles from the agency and go into camp there for the night. It was the original plan to separate the Ogalialias and Brules, but owing to their wild condition it is thought they will construe such a move as a first step to wipe them out a bunch at a time. Should they come into the agency likely they will all be bunched around Red Cloud's house, which can be raked from four points by three-inch rifled cannon and the machine guns. The crisis will be reached when the savages go into camp here. Then it will only take a spark to set off the whole magazine.

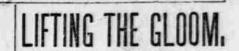
The articlery men were galloping through the amp to-day placing their heavy guns in more

battle of Wounded Knee. The body was badly decomposed but was readily recognized. It
was sent to Rushville to-day for shipment to
Chicago. The Nebraska State troops have
been moved to the edge of the reservation.
They must have suffered severely during the
blizzard yesterday, as they are insufficiently
elad.

C'Reilly, of this city, addressed a letter of en-couragement to Hon. W. E. Gladstone, telling him of the feeling of Irish Americans in this city on the Irish question, and promising Mr. Gladstone moral and material support. A re-ply has been received from Mr. Richard J. ply has been received from air, ruchard a. Gladstone, dated Hawarden, December 4. Speaking for his father, the young man says:

"It is most satisfactory to know that the opinion of a large majority of leading Irishmen in St. Louis remains true to the policy which nearly five years ago joined Irish Nationalists and St. Louis remains true to the pointy which nearly five years ago joined Irish Nationalists and English Liberals in a firm and, we trust, it lasting friendship. You recognize that on our part we have been in every particular, large and small, abidingly true to the proposals of

"In heaven's name, why should the divo court be allowed to compremise the future of Ireland? British Liberals have sacrificed much for Ireland during the past five years. They



THREE CENTS.

City Officials Decide That the Street Decision Does Not Mean Ruin.

GETTING FIGURES FOR IT.

Chief Bigelow Prepares a Statement for Counsel's Inspection.

HUSTLING FOR NEW LEGISLATION:

Mayor Gourley Urges Upon Councils the Need for Economy.

THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS RE-ELECTED

City Hall is emerging from the gloom of espondency which has enveloped it like a nantle since Justice Williams handed down his now famous street decision. Once again is heard the silvery laugh of the municipal employe, whose mirth has been repressed for a week out of respect for the frown on the

prow of his chief The city has officially shaken off its trembling indecision, and is prepared to fight the Supreme Court dragon to a finish with the Excalibur of curative legislation. The champions have been selected, and if they are successful the municipal maiden at the headwaters of the Ohio will present them with laurel wreaths and, just incidentally, a

Chief Bigelow has completed his statenent of the new streets graded, paved and sewered under the act of 1887, which Justice Williams has declared is no good. This statement will be turned over to Messrs. D. T. Watson and William B. Rodgers, who will analyze it, determine what the city is liable for under the Supreme Court decision, and how much of the latter can be collected by the city with the aid of curative legisla-

Figuring on the City's Liability.

make an effective secret ballot law, which will protect the franchise, some of the provisions of the present Constitution must be changed. As all of the elements which are likely to control legislation this winter are agreed upon a thorough reform of the ballot, the proposition to at once get all of the difficulties out of the war will have clear sailing and Mr. Bigelow does not care to make the statement public until it has been examined likely to control legislation this winter are agreed upon a thorough reform of the ballot, the proposition to at once get all of the difficulties out of the way will have clear sailing, and as there is no other way out of the difficulties presented than by a convention the matter appears to be about settled.

The least among the obstacles in the way of the proposed reform is the numbering clause in the Constitution, which has been practically gotten over by the Ballot Reform Association's bill. There are two other provisions in the Constitution which must be changed. The same section which recites the numbering provision also declares that "any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district." Section 7 of the same article "also provides that "no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered." These two provisions are considered fatal to the full reform of the ballet, as proposed, in that they provent an absolutely free ballot and a personal registration. These points have been carefully considered, and as nothing short of a full measure of ballot reform will satisfy the popular demand, all parties will be found in accord with the calling of a convention at once to make the necessary changes. Attempts will be made to limit the work of the convention to these points, but provisions of that sort are regarded as of no force. The Constitutional Convention, which formulated the present fundamental law of the nation, was limited in its powers, or limits were attempted to be placed upon its work. Such limitations were totally disregarded, and as the work of the convention finally goes to the people for approval, it is not thought that the limitations will be regarded with nuch conand analyzed by counsel. The totals are large and calculated to mislead that portion of the public who confine their financial operations to three figures. The chief's detailed report shows, as stated in THE DIS-PATCH last week, that \$1,200,000 worth of contracts are affected by this decision. Half of these contracts are not completed, and the abutters have not been assessed. As it is now held that the only illegal feature of the street act is the manner of assessing benefits and damages by the Board of Viewers, no illegal action has yet been taken on this amount, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining legislation to empower collection by the city. A large proportion of the balance has already been collected, and the officials expect that the final wind-up will show that the city has not suffered any great

financial loss. Every endeavor will be made to secure the passage of the necessary curative through the Legislature next week. No obstacles are expected in the assembly. It was hoped that it could be passed next week but that is an impossibil. ity, as the Legislature does not meet until Thursday, and may adjourn on that day, not to meet again until the inauguration of the new Governor. The bill for the relief of Pittsburg is, however, expected to be one

of the first presented for Governor Pattison's signature.

civic Solons.

City Councils Take a Hand. Councils took a hand in the street muddle Tuesday, but showed no signs of being rattled, notwithstanding the fact that a crowded lobby listened with intense interest to the words of wisdom falling from the lips of our

cil the resolution of the Finance Committee providing for the employment of D. T. Watson and W. B. Rodgers as additional counsel in the preparation of a new street bill and in relieving the city from the tangle caused by the

A. F. Robertson presented to Select Coun-

recent Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Warmcastle wanted Mr. Keating to explain why it was necessary to employ additional counsel when the city already had three compe-

clean, and the wages are but 50 cents a night. Yet there are 700 applicants. These applications were made two weeks ago. When they had been sifted and assorted a list was made up of 100 of the lucky females. This was carefully salted down and kept under lock and key until all the principal officers had gotten safely out of town. Chief Clerk Morrison and Chief Clerk Smiley were the last to go. It was thought safe to inform the unlucky 600 women of their disappointment to-day. At the fated moment a page nlaced in the hands of the elevator man in the rotunda the list of the 100 appointees. The elevator man is Ed Householder. He grabbed the rope and hoisted the elevator halfway upstairs, where, suspended between the first and second floors, he read the list out loud. The moment he finished he dropped the elevator to the cellar, just in time to escape the howl of the disappointed women. ent attorneys.

Mr. Keating—I am not alone responsible for the Finance Committee's actions, but I am cul-pable, inasmuch as I favor the employment of the two gentleman engaged. This is a grave situation, as there seems to be some extraordinary talent required to frame a street bill which will pass muster in the Supreme Court. Mr. Warmcastle-I do not see the necessity for the employment of additional legal talent. We have three city attorneys who are undoubtedly able to prepare a constitutional bill. I am confident that Mr. Burleigh could frame a law that would be constitutional as any could be and in as succinct language. The employment of additional counsel might cost the city \$25,000 or \$50,000, or even more, as the time and services of these gentlemen are valuable, while the city might as well get the work done by the men to whom she must pay from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year anyhow.

Dr. McCord—it seems ridiculous for the city to pay thousands of dollars for legal talent and whenever there is any special work to be done we have to employ higher priced men.

Keating's Opinion of the Investment Mr. Keating—1 am strongly in favor of the resolution. I cannot see why it should not be good business policy for the city to use the same guarantees for safety and protection that an ordinary business man or firm does. There is scarcely a large firm in this or any other city which does not employ the best counsel they can obtain, and some of them pay much they can obtain, and some of them pay much larger sums to one man than this city pays her three attorneys, yet whenever they have a suit involving any great amount of money or fine legal points they think nothing of securing whomsoever they can find who is likely to be able to assist the firm's regular council. Now, if this is safe and proper for a business man it is certainly equally so for the city. As far as the abilities of our City Attorney and his assistants are conequally so for the city. As far as the abilities of our City Attorney and his assistants are concerned I fully agree with Mr. Warmcastle, but I believe they will receive valuable assistance from Messrs, Watson and Rodgers, who have a reputation for special ability in the line of work required. And while it will require an outlay of money I do not believe it will cost one-third or even one-fifth as much as Mr. Warmcastle says, and even if it was \$50,000 or \$40,000, and this city thereby secures a street bill that would stand the crucial test of the Supreme Judges or a curative bill that would save the city from the loss that was expected under the late court decision, I think it would be money well spent.

Wisdom in a Multitude of Counsel.

Wisdom in a Multitude of Coun Mr. Robertson said he was in favor of the resolution, and had favored it in committee. It was frequently necessary for the best of law-yers to consult with their brethren, on the principle that "two heads are better than one," and cipie that "two heads are better than one," and in this case it was proposed to secure the services of two of the best lawyers in this or any other State, men whose opinions were good as gold upon any subject pertaining to the law.

Mr. Warmcastle resterated his objections, but said it was not because he thought Messra. Watson and Rodgers incapable, but he thought they would be too expensive, and that the city's attorneys were sufficiently capable themselves. On the adoption of the resolution he