HOUSE HUNTERS READ IT.

THREE CENTS.

#### FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

## Western and Southern Senators Crowd With All the Zeal

#### A FREE COINAGE TRIUMPH.

of New Converts.

Rash Radicals Win by a Majority of 12. and a Greenback Plank Is Nearly Carried.

#### SHERMAN GIVES UP THE CONTEST.

The Pyrotechnical Display of the Closing Hours of the Debate Furnished by the Only Ingalls.

#### HE DECLARES FOR THE WHITE METAL,

Paper Meney, Reform of the Suffrage, Revision of Bibli Rules and Agamst All Combinstions of Capital.

#### ELECTIONS BILL TAKEN UP BY MORTON'S VOTE

PETECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH A WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Only Speaker Reed's gavel and a possible P. esidental veto now stand between this country and absolute free coinage. The combination that has assumed control of the Senate to-day swept everything before it, and the friends of the gold standard were routed horse, foot and dragoon.

Every one of the free coinage Republicans of last session, among them Senator Cameron, stood by the records then made, and in addition were the Senators from Idahe. As the absent Senators from the West, Moody and Pettigrew, were paired with Democrats who would have voted the same way as they would themselves, the vote practically stood

#### 46 to 30 in favor of free silver. Ingalis the Center of Attraction

As was anticipated, the great feature of the closing day of the debate was the speech of Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas. Hundreds who came to hear him, however, were disappointed, on account of his beginning immediately after the reading of the journal, when it was expected he would not take the floor before noon. As it was he had a fine audience, which persisted in applauding the eloquent orator to the echo notwithstanding the repeated admonitions of the Chair to keep silence.

The subject, the situation in the Senate, the crisis in his own official career, all conspired to induce the great Kansan to put forth his best efforts. While it was probably sincere in almost every phase, it was eminently a speech in the interests of his States Senate. He returned from the scene of the conflict in the Kansas Legislature to make this grand effort, knowing that on this

menaced the safety, if they did not endanger the existence, of the Republic. The first was ignorant, debased, degraded, spurious suffrage-suffrage contaminated by the sewage of decayed nations; suffrage intimidated and suppressed in the South; suffrage impure and corrupt, apathetic and indifferent in the great cities of the North; so that it was doubtrul to his mind whether for half a century there had been a Presidental election in this country that expressed the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the whele body of the American people.

The Senator then referred to the newspaper interview had with him several months ago, in which he said that the Golden Rule and the Decalogue had no place in an American campaign. It seemed superfluous to explain that in that utterance be was not inculcating that doctrine, but describing a fact, not an announcement of faith, but many reverend and eminent divines, many disinterested editors, many ingenuous orators perverted this utterance into a personal advocacy of impurity in polities. He did not complain. It was, as the world went, legitimate political warfare. But it was an illustration of the truth that the Golden Rule and the Decalogue ought to have a place in political campaigns.

#### Revising the New Testament Rule.

"It thy enemy smite thee on one cheek, turn the other," was a good precept to follow, but he would observe that until that precept was more generally observed than it had been, or was likely to be, if his political enemy smote him on one cheek, instead of turning to him the other he would smite m under the butt end of his left ear if he could. [Laughter.] If that be political immorality he must be included among the

unregenerated. elections bill was intended to deal with one part of the great evil to which he and alluded, but it was an imperfect, a partial and incomplete remedy. Violence was bad, but fraud was no better; and it was more dangerous, because it was more insidious. Burke had said, in one of his immortal orations which emptied the House of ommons, but which would be read as long as the English tongue endured, that when the laws of Great Britain were not strong enough to protect the youngest Hinon on the banks of the Ganges, a nobleman was not safe in his castle on the banks of the Thames. That lofty sentiment was pregmant with admonition to us.

There could be no safety and no staple permanent peace in the country and under this Government until it was just as sale per the black Republican to vote in Mississippi as it was for the white Democrat to vote in Kansas.

Attack on Capitalistic Combinations. The second evil to which he had adverted was the tyranny of combined, concentrated, centralized, conscienceless and incorporated expital; and the people were considering that great problem now. The conscience of the nation was shocked at the injustice

that it had not abolished poverty nor dimin-ished injustice. They had discovered that political equality did not result in social AT SILVER'S SHRINE fraternity, that under a democracy the con-centration of greater power in fewer hands was more possible than under a monarchy. George Washington, the first President of the Republic, had, when he died in 1799,

the largest private fortune in the United States. Much of it had come by inheritance, but the "Father of His Country," in addition to his other virtues, had been a very prudent, sagacious, thrilty and fore-handed man, who knew a good thing when he saw it—a great way off. As a surveyor in his youth he had obtained knowledge which enabled him to make exceedingly valuable locations on the public domain. The establishment of the National capital in the immediate vicinity of his patrimonial possessions and not diminished their value.
All of his belongings at the time of his
death reached the sum total of between
\$800,000 and \$900,000.

#### The Change of a Century. That was less than a century ago, and it

was within bounds to say that at the present time there were many scores of men and of corporations in this country whose annual ncome (and there has been one man whose monthly revenue) exceeded the entire accumulations of the richest citizen of the United States at the end of the last century. The population of the country was then 5,300,000, and the estimated wealth of the country was between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000. There was not a millionaire and there was not a tramp or pauper in the country. A multitude of small farmers contentedly tilled the soil, and smail farmers contentedly tilled the soll, and on the coast a race of fishermen and sailors, owning the craft which they sailed, wrested their subsistence from the stormy sea. Labor was the rule, and luxury the exception. The prayer of Agar was then absolutely realized—there was "neither powerty nor riches." Since that time the growth in wealth and numbers in the United States had no precedent in the building of nations. The people of the United States now performed one-third of the world's mining, one-fourth of its manufacturing, one-nith of its farming, and possessed one-sixth of its accumulated wealth. is accumulated wealth.

The Senator said he had read, in the morning

# papers, Mr. Sherman's speech, a considerable part of which had been devoted to the defense of millionaires, who had been spoken of as the "froth on the beer." "Not millionaires, but speculators," inter-rupted Mr. Sherman,

Millionaires and Speculators the Same. "They are nearly the same," said Mr. Ingalls. for the millionaires are not the producers and the laborers of the country. They are arrayed like 'Solomon in all his glory,' but they toil not, neither do they spin. Yes, they do spin. These gigantic accumulations have not been the result of industry and economy. There would be no protest against them if they The people, he continued, had suddenly

awoke to the conception of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of those whom the Sengreat bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of those whom the Senator from Ohio called, by euphemism, the speculators of the country. They were not of the country alone. They infested the financial system of every country. They were men of no politics, of all nationalities and of no nationalities. They had no polities but plunder, and no principle but the spoliati no of the human race. One man in this country had in a lifetime acquired, out of the aggregate of the nation's wealth carned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeded the assessed value of four of the smaller States. We were accustomed to speak of this country as the land of the free and the home of the brave; it would soon be the home of the rich and the land of the slave.

Referring to the recent election, he said that it was neither a kepublican defeat nor a Democratic victory. It was a great uprising, independent of and superior to both political parties. He attributed the depression in the country to the demonetization act of 1573. His only explanation of its passage was that both Houses of Congress and the President had been hypnotized by the money power.

The Demands of the People. He would say to those who were arraying nemselves against the deliberately expressed judgment of the American people-he would say to the Senate, to the House and to the Executive that there would come a time when the people would not be trifled with on this subject. Some time the people would elect a President who would carry out party pledges and execute the popular will. The political

make this grand effort, knowing that on this occasion, on the floor of the United States Senate, he could make a more valiant charge on the apparently impregnable ranks of the opposition than he could as a lobby button-heler in the State house at the Kansas capital.

Two Evils Menacing the Republic.

In beginning his speech Mr. Ingalls said that there were two portentious evils which thumb a silver denarious or penny of that an-sient time, bearing the image and superscrip non of Casar. It had been money for more than 20 centuries and would contin ioney for 20 centuries more should it so lo tooth of time. But if one of the pages should take it to the railroad track and allow the train to pass over it, its functions would disappear in a moment and it would be money no longer

#### because the image and superscription would have disappeared. Oh, Shades of Peter Cooper!

Money was the creation of law; and the American people had learned that lesson, They were indifferent to assaults, to arguments and to aspersions, and demanded that the law of the United States should put the image and superscription of Casar on silver enough, gold enough and paper enough to enable them to transact their affairs without embarrassment. hindrance, delay or impoverishment; and should give them a measure of value that

should give them a measure of value that wouldn't make their earnings and belongings the sport and prey of speculators.

Mr. Ingalis closed after having spoken a little over two hours. As he took his seat he was heartily applauded, as well from the floor as from the densely crowded galleries.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, next addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Stewart's amendment. Senators might as well make up their minds that the time was fast approaching when the question of the world would be "What is the money of the United Statesy" and when the effort of the world would be to and when the effort of the world would be to obtain some of that money wherewith to pay the United States for balances of trade which they would owe us. The halting and besitating monetary policy of this Government for some years past was well expressed by the line of Emerson: "I am the doubter and the doubt."
To which, in the words of the supplemental line, he could hear the genius of the United States Republic make answer: "They reckon ill who leave me out." And so they did, Mr. Jones thought, The United States could not be "left out" of the world's estimate. If they were, it would be so much the worse for the countries which American statesmen and finanid when the effort of the world would be t

#### countries which American statesmen and finar ciers called "The World,"

Going to Solve the Problem. Mr. Jones concluded as follows: "I believe it to be the privilege and the destiny of this Republic-the evangel of human liberty-to solve the great problem of a perfect money-the riddle which the sphinx of civilization is forever putting to the nations. As in the case of enigmas of old, the failure to solve this enigma means to be destroyed. Its solution will be hailed with loud acclaim wherever foot of man treads, wherever heart of man beats. It is my conviction that when the science of money comes to be thoroughly mastered, its true phi-losophy understood, and the teachings of that science and that philosophy practically applied over the whole earth, more will have been ac-

over the whole earth, more will have been accomplished for mankind—more to promote
justice, to relieve pain, to assuage grief; to
soothe woe, to lighten care, to brighten hope
and to bless and consecrate buman life than
can be accomplished by any other discovery or
development of civilization."

The general debate having closed, Mr.
Aldrich offered a substitute for Mr. Stewart's
amendment, which he afterward withdrew,
The debate then continued under the ten-minute rule. Mr. Gorman offered as an amendment the proposition presented by Mr. Stewart
on the 12th inst., providing for the imposition
of a coinage charge on foreign silver. After
debate Mr. Gorman withdrew his amendment
for the present.

No Use for Sherman's Amendment. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment adding to the words making Treasury certificates a legal tender the words "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." He subsequently withdrew his amendment. Finally the discussion on Mr. Stewart's amendment of mankind had been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth, and at the unequal affusion of the burdens, benefits and privileges of society. At the beginning of the second century the American people had become protoundly convinced that the ballot was not the panacea for the evils of society;

# ford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Walcott—42. Nays—Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Diron, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, McPherson, Morrill, Platt, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson (Ia.), Wilson (Md.)—30. Pairs were announced as follows: Messrs, Colquitt and Dawes, George and Blair, Kenna and Farwell, Hearst and Pettigrew, Squire and Blodgett, Brown and Moody. A Peculiar Plan of Pairing.

A Peculiar Plan of Pairing.

## During the announcement of the pairs, Mr. Wolcott asked by whose authority the Sena-tors from South Dakota (who, he understood, were in favor of the amendment) were paired with Senators who would also vote for it. The Vice President said that he could give no information on the subject. Mr. Voorhees said that he had been paired with Mr. Moody, having gathered that the Senator could not be relied upon to vote for the amendment, but against it. His (Mr. Voorhees') pair had been transferred to Mr. Ransom, who would have voted for the amendment.

transferred to Mr. Ransom, who would have voted for the amendment.

Mr. Wolcott said that he made the inquiry only in order to protect the Senators from South Dakota, who had asked that care be taken in pairing them. Mr. Casey said that he had telegraphed Messrs. Moody and Pettigrew four or five days ago, stating that the vote would be taken to-day and asking whether they desired any change in their pairs, and he had received no reply. The pairs, therefore, remained with Senators Kansom and Hearst.

Mr. Stewart moved to strike out section 4 of the Finance Committee's bill—being the propothe Finance Committee's bill—being the proposition for the issue of \$200,000,000 of 2 per cent

onds to buy up outstanding bonds.

#### Giving Up a Useless Contest. After discussion, Mr. Sherman said that after the decisive vote just taken there was no use in wearying the Senate uselessly. With free colnage of silver, he doubted whether 2

in wearying the Senate uselessly. With free coinage of silver, he doubted whether 2 per cent bonds could be sold at par. He would not, therefore, oppose the motion to strike out. The question was then taken and the fourth section was struck out—yeas, 48: nays, 18. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Aldrich, Cameron, Casey, Dixon, Dolphs, Edmunds, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Morrill, Platt, Powers, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Shoup, and Wilson, of lowa. Mr. Sherman voted aye.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Agreed to without a division (This section provided for the purchase of 12,000,000 ounces of silver at the market prices.) Mr. Plumb then moved to strike out the second section (limiting the compulsory requirement of deposit of bonds by national banks to \$1,000). Agreed to without division. Mr. Plumb again moved to strike out the third section (as to national bank currency) and to insert in lieu of it the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to replace all sums of national bank notes hereafter beginnently required and cancelled by the issue in lieu thereof of like sums in United States notes of the description and character of the United States. Notes now outstanding and authorized by the act of March 3, 1873, entitled 'As act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.'" This was lost by a vote of 25 to 40.

For and Against the Greenback.

#### For and Against the Greenback. The detailed vote was as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner,

Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Hampton, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Morgan, Pasco, Plumb, Pugh, Reagan, Stanford, Stewart, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Waltball—26.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Casey, Cullom, Pavis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hear, McConnell, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sandera, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, Warren, Washburn, Wilson (lowa), Wolcott—40.

The vote then recurred on striking out the third section of the bill. This was disagreed to—Yeas, 31; nays, 35. Mr. Vance offered an amendment repealing State bank taxation, Lost,

# Lost. The bill was then reported to the Senat\* and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. Then Mr. Vest astonished the Senate by bringing forward as a substitute for the bill

A Purely Free Coinage Bill, which provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, to be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. Mr. Vest stated that his substitute was similar to the free coinage bill that passed the Senate last session. Mr. Aldrich moves to amend the substitute by adding thereto the national banking feature of the original bill. Lost—Yeas, 33; nays, 34. Mr. Vest's substitute was agreed to without

division.

The bill, as amended by the substitute, was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 27—as follow:
Yeas—Messrs, Alleu, Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Ingalis, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, McConnell, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Pasce, Power, Pugh, Reagan, Sanders, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wolcott—39.

cott-39. Nays-Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hale, Hawler, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Platt, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Maryland)—27.

Mr. Hoar called up the elections bill in order to make it the "unfinished business" for to-morrow, pending which, Mr. Butler seved to

#### morrow, pending which Mr. Butler me adjournment. Lost—Ayes, 32; nays, 33. Taking Up the Elections Bill. The vote then recurred on Mr. Hoar's motion to call up the elections bill, and resulted in a tie-yeas, 33; navs, 38. The Vice President cast the deciding vote in the affirmative, thus carrying the motion. The following

tive, thus carrying the motion. The following are the yeas and nays:
Yeas-Mossrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stockbridge, Watren, Wilson, (Iowa)—33.
Nays-Messrs, Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Reagan, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson (Md.), Wolcott—33.

The Senste, then at 12:15, adjourned until The Senste, then at 12:15, adjourned until noon to-morrow. As to the fate of free coinage in the House, there is a variety of opinion, but the weight of judgment is favorable to the passage of the bill, as it comes from the Senate, or something closely akin to it. The President is said by his closest friends to expect this result, and to be all torn up in his mind in regard to his own conduct in that event.

#### BARILLAS PREPARING TO FLY.

#### It Is Said He Will Ask His Congress for a

Year's Leave of Absence. PANAMA, Jan. 14.-President Barillas, of Guatemaia, is said to have hypothecated all of his coffee estates to Henry Neutze, a German, preparatory to his departure abroad in March. It is alleged that great discontent prevails in the western departments of the Republic over the present conduct of affairs. President Bar-illas, it is said, will ask Congress for a leave of absence of one year. Trouble is anticipated when Congress convenes. The schooner Quez-alteco, it is reported, is held in readiness at Champerico in case it should be necessary for Senor Barillas to flee.

#### BRITAIN FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Government Said to Have Made Proposition to Canada. TORONTO, ONT., January 14 .- It is reported from Ottawa, on authority which leaves little reason to doubt, that the Imperial Government is urging the Dominion Ministers to unite in proposition to arrange all matters in dispute between Canada and the United States on ; basis of a wide measure of commercial re-ciprocity, and that Sir John MacDonald and his colleagues are seriously disturbed in conse-

#### THE ADVENTIST LOSES.

#### He Is Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonme

for Sunday Labor. MEMPHIS, Jan. 14,-The case of the Seventh Day Adventist, R. M. King, was argued in the United States Court this morning by Attorney General Boyd for the State, and Hon. Don M. Dickinson for the defense.

King was fined and sentenced to imprisonment by the State Court for working on Sunday. The habeas corpus is on appeal from the State Supreme Court.

#### A Philadelphia Mayoralty Candidate. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.-Edwin S. Stuar was unantimously nominated for Mayor by the Republican convention to-day. Mr. Stuart is the proprietor of a book shore and a member of the Select branch of the City Councils.

THE WITCH OF PRAGUE.

## THAT FORLORN HOPE

PITTSBURG. THURSDAY.

Still Making an Effort to Snatch the Toga From Cameron.

#### BATTLE AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

Black and Ross Engaged in a Contest for an

#### Empty Compliment. THE FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEES

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, Jan. 14 .- The Legislature convenes in the morning at 10 o'clock. Tonight the members are nearly all on hand, and again the under current throbs with politics. Statesmanship will only come to the front when the more interesting game of

wire pulling is concluded. Of course the gossip is principally about the United States Senatorship. Farmer Austin L. Taggart, Don Cameron's opponent, was one of the first arrivals. He seemed to be indifferent, however, and while he spent the afternoon and evening in the House of Representatives mingling with the country members as they dropped in, he entirely lacked that appearance of business and enthusiasm which is character-

istic of confidence. It was this air of desolation about the movements of the portly granger that most naturally suggested the first question I asked him: "Will your name really go before the Legislature on the 20th as a candidate against Senator Cameron, Mr. Tag-

A Candidate to the Finish. He did not give me a direct answer, but said: "I am a candidate to the end. I think Mr. Cameron should not be returned to the Senate, and I am doing all I can to prevent it. During the week I have re-ceived letters from all over the State, commending my position. One letter is from a Republican of Pittsburg, well known in the councils of the party, who says if it was necessary he could bring a delegation of Pittsburg Republicans over here to aid the anti-Cameron movement. I have in my pocket a letter from Worthy Master Leonard H. Rhone, of the State Grange, addressed to State Secretary R. H. Thomas, which I shall hand to Colonel Thomas to-morrow, it requests the Secretary to give me all the aid possible.

Worthy Master Rhone is a Democrat and not Worthy Master Rhone is a Democrat and not a Republican, and this fact suggested another question of Mr. Taggart, viz: "What do you know of the story that Democratic members of this Legislature will be requested from Washington to vote for Cameron if he needs help?" "I have no faith in that story," replied Mr. Taggart. "The Democrats as a body will vote for a straight party candidate in the hope that they might slip through by reason of this fight on Cameron."
"Well, then, you can scarcely count on Democratic combinations yourself, Mr. Taggart?"

"Well, then, you can scarcely count on Demo-oratic combinations yourself, Mr. Tagart?"
"No, sir, I do not. There would be no Demo-cratic votes for an anti-Cameron Republican candidate either, with but two or three ex-ceptions, where I know Democrats to be piedged to vote for a farmer if any one of the candi-dates is a farmer."
"What do you estimate the probable anti-"What do you estimate the probable anti-Cameron vote at?"

#### Not Prepared With an Estimate. "I can furnish no estimate at this time be-

"Well but as a candidate against Cameron are you prepared to say whether you will be able to reduce Cameron's vote below 128 (the

able to reduce Cameron's vote below 128 (the requisite number to a majority) or will be get over 1287.

"I am not prepared to say." replied Mr. Taggart. "There are men here who I believe will vote against Cameron, but they will not say so. A vote will only disclose who they are. For that reason no one cau toll what the vore will probably smoonst to until it is taken."

On the whole, Mr. Taggart seemed unable to point out any place where the Cameron fences are falling down.

are falling down.

Quite a breeze has developed on the political wing of the Legislature for the Democratic Channey F. Black has decided not to give up the compliment without a struggle. This ar-ternoon it was reported that he had a sure pull on two-thirds of a joint ballot for the Senaon two-thirds of a joint ballot for the Sena-torial nomination. Later at night this was dis-puted by Senator A. D. Markley, of Montgom-ery county, who said: "Together with some friends I have made a canvass of the situation, and I feel positive that we have enough votes promised to nominate State Senator George Ross, of Bucks county, for the United States Senatorship. We are opposed to Mr. Black's candidacy because it would violate a preceden of 25 years' standing, and that is to give the complimentary vote for United States Sena-tor to

#### The Leading Democratic Member of the State Senate. Only twice was this precedent departed from in a quarter of a century. Once was when Heister Clymer was ominated as a reward for his exposure of General Belknap's peculations, and the second time was when William A. Wallace was nominated while outside the State Senate. Mr. Black has had plenty of Gubernatorial honors,

mack has had plenty of Gubercatorial honors, to which this could possibly make no addition. We have within a few votes of enough to nominate Ross, and they will be forthcoming." Is there any danger of Mr. Black's friends voting with the Republicans either for or against Cameron in case Ross is the nominee?" Not the slightest. They will turn in and make it unanimous for Ross if Black is defeated." Black's eagerness to get this complimentary

Black's eagerness to get this complimentary vote is not comprehensible here. Some people bint at the Hill-Cleveland complication. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, has been suggested as a compromise candidate, but he has written a letter to Senator Markley positively refusing the honor again. The Democratic caucis takes place next Monday night.

Speaker Thompson is still busy on the formation of his committees. It is said Jesse M. Baker, of Delaware, ardently hoped for the Chairmanship of the Judiciary General Committee, but that has been practically given to Mr. Lytle, of Huntingdon. Baker, Brooks and Burdick will be taken care of. In the Senate committees very few changes are expected, the Burdick will be taken care of. In the Senate committees very few changes are expected, the hold-over members being recognized according to custom. Jack Robinson's friends are urging him for the Committee on Constitutional Amendment on account of the bill he has introduced for a Constitutional Convention. He does not go to Congress until March, and much work can be done by that time.

[L. E. STOFIEL.

## INTERESTED IN ROADS. Taxpayers of Luxerne County Moving for

Their Improvements.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.-Interest in the proposed country road legislation grows daily. This afternoon Charles E. Ettla, Secretary of the State Road Commission, received a letter rom George Johntown, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, one of the big anthracite corporations, which stated that at a meeting of tax payers of Luzerne county, held in Wilkesbarre, a committee of two was appointed to go to Philadelphia and learn from the Secretary of the

adelphia and learn from the secretary of the State Road Commission the nature of the legis-lation which that body will bring before the Legislature. The Luzerne county people are thoroughy alive to the importance of permanent improvement in country roads, as the organizaion of the taxpayers indicates.

Mr. Ettla has had several letters from the Mr. Ettla has had several letters from the county, all in favor of a general road law of some sort which will bring about reform. He will meet the Luzerne county committee at Philadelphia at an early date. Members of the Road Commission express the hope that the rural press throughout the State shall join the city papers this month in urging the Representatives from various counties in the Legislature to stand by the proposed improvement.

## THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Prominent Societies That Will Take Part in It Next Tuesday.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—Pittsburg clubs which are going to parade with the Governor's inaugural line, should communicate at once with the Legislative Committee here if they expect to get a good position in the procession. The chief marshal has been notified informally of various clubs which will take part, but be will only assign to positions in line those or-ganizations which report to him in form, as have the following: Young Men's Democratic Society, of Lancaster, 200 men and a corps of citizens, with the Iroquois Band; Americus Club, Reading, 150 men, Germania Band; R. S.

# JANUARY 15, 1891.

Patterson Association, Philadelphia, 250 men, Americus Band; Central Democratic Club, Scranton, 75 men, Bauer's Band; Twenty-ninth Ward Club, Philadelphia, 150 men and band; Central Democratic Club, Harrisburg, 125 men, Commonwealth Band.

At the headquarters of the Legislative Inaugural Committee, at the Bolton House, there is considerable bustle and activity this week. Preparations are being made for next Tuesday's ceremonies, and the two clerks, James Roberts and Joseph Bailey, are kept hustling. More than 2,000 handsomely engraved invitations are being sent out to the prominent officials of the State, including Senators and members of the Legislature, Judges of the several courts, Mayors of cities and others in official life. Unable to Meet Contracts,

Daring Speculator Who Soon Made and

#### THE FIRM'S LIABILITIES NOT KNOWN

ON THE NEW APPORTIONMENT ESTI-ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. MATES FOR THE STATE. llegheny County Will Gain Four Member in the House, Increasing Its Representation to 20-A Gain of but Two for the named being the only member of the Stock Exchange. He was generally looked upon

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.-The apportionment calculator is already at work. This is the year in which that complicated bit of legislation comes up before the General Assembly. Taking the population of nine of the western counties, as published from the new ceasus this week, and dividing that by 200, in order to get the Constitutional ratio, the calculator proceeds to form his estimates on a basis. The representation, he finds, will be nearly the same in the aggregate as regards numbers and political complexion

CALCULATOR AT WORK

Under the present legislative apportionment Allegheny county has 16 representatives in the House, one of whom is a Democrat. Crawford has 3 Republicans; Clarion, 2 Democrats; Cambria, 2 Democrats; Somerset, 2 Republicans; Mercer, 3 Republicans; Lawrence, 2 Republicans; Jefferson, 1 Republican; Clearfield, 2 Democrats. This makes 38 altogether in those nine counties, of whom 26 are Republicans.

"Now by the new representation under the latest census," said the gentleman, "Allegheny county will have 20 members in the House; Crawford, 2; Clarion, 1; Cambria, 3; Somerset, 1; Mercet, 2; Lawrence, 1: Jefferson, 2, and Clearfield, 3, or a total of 35. Allowing one Democrat to Allegheny county still, that would divide the 35 as follows: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 8, or a gain of one each—a stand off. Under the present legislative apportionment

#### TO REPEAL THE LAWS.

Bills to Knock Out Prohibition in Arm strong County Towns.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, Jan. 14 .- On account of the "original package" invasion of the staid old prohibition town of Apello, Armstrong county, the fact that at this session of the Legislature oilis will be introduced repealing the special prohibitory laws of the towns of Apollo, Lecchburg and Freeport.

These are all in Armstrong county, and the laws were passed in the days of special legislation back about 1868.

#### AFTER CALLEN'S PLACE.

George R. Bothwell Thinks His Cha

Are Looking Rosy. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. J HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—George R. Bothwell and "Lonny" Long. of Allegheny City, called on Governor Beaver to-day to file an applica-tion for the vacant aldermanic office in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, formerly held by 'Squire Callen. Mr. Bothwell himself is the appli-cant, and Mr. Long came along to assist him. The Governor gave them a hearing, and they think everything tooks favorable for Mr. Both-

#### FOR A REVOLUTIONARY HERO. Judge Harry White Makes a Donation for

a Monument. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.-Judge Harry White, of Indiana county, was here to-day. He has just turned over to the State Treasurer a war-

rant for his salary as a member of the Consti-tutional Convention of 1873.

He refused to accept salary and now the warrant, with accrued interest, amounts to \$5,000, which he wants the State to devote to the erection of a monument to a revolutionary here whom he shall name. A Move for Sunday Light Drinks [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

## with a bill to allow druggists to sell light drinks

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—It is reported here that George Shiras III. will be here next week

WITH \$5,000,000 CAPITAL. An English Syndicate After a Big New

England Industry. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.; BOSTON, Jan. 14 .- New England's spool bobbin and shuttle industry is in danger of being gobbled by British capitalists, who have \$5,000,-000 ready to invest in the valuable property, These goods are used in cotton, silk, woolen and linen mills and the industry is a lucrative and linen mills, and the industry is a lucrative one. This particular move is said to have originated in the H. J. Norwood concern, which has shops in Now Bedford, Fall River, Woonsocket, R. L. and Guilford, Me., and is therefore one of the largest of the list.

Lewis Bass, of this company, recently returned from England, where he treated with turned from England, where he treated with the capitalists there, and it is said that the syn-dicate will organize with \$5,000,000 capital early in this year. The principal manufacturers are said to be all interested in the deal. But there also comes a rumor that the consumers of the goods will establish a joint plant for manufact-ure, rather than allow the syndicate to dictate prices.

#### PRISONERS IN LUCK.

#### Thirteen of Them Are Paroled From the Ohio Renitentiary.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The State Prison Managers to-day grauted 13 paroles, among them the following: Charles Schroder, received from Stark county on February 20, 1889, on a trom Stark county on February 20, 1888, on a three-year sentence for burglary and larceny, Frand Harding, received December 20, 1889, on a three-year sentence from Stark county for burglary and larceny. He was a partner of Schroder, and his release comes about through the same influences.

Emanuel Schwever, received from Stark county on December 17, 1889, on a two-year sentence for forgery. He forged a note for \$100 on his father-in-law. Frank Tudles, received

#### AN ALLEGED EXPRESS ROBBER. He Is Charged With Complicity in the Bold

on a five-year term for criminal assault

Ashtabula county on February 15, 1888

Urbana Crime, CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.-Detectives late Tues day night arrested Henry W. Mumford, on the charge of being the accomplice of Frank Smith in the bold express robbery on a Cincinnati, Sangusky and Cleveland train near Urbaga last

fall. Mumford is the uncle of Smith. The latter has been in jail at Urbana for some time. Mumford was tracked to Kansas City and back, and caught in Athens county. He was arraigned at Urbana to-day, pleaded guilty and was released in \$1,500 bail.

EDUCATED INDIAN FORGERS.

#### More Redskins Imbued With Civilization Will Be Arrested.

Tucson, Anl., Jan. 14.-Deputy Marshal Porter arrived this morning with Williams and and Mott, the Carlisle school Indians arrested and sort, the Carries school fluthing arresed at San Carlos Agency for forging the name of the commanding officer, Captain Bullis, to two United States Treasury notes for small sums, Warrants are out for the arrest of other In-dians at the agency on the same charge. THE BONDSMEN WILL PAY.

#### The Shortage of the Arkansas State Treas urer to Be Made Good.

LITTLE ROCK. Jan. 14.-State Treasure Woodruff's bondsmen held a meeting yester-day, and decided to make good the shortage in The Property of the Manufacturing Com pany Disposed Of. the Treasurer's accounts.

Major Woodruff turned over to his sureties sufficient property to relieve them from any loss. The deficit amounts to \$14,000.

## CAUGHT IN A CORNER.

Ritchie Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia,

ARE COMPELLED TO SUSPEND.

Lost a Fortune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The failure of the firm of Ritchie Bros. & Co., which was announced on the Stock Exchange today, illustrates the vicissitudes of those who toy with fortune in the stock market. In a ew short months the concern has made and lost a fortune. The firm comprises John S., George and James G. Ritchie, the first

as the guiding spirit of the house. John S. Ritchie made his first appearance on the street about nine years ago as a member of the firm of J. S. Ritchie & Co. The concern did a large commission business in mining stocks. Ritchie became s rampant bull and came into possession of a arge line of stocks. He was caught on a leclining market in 1883 and the firm failed. He recovered from the failure and started in business anew, and again made considerable money. The firm went under about six months ago. This last time the members found themselves in debt for about \$12,000.

#### He Astonished the Street. John S. Ritchie then organized the firm

of Ritchie Bros. & Co. By careful work he succeeded in paying all the debts he had outstanding, and then began a career of speculation that astonished the street and speculation that astonished the street and put more life in the local market than it had had for years. He became a bear and never once left that side of the market.

The firm did no commission business whatever, speculating entirely on its own account. Mr. Ritchie attacked the whole market. The stringent money market, the failure of Baring Bros., the break in North America and a dozen other things aided him in raiding the market, and on more than one occasion he had the whole board room at his mercy. His success continued all through the panic, and about eight weeks ago his profits aggregated \$250,000. Had he gone to the other side of the market, then his firm would not only be in possession of its profits, but would have been still richer. Ritchie did not believe that the bottom had been reached, and he continued to remain on the short side.

A Turn in the Tide.

#### A Turn in the Tide.

A Turn in the Tide.

At one time he was short 25,000 shares, comprising, in the main, Northern Pacific, common and preferred, Reading and St. Paul. All these stocks sustained a rise, more particularly the Pacifics, and then Ritchie began to be a loser. Right and left his former profits melted and within the last five weeks he lost \$171,000.

To-day the crisis arrived. He found himself short 18,000 shares of stock and utterly unable to borrow any stock for delivery. The operators early in the day attacked him, and finally he was driven to a corner and compelled to anearly in the day attacked him, and finally he was driven to a corner and compelled to announce that he was unable to meet his contracts. The suspension was announced from the rostrum of the Exchange about 20 minutes of 2 o'clock, and then commenced a perfect rush in buying in stock under the rule of the Exchange for the firm's account. This continued until the closing hour. In that time 14,210 shares were bought in.

Just what the firm's liabilities are the members are as yet unable to state, George C. Ritchie said this afternoon that he was busy preparing a statement, which he would have ready to-morrow. He would not place an estimate either upon the firm's assets or its debts.

## CALLING BRITAIN DOWN.

A RESOLUTION BY ENLOE ON THE BER-

alisbury's Latest Move Denounced as an In sult - The Home Government Urging Canada to Settle Matters With This Country on a Reciprocity Basis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, to-day introduced in the House a resolution declaring that the conduct of Great Britain in filing a suggestion for determination of the seal fishery controversy by the United States Supreme Court, is without precedent, prejudicial to the comity of nations and to the conduct o international relations, and in derogation o

the dignity of the Government and people of the United States. It also requests the President to commu

It also requests the President to communicate a copy of the resolution to the British Government, if not in his judgment against the public interests.

A special telegram from Toronto, Canada, says: Some excitement is caused in political circles by news from Ottawa that the Imperial Government is urging the Dominion Ministers to unite in a proposition to arrange all the matters in dispute between Canada and the United States on the basis of commercial reciprocity, and that Sir John Macdouald and his colleagues are seriously disturbed in consequence. The fact that reciprocity was the policy upon which the British authorities endeavored at Washington in 1888 to secure the settlement of the fisheries difficulties, and the feeling that the offer of Mr. Chamberlain and settlement of the inseries difficulties, and the feeling that the offer of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper then was acceptable to the United States administration, gives strength to the report. It further said that Lord Salisbury, in correspondence with Canada, has been ure-

the report. It further said that Lord Salisbury, in correspondence with Cauada, has been urging a return to the reciprocity offer in its fullest form and that lately his pressure has amounted to a positive demand.

The Mail says: "Sir John Macdonald, pressed from England on one hand to agree to a wide reciprocal proposal, and urged in Canada on the other hand to avoid reciprocity and to pile restriction upon restriction, may well be troubled. He finds it difficult to determine which master to serve."

#### THE DIE IS CAST.

The Strike of the Railroad Telegraphers Will

Begin To-Morrow. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-A's a result of the refusal of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Comany to accede to the demand of the station agents and railway telegraph operators on the lines of that system, a strike has been deter-mined upon to begin Friday. Grand Chief Thurston, of the International Order of Railway Telegraphers, has sent out an order to very agent and operator in the employ of the oad to send in his resignation to-night, to take

road to send in his resignation to-night, to take effect Friday, January 16, at 9 a. M. This course was taken by the mon in order to protect their men, who would be liable for resulting damages had there been a strike without previous notice being given. There are about 450 who will go out.

Chief Thurston says: "We are in splendid condition, and if necessary, can support these men for a year. Station agents and operators all over the country are rallying to the support of the movement, and we shall have ample funds to carry on the fight to a successful termination. I do not suppose our men quitting will interfere with the running of trains, but the trains will have nothing to carry. Nearly the trains will have nothing to carry. Nearly Ill the operators at way stations are agents. Now, when they quit, who will receive freight or sell tickets? The company cannot let in-competent men do that work."

#### CRAZED BY GRIEF AND EPILEPSY.

The Son of a Prominens Cincinnati Merchant Commits Snicide. CINCINNATI, Jan. 14 .- J. C. Gano, son o Howell Gano, the well-known hardware chant, committed suicids in his father's house in Clifton last night by shooting.

His mind was affected within the last few days by grief over the threatening illness of a favorite sister and by an epileptic affliction which he has borne for some time.

#### THE HUNTINGDON SALE.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Jan. 14.—The sale of the real and personal property of the Runting Manufacturing Company to the Iron

CIVILIZING THE INDIAN.

Equipment Company, of New York, was confirmed by Judge Furst here to-day.

The company will proceed at once to enlarge and operate the works.

AN ALLEGHENY BLAZE.

STREET GUITED BY FIRE.

An Old Landmark Wiped Out-A. J.

The fire started on the third floor of the building occupied by E. J. Linnekin & Co.

as a hat bleachers. Police Officer Eberhardt was standing on a corner a block below and-saw

a sudden flash from the window, and in an in-

had but a small insurance of about \$5,000 on it;
he would not say the exact amount. Mr.
Kaercher thought his stock worth about \$12,000, but he has it insured for all or nearly all
that sum. Mr. Linnekin had \$5,000 worth of
stock in his place, which included \$3,000 worth
of sewing machines. His insurance only
amounted to \$2,000.

The building was erected 40 years ago and

amounted to \$2,000.

The building was erected 40 years ago and was once used as a theater and known as Excelsior Hall. It is an Allegheny landmark.

THE WITCH OF PRAGUE.

COMPLACENT MONTANA DEMOCRATS.

Muddle, They Won't Treat.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 14.-The Legislati.

deadlock in Montana is no nearer solution

than at the beginning of the session. The Democrats to-day replied to the Republican

proposition that 25 Republicans and an equal

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Message 17,000 Words Long.

TOPEKA, Jan. 14 .- At 2 o'clock both branches

of the Legislature met in joint session and received the Governor's message, 17,000 words

long. The document discusses the necessity of

economizing time, since the people at the last

The Rustic Solons Listen to a Govern

Having a Little the Best of the Mo

about one-third that amount.

t Party of Reds Should Have Witness Last Night's Exhibition.

ate Rounds.

## Times in a Single Bout.

His Face Only Showing One Solitary Mark

#### OPINIONS OF THE SPORTS PRESENT

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—One of the brightest lights in the pugilistic world in the person of Jack Dempsey, the invinciwho, in a single fight, has leaped into the foremost rank in his profession in the world, to sleep in 13 rounds before 4,500 men from

Dempsey was outclassed from the start. This city is ringing with Fitzsimmons proces to-night by such good judges as Frank Stevenson, Jim Corbett, Billy Meyer, Parson Davies and others of like note, declaring him nothing short of a phenomenou, and voicing the opinion that a great many of the heavy-weights have no business with

#### The King of His Class.

was standing on a corner a block below and its an instant later the flames burst out of the window. He at once turned in an alarm from box 82 and called the fire department to the scene. Chief Engineer Jones, on his arrival sent in a Second alarm, and in ten minutes after the fire was discovered 18 streams of water were pouring into the building.

There were two store fronts on the Federal street side, Noa 59 and 61. The first was occupied by A. J. Kaercher as a drugstore and the second by Samuel J. McKnight as a hardware store. The latter also had some of his stock on the second floor, while Mr. Tribby, the clerk at Mr. Kaercher's, occupied the second floor of No. 59 as a sieeping apartment. The whole of the third floor was occupied by Mr. Linnekin, where he cleaned and dyed ladies' hats, as well manufactured them on a small scale, his material being plaited straw and felt.

There was a small boiler and engine on this floor, and it is thought the gas had not been wholly turned out under the boiler and had set the drying rooms on fire by intense heat. The floor was divided into savaral small vocale he He demonstrated his ability to the satisfaction of everybody when he defeated the acknowledged king of his class for so many years, with such astounding ease. Dempsey never had the faintest glimmer of a hope of defeating the big blacksmith from the moment time was called for the third round, or the first round either, for that matter, as Fitzsimmons forced the pace and drove his man before him with irresistible force. Dempsey landed often enough to win a dozen fights, but the Antipodean walked right over the Nonpareil and struck him two blows for the one he received in return. wholly turned out under the boiler and had set the drying rooms on fire by intense heat. The floor was divided into several small rooms by light wood partitions, which burned flercely notwithstanding the great volume of water poured upon it. The fire then burned down to the second floors, and after entirely destroying everything in the Linnekin establishment did considerable damage to McKnight's stock on the second floor. This was principally tin and hardware and was damaged more by water than fire. The waster did greater damage on the first floor, which was very considerably flooded. A stock of much value was nearly ruined in the store and cellar.

The fire broke out at 10-20 o'clock and by midnight was under control. His reach was something wonderful. Dempsey's seconds are censured to-night for sending their man up like a beef to the slaughter when he had no chauce of winning, but this criticism is harsh, as they were in

hands to a level with his chest, Fitzsimmons berged him to stop, and said repeatedly: "I don't want to strike you, Jack."

won very heavily over the mill, but the Northern and Eastern sports will have to walk home. Opening of the Hostilities,

tilities. McAuliffe bathed Dempsey's face, arms, shoulders and chest in alcohol, and kneaded them vigorously, to keep up the circulation, the hig building being as cold and cheerless as a barn. Carroll followed suit, Dempsey and Fitzsimmons then shook hands, McAuliffe and Carroll, who hate each other, decimin, the salutation.

Round I—Fitzsimmons sprang at Dempsey, and after an instant's sparring, landed on the jaw with his left hand. Jack looked savage, and let drive at the tail one's jaw. Fitzsimmons ducked very cleverly and got away. It was a hurricane fight from this time until the cless, with the Australian cutting out the pace. Dempsey tried his old tactics, and honors were about even. Dempsey landed twice on ribs and stomach, but the big one sent back as good as he received. Dempsey clinched continually to save himself, and displayed all his old cleverness in ducking.

Fitzsimmons Forces the Fighting.

number of Democrats, whose election is undisputed, to meet as a House this session, etc., by will endeavor to bring the matter before the Supreme Court. Fitzsimmons Forces the Fighting. Round 2-Fitzsimmons again led off and did

## economizing time, since the people at the last election declined to extend the 55-day Legislative limit. Much space is devoted to the Railroad Commission. Temperance legislation, he said, is being generally enforced, and must still be the entrenched policy of the State. After receiving the message both Houses adjourned without having taken any action of interest. vild with enthusiasm. A PITTSBURG FIRM IN DIFFICULTY.

Allen & Co., With Several Eastern Bucket Shop Houses, Lose Heavily. REPPALO, Jan. 14.-Allen & Co., one of the leading bucket firms in the East, having offices in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and in speculation. Mr. Allen was asked in speculation. All and was asked to-day whether the firm would be obliged to suspend business, and said no. "A run on us," said he, "would have much the same effect as a run on a savings bank, but I don't expect auxthing serions." The firm is said to have borrowed \$30,000 to tide them over the difficulty.

#### A VERY COSTLY BLAZE.

Country Town in Mississippi Roughly Treated by Fate. GRENADA, MISS., Jan. 14,-The east side of the square on Depot and Main streets presents a gloomy picture to-day of ashes and smoulder

ing ruins.

The fire last night, after burning seven or eight buildings on Main street and three on Depot street, was gotten under control and the spread of the flames prevented. The total losses amounted to \$84,000; insured for \$50,000.

#### ONE OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.

The Time Across the Pacific, Includin Usual Stops, Reduced to 17 1-4 Days. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.-The steamship Oceanic, which arrived to-day from Hong-kong via Yokohama and Honolulu, made the passage in 17 days and 6 hours, including stops, which is the fastest time on record for the trip.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.-The Circuit Cour to-day decided a motion which will open up the divorce case of Colonel S. H. Church, of Pitts-burg, so far as it relates to the custody of the children. The case comes up January 26.

THE WITCH OF PRAGUES

Colonel Church Wins a Point.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

# AUSTRALIA IS AHEAD.

The Far-Famed Nonpareil Put to Sleep in 13 Desper-

## DEMPSEY WAS NEVERINIT.

Being Knocked Down Just Seven

FITZSIMMONS HARDLY INJURED.

of the Contest.

ble, received his quietus at the hands of TWO BUSINESS TOUSES ON FEDERAL Bob Fitzsimmons, the tall New Zealander, An Old Landmark Wiped Out—A. J. Kaercher E. J. Innekin, S. J. McKnight and D. Grogg Heavy Sufferers—Loss Estate at \$50,000—Little Insurance.

Leafing John Last night in the three-story br. John Last night in the t gaining the title of middle-weight champion and winning \$12,000 when he put his man all parts of the country in the rooms of the Olympic Athletic Club.

favor of turowing up the sponge. It was Dempsey himself who insisting on fighting on, his exhibition of gameness being such that it wil. never be forgotten by those present. When he could scarcely raise his

The fire broke out at 10/200 clock and by milnight was under control.

The building was owned by David Gregg, of
Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, and some few
years ago \$40,000 was refused for the property.

The building is nearly ruined, a portion of the
top wall having fallen in, and a loss of about
\$10,000 will ensue. There is no insurance whatever on it, and Mr. Gregg could not say last
night what his loss would actually be. Mr. McKnight valued his stock at about \$20,000, and
had but a small insurance of about \$3,000 on it-"Well, I would punch you if I could," was Dempsey's only reply.

The Southern and Western contingent have

Five minutes passed, and this merged into ten, before the police official was satisfied that the gloves were right. Carroll won the toss for gloves. The innocent-looking mittens were speedily drawn and tied, and everybody took a long breath and awaited the opening of hos-thities. McAuliffe bathed Dempsey's face, arms, shoulders and chest in alcohol, and

most of the fighting in this round. Dempsey generally retreating and avoiding him. After parring Fitz managed to get in a blow on Dempsey's nose, swelling it somewhat, and folowed it up by a blow on the neck. Dempsey etreated into his corner where they sparred for a while. Fitz got in a good blow on the neck, when they clinched. When they separated Dempsey hit Fitz on the ear, which Fitz followed up with one on Dempsey's head. The two men sparred and were sparring when time was called.

Round 3—Fitz returned to the charge like a

Round 3-Fitz returned to the charge like a built at a red flag and hit Dempsey a terrifle punch in the ribs and evaded a return cleverly. Dempsey looked weary, but he cheered up somewhat when he gave the angular one a hard drive on the neck. There was a lightning rally immediately after this, Dempsey getting loome one on the neck, but he went down like a log from a straight right-hander on the jaw an instant later. Dempsey sprinted away, but Fitz followed him, and there was furious fighting on the rope, Fitz having the best of it and delivering several hard body punches as time was called. The followers of Fitz were wild with enthustasm.

Chasing Him Around the Ring. Round 4-Some very lively fighting was done in this round and more blows passed than in any of the others. Fitz again forced the fightin three good blows, two on the ribs. Dempsey answered with one on the neck. Fitz followed Dempsey around the ring striking four blows in succession. Dempsey slipped, but caught himself on the ropes and recovering gave Fitz a heavy blow on the chest. The men clinched and sparred awhile, when time was called. Round 5—Both men answered the goog with smiles on their faces. Fitz gave a stomach blow, and was countered on the neck by the agile Dempsey. Fitz got home a hard left-handed drive on the chin and evaded a return. Dempsey smiled, and to show what he could do the big one hit a drive on the nose. Dempsey braced up and did some fighting on his own account, landing two good drives on the ribs, but he got two hard right-handers over the heart without a return, and followed it up with a right and left on the neck. Dempsey repeatedly clinched and slipped to the ground to evade punishment. Dempsey around the ring striking four blows

punishment.
Round 6-Fitzsimmons again forced the Round 6-Fitzsimmens again forced the fighting, but Dempsey avoided him. After a little skirmishing Dempsey got in a light blow on Fitzsimmens' chest. Fitz replied with one on the ribs which staggered Dempsey. Some close-fighting followed and a number of blows of little moment followed. Fitz got in another blow on Dempsey's ribs, when the men clinched. Fitz followed with a blow on the nose and Dempsey got in one on Fitz's neck. Dempsey again retired to his corner, where Fitz got in several blows on him, one of them in the chest, which staggered him. There were cries of foul. Dempsey got in a blow on the neck, but it was a light one, and Fitz replied with one on the shoulder. Time called.

Had Everything His Own Way.

Had Everything His Own Way. Round 7-Fits at once rushed over to Dempsey's corner, and as usual opened hostilities, Dempsey drove his right into Fitz's neck, but the lank one came on as pitiless as fate, and he repeatedly upper-cut Dempsey, drawing the blood in jets from the mouth and noze. He blood in jets from the moutaint bece. He floored the Nonparell, and before the round was half over he had Dempsey hauging through the ropes and all but knocked out. He rese in time to save himself, however, and clung to his big opponent in the endeavor to hold out.

[Continued on Sixth Page.].