FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Tell of the Features Which Won and Lost the Great Ohio Campaign.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS

Are Numorous, While the Governor- party. Elect, Who Ought to Know,

THINKS THE TARIFF DID IT ALL

Colonel Frank Burr Writes That Forsker Will Defeat Sherman.

HARRITY HAS TAKEN A BIG CONTRACT

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.-The temper of Ohio politics is 90 degrees. The Republicans are as much disturbed as the Democrats. Some people think that Mr. Foraker is making a bluff and does not really intend to be a candidate. That is entirely a myth. The controversy between the Sherman and Foraker forces is as arbitrary and complete as ever was known in American politics, and when the fight is ended Mr. Foraker

will have the best of the game, In the first place Ohio politics is a problem to any human being. The manner of the defeat of Governor Campbell stumps the average citizen. In Cincinnati, where he was expected to lose 6,000 votes, he gained 4,000. The greatest statesman in Ohio said that was on account of the liquor interests. But there are larger lessons in the result in Cincinnati, or the liquor interests. Ohio has settled one question, and that is that protection to American indus-tries is a part of her cardinal life.

A Mystery That It Was Not Worse, It is simply a mystery that Campbell was not beaten by 50,000 instead of 21,000. There was no support from the outside. There was little harmony at home. Mr. McKipley was in a position to own the earth. Hence the result. Nobody recognizes that fact better than Governor Campbell, who speaks of the free silver craze as "crowning issue of this defeat." Governor Campbell looks upon the result with much complacency. He feels exceedingly well for a man who has been turned down in perhaps one of the most remarkable

fights that has ever been made in this State. Speaking of the contest he said: "Yes, we were beaten; there were many instrumentalities tended in that direction-in fact, many agencies conspired against us. The Australian ballot system worked against the Democracy. Where we expected to win with the Alliance, or the People's party, we lost. It was the general expectation that the Republicans would follow in the lead in this new idea, as they did in Kansas, but the result shows that they did not. It was only Democrats who voted for the Farmers' Alliance candidates. Not Ennning After Eads This Your.

is was entirely unexpected, because, as a rule, the Republicans run off after these fads instead of the Democrats. The Gerusually our friends, could not fathom the Australian ballot system, and we lost hundreds of votes from that cause. I have hunoreds of letters stating this to be a fact. As a rule the German character does not hunt after new arrangements, and especially in the country districts they are stubborn and do not like this new-fashioned way of voting. That is the reason that we lost heavily in the country districts, where we should have gained."

"Why did the Democratic farmers take hold of this combination?"

"That I do not know, but the fact remains that the Farmers' Alliance, as we find it after the election, was an organization of Democrats in Democratic counties, and existed only with the people who could influence the Democratic results. Wherever it existed in Republican districts, it melted away before the voting began, and the party ticket was supported with the oldtime zegl."

"The Farmers' Alliance cut no figure in the fight, encept to injure us. Whatever might have been its original purpose, it simply contributed to Republican success. I have many letters upon this subject that furnish some interesting statistics. Here is one township in Seneca county, in which there is not a Republican voter, where this fourth party gets a vote of 196, every one of which was Democratic. We got a black eve in every rockribbed Democratic county in the State in the same way. Even the Prohibitionists decreased their vote by 7,000 or 8,000, and that helped the Repub-

"What about free coinage?"

Silver Kept Away Contributions. "There was nothing in the silver question. It lost us the support of the business men of the East, and closed the gates against us in all of the financial centers of the country. This made the State Central Committee bankrupt from the time it opened the campaign. But after all, this contest teaches many useful lessons. Naturally, Ohio is a Republican State, and when we carry it it is, to a greater or less extent, an accident, and therefore I feel that we have lost nothing in this fight. Mr. McKinley has carried the State by about the average plurality, in spite of all of the differences that have existed in our ranks upon local questions."

Governor, what support did you get from Virgil P. Kline and Lawrence T. Neal, who were caudidates against you for the nomination?"

"Mr. Kline gave me a hearty and loyal support. He worked hard for the success of the ticket. As to Mr. Neal, I have nothing to say as to what he did to aid the Demceratic party. I am willing to leave that to F. A. BUBB.

IDEAS OF THE VICTOR.

Major McKinley Talks of the Winning

Fight He Made in Ohio. NEW YORK, Oct. 8 .- [Special.]-Govemer-elect William McKinley reached New York from Canton, O., at 11 A. M. today. With his wife, who accompanied him, he went direct to the rooms of his brother Abner, at the Hamilton Hotel. After a drive about town and through the park he returned to the hotel for lunch, and then for an hour he talked to the newspaper men. He was first asked about the re-

cent contest in his native State. It was a very interesting campaign," he

issues made by both parties were squarely MINERS WILL FIGHT fought out. They were, of course, the fought out. They were, of course, the tariff and silver. There were no side matters of importance. The people showed a strong interest in both questions. Governor Campbell made a strong campaign. I think his personal qualities helped him much."

Major McKinley was asked which issue Major McKinley was asked which issue, in his opinion, proved the strongest.

"That is only a matter of conjecture," he said. "But we made no Republican gain in either Cincinnati or Cleveland, the great commercial centers, where the silver question was more likely than anywhere else to influence the result." nfluence the result."

Major McKinley would say nothing about Presidental possibilities for 1892 in either

HARRITY'S NEW CABINET.

HE WANTS A CLEVELAND DELEGA-TION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

In Return He Will Be Recognized by Both the Ex-President and Governor Pattison as the Party Leader-Chairman Kerr Very Willing to Retire.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, Nov. 8.-Who will lead the Democrats in Pennsylvania, is the question that is agitating party followers throughout the State. The answer comes a trifle indistinct and uncertain, but the answer is William F. Harrity, although he is more unpopular to-day than he has ever before been. As the accepted leader of his party in the late fight he is of course expected and compelled to stand the brunt of the defeat and in the accumulation of disasters the Secretary of the Commonwealth is for the time fairly buried under grievances, petty and profound. Had he won the bat-

tle, it would have been different.

But while Mr. Harrity may never be the candidate of his party for Governor, he will, for a time at least, be the acknowledged leader, whether his leadership in the last contest was satisfactory or not. His position fixes that. It is an open secret that Mr. Harrity and State Chairman Kerr were not willing together with the not pulling together with the harmony of a not pulling together with the harmony of a well-mated team in the campaign just closed. Mr. Kerr was a faithful chairman, however. He worked industriously for his party and he has taken chances that might be considered desperate, but he has won no place that gives him power, and as he has wearied of the chairmanship he will drop out of command, and if he can be elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington he will be content as a

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington he will be content as a follower and not a leader of his party.

With Kerr's departure Harrity is supreme, and he will sooner or later creep out from under the wreckage of last Tuesday, and will, until the next Presidental election at least, be the accepted boss of Pennsylvania's Democracy. Harrity is Cleveland's acknowledged representative in this State. He will be agreeably burdened with the responsibility of sending a Cleveland delegation to the next National Convention, and while he is engaged in the ex-President's campaign he will have no one to question his authority or to interrupt his leadership. If Cleveland should be elected, as his nomination seems to be conceded, then Mr. Harrity will beyond question become the adnation seems to be conceded, then Mr. Harrity will beyond question become the administration's sole agent for the distribution of postoffices and other Federal places in Pennsylvania. No man in Pennsylvania stands closer to ex-President Cleveland than Mr. Harrity, unless it be Governor Pattison, and the Governor's faith is firmly fixed on his Secretary of State. With Governor Pattison and ex-President Cleveland both standing firmly at Mr. Harrity's back he is the leader of the Democracy in this State, and he will continue to be the leader for several years to come. As Grover leader for several years to come. As Grover Cleveland would say, that's "a condition, not a theory," and that condition supplies a positive answer to the question that is just now agitating the Pennsylvania De-

GREAT REFORMS PROMISED IN BEHALF OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Congratulatory Address of the State Com mittee-What May Be Expected of the New Body-The State to Be Again Redistricted-Political Jealousy.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8 .- [Special.]-Chairman Hahn and Secretary Matthews, of the Republican State Committee, have issued a circular to the Republicans of Ohio, as follows: You have won a glorious victory in a campaign of national importance. It was a contest for principle, and its effect cannot be bounded by State lines nor limited to single campaign. Ohio has again pointed the way to the nation, and the Republicans of every State are rejoicing with you in the significant indorsement of the American principle of protection, as embodied in the McKinley tariff law and the sound doctrine Going to Invade Other States. of honest money, as enunciated by the legis-lation of the last Republican Congress. It is upon these issues that the next na-tional campaign will be waged. With a can-didate for Governor conceded by men of all parties to have conducted his canvass on

all parties to have conducted his canvass on a plane commensurate with the grave importance of the issues involved, and the dignity for the high office for which he was nominated, your triumpld is indeed significant and gratifying. Your matchless standard bearer and the whole of your excellent State ticket are elected by majorities greater than those usually given in Presidental years. You have chosen a Legislature more strongly Republican in both branches than ever before elected in the history of the party. Upon this splendid achievement, in behalf of the Republican State Executive Committee, we heartly congratulate you.

The incoming Republican administration can confidently be depended upon to correct the partisan abuse, mismanagement and extravagance which have characterized Democratic rule in Ohio during the past two Democratic rule in Ohio during the past two years. The next Legislature can be relied years. The next Legislature can be relied upon to promptly repeal the infamous gerrymander by which the majority party of this State has been deprived of its rightful and equitable representation in the popular branch of Congress. The election of a United States Senator will be accomplished with due regard to law, and without corruption, scandie or disgrace. The infamous scheme of the Democracy of Ohio, proposed in the last General Assembly, to steal 15 or 16 of Ohio's electoral votes for a Democratic President, will be consummated, and Ohio will in the future, as in the past, be permitted to east her electoral vote as the majority of her people decides. In these results you may well rejoice, for they are just cause for congratulation.

There is not a little jealousy between the State Committee and the Republican League over who did the work of the campaign, and they are watching each other with a great

deal of anxiety. THE SCHEME TO OUST BRICE.

Ohlo's State Senators See One Way to Settle

the Senatorship. COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.-[Special.] - Telenumber of members-elect of the new Republican Legislature which will in January elect a United States Senator to succeed John Sherman. Including Hamilton county, and not counting Cuyahoga, as no members were talked to in Cleveland, the roll stands as follows: Foraker, 20; Sherman, 13; reported for Foraker, 8; reported for Sherman, 9; declined to talk, 10; undecided, 4. Other counties are yet to hear from, but this is a fair index of the feeling in Ohio, and the

probable result.
One of the Senators-elect, John Bain, of the Sixteenth district, said he was in favor of unseating Calvin S. Brice and choosing both Sherman and Foraker. Senato Hildebraudt, of Ashland, remarked: "Th convention at which I was nominated in-dorsed Senator Sherman and pledged the support of this, his own district, to him for -election. I shall be guided by the wishes of my party in this regard, but I am for ousting Brice and electing both Sherman said, "and purely impersonal. The great and Foraker."

To the Bitter End Against the Promised Return of Convicts.

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE ASSUMED.

Imprisoned Toilers in Neighboring States to be Released.

ONE COMPANY ABANDONS THE CONTEST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] KNOXVILLE, TENN., Nov. 8.—Any one who might have visited Coal Creek yesterday or toiled up the six miles of mountain climb to Briceville, would have found the miners and mountaineers lounging about as though it was a holiday. In fact little work was doing in the mines, as everybody was waiting to find out what the companies proposed to do about the demands made upon them for better and more legal treatment. At Coal Creek the miners looked rather hopeful, but at Briceville the men stood about, chewing slowly and silently, while the women denounced the State, the convicts and the owners of mines in shrill voices and with much twitting of their

Late in the afternoon a miner toiled up the steep and wild valley from Coal Creek to tell about the surprising way in which the owners of mines in and around Coal Creek had agreed to the demands of their employes. Briceville was glad to hear this. and glad to know that their friends down the valley were to have work and fair play. But Briceville had too much doubt as to the way the Tennessee Coal Mining Company proposed to set to be loudly enthusiastic.

The Proposed Return of the Convicts. Late in the evening, just before dark, a bit of news came which set them all in a turmoil, made the happy faces at Coal Creek sad and wrathful, made the doubtful faces at Briceville lower with rage, mingled with that look of satisfaction which comes

at the fulfillment of a prophecy of any kind. Briceville had prophesied the worst and the worst had come.

The news which the operator at Coal Creek had spelled from the wire was that the Governor proposed to send the convicts back at once and under a sufficient guard. When the operator announced it to a group of miners, there was an outburst of wrath and when a messenger bore it to Briceville, which is most noticeably concerned in the convict matter, men and women shouted and swore and indulged in one-sided argu-

ments and threats.

Here was all their work undone or rather Here was all their work undone or rather to be done over again. Here was another long struggle and perhaps a bloody insurrection. At first the miners said they would attack the guards at the beginning and drive them back. The unnecessary danger of this became apparent, and it was informally decided that they would simply await developments. If there was a chance to overthrow the stockades while they were building, this would be done. If they had uilding, this would be done. If they had to wait until everything was restored and a feeling of security came to the guards, than that time would be patiently and watchfully awaited. One thing was apparent, the miners and mountaineers were determined that never again should convicts labor in the mines of Walden's Range for any length

Determined to Drive Them Out families and we've and built nests for our little ones. We can't give up everything and go away. Now I ain't got no money to move and I've got six young ones, not to speak of ma. She's nigh 80, but as hearty as a squirrel, and ma and pa lived here and pa died here, nd now I'm here and I'm going to stay, and I've got to stay, what's more. So young man, you kin bet a dollar that there ain't

man, you kin bet a dollar that there ain't goin' to be no convicts here, not if the whole State comes with them."

The only place in the Walden's range that rejoiced without any bad news at all was Oliver Springs. Colonel Renfro, the manager of the big mountain mine standing near the ruins of the stockade, yesterday said that he and his company had done with the convict labor forever. He said that it was not only risky, but unprofitable, even under the best circumstances. When this news got around among the free miners there was great joy. They are to have a check weighman on equitable arrangement of car weights and no convicts. But the outlook for Briceville is dark indeed.

The miners there say, and this may or may not be true, that the releasing of the onvicts of the three stockades was but the beginning of an organized movement which will release not only all the con-victs in the mines of Tennessee, but those of Georgia and Alabama as well. It is certain that the miners of all sections and States look upon the leasing of "zebras" with equal hatred. Whether such widely scattered plans could be brought into a general movement is extremely doubtful. There is no doubt, however, that the Briceville and Coal Creek miners will not submit to the return of the convicts without a struggle. Up to the present time these miners have never said they would do anything without doing it. Last July they said the convicts would be sent back if they said the convicts would be sent back if they came. The convicts were sent back, and when they returned under military guard were sent back again. Then the miners agreed to an armistice to give the law a chance to relieve them. When the law failed to do anything they redeemed their threat and loosed the con-

victs. Now they have renewed their promise that convicts shall not work in the Walden's Range district. The State will give them a chance to prove whether that promise is as good as the former promises. As the latest news is that the Governor proposes sending the skilled convicts under a heavy guard to the mines at once, trouble is expected before the week is out. Knoxville citizens expect that the dismantled stockade at Coal Creek, which has been left standing on account of a dying woman in an adjoining house, will be burned to-night, or

to-morrow night at the latest. CORRY DEPOSITORS ARE NERVOUS. The Equitable Aid Union Badly Bitten by

the Bank Failure. COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—[Special.] — Telegraphic interviews have been had with a Thompson, of Warren, Pa., representing the Equitable Aid Union, came here late last night and entered up the bond against the Union Treasurer, W. B. Howard, and his sureties. The bond is for \$50,000, the Treasurer having had on deposit in the Corry First National Bank, which was closed yesterday, \$18,000. The sureties of Treasurer Howard are President Allen and Cashier C. G. Harmon, of the defunct bank, and C. H. Bagley and L. L. Bliss, also resi

dents of Corry.

The Equitable Aid Union was instituted at Columbus, Warren county, by Dr. Seaver, the Supreme President, 10 or 15 years ago, and has always made the Corry Bank its depository. The bank's attorneys state that the institution will be able to pay dollar for dollar one year from now, as it is thought the heavy line of securities will all be realized upon by that time. Officials of the Equitable Aid Union say the order will only suffer temporary inconvenience, and that an extra assessment may be required to tide them over. Notwithstanding all reports that the bank will be able to pay off all indebtedness, depositors are becoming very nervous and may take some sort of action to protect themselves, unless Bank Examiner Miller makes some sort of favorable statement very soon. A prominent Spartansburg merchant had just drawn \$11,000 from his local bank and deposited it in the Corry Bank the day before its closing.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER

CRISPI'S NOVEL ADVICE.

HE URGES FRANCE TO JOIN HANDS WITH THE DREIBUND,

And Accept in Return the Neutralisation of Alexce-Lorraine-Northern Miner Threaten to Strike on the Insurance

Question-The Gambetta Monument. PARIS, Nov. 8 .- Le Matin prints a letter from Signor Crispi to M. Desmarets, of the Paris bar, in which, after saying that the Pope "is consumed with ambition and would sell his soul to regain temporal power for the Papacy," Signor Crispi expresses approval of the neutralizing of Alsace-Lorraine on the condition that France join the Dreibund. "Alsace, then," he says, "will be a 'buffer' between France and Germany."

The Dreibund agreement, he adds, contains the processes and the same a

The Dreibund agreement, he adds, contains no word against France. He concludes by appealing to all men to unite to preserve Europe from the scourge of war.

A large number of miners' delegates met at Calais to-day and decided that unless the demands of the miners are conceded in a fortnight all of the miners of the North of France shall strike. They want the sick and pension funds to be managed by the Government instead of by the mining companies, accusing the companies of a maladministration of the funds. They also demand a modification of the system of compulsory cessation of pit' work, which was arranged in order to reduce the output. There were 120 delegates present, representing one-third of the miners of France, who are pledged to strike.

The Gambetta monument was inaugurated at Ville d'Auvray to-day. Gambetta's heart, preserved, was placed at the base of the statue.

THE SOMMERFIELD TRAGEDY. One of the Would-Be Suicides Is Dead and

the Other Probably Dying. BERLIN, Nov. 8.-The Sommerfields, father and sen, who tried to commit suicide vesterday, opened the veins of their arms esides shooting themselves with a revolver. When found, both were bathed in blood. Felix expired Saturday evening. Sigmund still lives, although there is a bullet im-bedond in his brain. Sigmund is conscious at interva, and there is a bare chance of

his recovery.

The firm was stablished in 1873. It was involved in the conversion of a large number of private industrias poncerns into companies during the "80's, "sides furnishing money for the development or Ring, a seaside resort on the island of Rugen. The assets will thus be slow of realization. Signand's wife recently filed a petition for divorce. Both Signund and Felix married heiresses. Felix's wife is a daughter of the millionaire Pinkus. All have been person. millionaire Pinkus. All have been personally extravagant. Felix was an epicure and wrote cookery articles for Boerson Courter. Many creditors and small capitalists were attracted to the firm by the high interest offered on deposits.

WOODHULLISM IN FRANCE. Tennie C. Chaffin Says She Was Offered

Coloneley in the U. S. Army. PARIS, Nov. 8.—Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Chaffin are about to open their "It sint as if we was young men with no families," said one miner who has dug tons of coal from the Briceville mines. "If we was that way, we'd pick up and get, but has that way, we'd pick up and get, but has been seen as the said of that the Grand Hall of the Borbonne will not be large enough to hold the audiences. Miss Chaffin—Lady Cook—is credited with telling an interviewer that she had been offered a Colonelcy in the United

States regular army. Oillon's Advice to Parnellites. DUBLIN, Nov. 8 .- John Dillon, speaking at Templemore, Tipperary county, to-day said that Irishmen the whole world over are burning with pride and gratitude that the people of Cork had performed their duty so nobly. He appealed to the Par-nellites to consider the hopelessness of their position and seek for a reconciliation. Fimothy Healy declared that the landlord Orangemen supported the Parnellites and that Mr. Redmond had received fully 1,000 Conservative votes.

France and the World's Fair. PARIS, Nov. 8 .- M. Favette, Chief of the Ministry of Commerce, will probably be the Head Commissioner from France to the Columbian Exposition. He is the only offi-Columbian Exposition. He is the only offi-cial thoroughly informed about the Chicago Fair. His appointment is opposed, how-ever, in some quarters. M. Lourdelet, a leading member of the Chamber of Com-merce, said: "I shall resign from the Chamber's Chicago Committee, as a business man ought to head the Commission."

Another British Cabinet Promotion LONDON, Nov. 8 .- Sir John Gorst Under secretary of State for India, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treas-ury, in succession to William L. Jackson, recently appointed Chief Secretary for Ire-

A Socialist Elected to the Chamber Paris, Nov. 8.-The Socialist La Fargue has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Tille, capital of the Department of the Nord. Much excitement prevails in the town in consequence of his election.

LIMERICK, Nov. 8 .- This city to-day was the scene of a fierce conflict in which 40 soldiers and a mob of people engaged. Four soldiers were seriously wounded with nives. Six civilians were arrested.

KILLED BY AN IDIOT SON. Walter Locke Protests With an Ax Again a Nickname.

OZARK, ARK., Nov. 8 .- [Special.]-News eached this city this morning of one of the most horrible murders ever committed in this county. The coroner was notified, a jury of inquisition summoned, and upon investigation it was found that J. C. Locke came to his death from the effects of two blows on the head from the edge and one

son Walter.

The deceased's head was split wide open and his blood and brains were all over the bed on which he was found. He was of unsound mind and about 80 years old sound mind and about 30 years old. Walter Locke was a natural-born idiot and about 20 years old. He was taken into custody by the officers and will be confined in the county jail. The only cause given for the murder by the son was that his father had called him "Bud," a name that he ab-horred. Three of the family were of un-

Investigating Abuses on Americans CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8 .- Mr. Sutton United States Consul General in Larede has arrived here for the purpose, it is said, of obtaining information concerning the abuses committed upon American citizens abuses committed upon American citizens in Mexican territory in connection with

THE HUNT FOR HERESY

Gives Rev. R. Heber Newton the Topic for One of His Sunday Talks.

WHAT HE THINKS IT ALL MEANS.

Dr. Briggs Defended and Praised for Escaping From a Storm.

THE ONCE BAPID GROWTH OF CREEDS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 8 -- Rev. R. Heber Newton preached on "Heresy Hunting" at the morning service in All Souls' Episcopal Church this morning. Speaking of the Briggs case he said: "Doubtless this sudden escape from the storm, which is a decidedly good thing, has been largely due to the ability of Dr. Briggs. The light that he turned on scattered the clouds, and men saw the truth as they had not seen it before. This was to have been expected by those who knew him and who saw the mental confusion evinced by his opponents. But heresy hunters, as a rule, are not disarmed by the force of reasoning. They are hardened, not softened, by the warm light of truth. They are not the more inclined toward peace when they discover their mistakes, but too often made the madder thereby.

"But this storm must spend itself somewhere, and we are not to deceive ourselves by imagining all the danger is past. The Presbyterian Church has simply struck the region of the theological trade winds, and she is called upon to readjust her rigging and move forward on a new course.

Drift in a Dangerous Direction. "The trouble was that this sudden tackng of sails portended to many a drift in a langerous direction. Now, there is a great call for a change of course on the part of the entire Christian church. New found knowledges compel the restudy of the dogknowledges compet the restudy or the dog-mas and institutions of the church in the light of historic criticism and comparative religion. The unbelieving croak at this, but churches are multiplying on every hand. We want more faith, but faith that is sim-pler, freer, and more substantially fixed. Faith has been too much expanded in the past. It has lost vitality by its over-growth.

"The church has watered its stock of "The church has watered its stock of dogmas, and now it must liquidate: Once creeds grew with such bewildering multiplicity that it would have defied any man from month to month to tell his own theological status. Learned bishops subscribed to directly contradictory creeds, ignorant of their mental confusion. From all this rank luxuriance of creed-making we are epitomizing our faith. We are moving into regions of thought where forms of faith must be elastic, where they cannot be permitted to construct the faith itself.

What Is Novedays Demanded.

"Men will no longer be bound by the letter of the form, but by its substitute of the past may not be outreached upon us of the living, and our minds be compelled to square our thoughts by thoughts of the past.

"It has been abundantly proved by these discussions in the Presbyterian Church that no man can be found who thinks at all who is not heretical upon some point of the Westminister confession. Around three grounds of falth, which Dr. Briggs has pluckily and ably maintained, the contest has been waged. Dr. Briggs could not receive the Bible as the very word of God, and the reality of a revelation which Bible worshipers are elamoring for can Bible worshipers are clamoring for can never he conceded by modern thought to the Book as a whole. Again, some men are more impressed by the authority of the church than by that of the Bible, but the nestionings of our age have dealt a fatal blow to any merely superstitious notion of the church. Men prefer the consensus of judgment on the part of competent men. Finally, reason must be the rockbed of our faith, and Bible and church alike rest on it. Only by reason can records of revelation and church philosophies be tested and tested

CHASED BY AN ALLIGATOR.

THE EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF A BOY IN GEORGIA.

He Finds a Mammoth Saurian Sunning Himself and Tries to Measure Him-The 'Gater Gets Mad and Runs the Lad for Two Miles-The Capture.

SYLVANIA, GA., Nov. 8 .- [Special.]-Young Stafford Jenkins, who lives at Egypt, this county, and goes to school in Sylvania, had a very exciting experience with an alligator, while driving from his home here to-day. The old saurian was lying by the side of the road, sunning himself, and Stafford thought he was dead. As it was the largest one he had ever seen he thought he would measure it, and accordingly got out of the buggy, and, getting a fence rail for a measuring rod, he laid it down alongside the sleeping alligator.

It was a ten-foot rail, and the end reached a little over half way along his body. Staff

a little over half way along his body. Staf-ford pulled it up for a second measurement, and was just cutting a notch in the rail at the end of the animal's head when the gator awoke and yawned.

To say the bow was frightened would but feebly express it. He says it seemed to him feebly express it. He says it seemed to him that he was at the mouth of some dark and lonely cave. He recovered sufficiently before the alligator was completely awake to spring for the buggy and put whip to the horse. By this time, however, the alligator was alive to the situation, and gave hot pursuit. For nearly two miles pursuer and pursued went at lightning speed down the road, the distance neither lessening nor increasing between them. Finally they came creasing between them. Finally they came upon a party of men, and the mad saurian halted. The party gathered poles and fence rails, and advanced to attack him.

A terrific fight ensued, and for awhile it looked as if the half dozen men would be vanquished and destroyed. Sometimes, with a sweep of his infuriated tail, the alligator would cut completely in half a rail in the hands of one of his opponents. At last one of the crowd very thoughtfully punched out the eyes of the monster, and after that he was soon conquered. The alligator, they say, measured after he was dead over 16 feet in length, and as to his circumference the writer would be afraid to venture an assertion. This is the largest and most sav age alligator ever heard from in this section

GOT THEIR GOODS CHEAP.

Retailers and a Clerk Conspire to Swindle New Jersey Pottery.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8 .- Joseph Mayer, proprietor of the Arsenal pottery, for robing which several arrests were made yes terday in Philadelphia, estimates his loss at more than \$75,000. He says that a conspiracy between his invoice clerk, William Sweet, and crockery dealers in Philadelphia and Trenton has been in existence about six years, and that they divided the profits on wares which he was accustomed forward to them.

Sweet would charge them on Mayer's books with only a small fraction of the value of the goods shipped. Sweet and his wife are held here, and besides the cockery dealers arrested yesterday, others arrested to-morrow.



A DAY OF RECKONING.

UNCLE JERRY'S WORK.

The Agricultural Secretary's Third Report Ready for Reading.

FARMERS TO BE CONGRATULATED

Because of Abundant Crops and Yet Very Well Sustained Prices.

HOW RAINMAKERS ARE GETTING ALONG

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Secretary Rusk in his third annual report as Secretary of Agriculture, says that notwithstanding the are well sustained. no commutes the increase in the value of agricultural products over last year will be not less than \$700,000,000. He states that during the first three months of the present fiscal year our exports in cereals alone have aggregated \$76,000,000, adding that the indications now are that the sales abroad of the surplus from our farms will, during the present year, largely exceed those of any previous

Mr. Rusk notes the increase by some ducts during the first ten months under the present law, by comparison with the same period during the last year of the old law but emphasizes the fact that the increase is confined largely to articles not competing with home products, such as sugar, tea coffee, etc. At the same time he states hat the change in the rates has checked he importation of products which may be

Decrease in a Number of Imports.

A decrease in tobacco is noted from \$17, 000,000 to \$6,000,000; a falling off in foreign barley of nearly \$3,500,000; in eggs, \$1,250, 000; in horses, a falling off of nearly \$1,500. 000, and a gradual decline in the imports of

all live stock.

Referring to the import of hides, admitted free of duty, he states that this causes a great depreciation in prices realized for hides for home production, and earnestly recommends that the duty provided for in section 3 of the tariff act, approved October 1, 1890, be imposed in all cases where the countries from which such hides are shipped have not granted equa concessions in regard to the admission of the agricultural products of the United

In speaking of the inspection of meat fo

exportation the Secretary says:

Our people demand something more than protection from communicable diseases. In most, if not all European countries, inspectors according to their reports, freely pass for consumption the meat of animals affected with foot and mouth disease, pleuropneumonia, localized, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, and similar diseases which according to the views and customs of this country must be condemned. But all the meat for the foreign market is inspected the same as that designed for home consumption. In this respect, as in others, we have met the objections which have been raised to American products, and have not only removed the cause, but have gone beyond what was asked by our critics. I am of the opinion that the inspection of animals, and their marking for identification, may be accomplished for a sum not exceeding 3 cents per head. exportation the Secretary says:

More Money Asked for Inspectors, He earnestly recommends that Congress be asked to make an appropriation suffi-ciently large to extend the inspection to all

applicants.

He estimates that the losses to our pork raisers during the past ten years owing to the prohibition by foreign countries aggregate over \$260,000,000. Pleuro pneumonia he regards as quite under control and limited in territory to two or three counties or Long Island and in New Jersey, over which a thorough quarantine is exercised. The inspection of imported animals has been rigidly maintained.

The Secretary points out the fact that for more than a year there has been no well authenticated case of pleuro pneumonia in American cattle exported to foreign coun

Mr. Rusk regards it highly probable that Mr. Rusk regards it highly probable that the people of foreign countries should be informed of our resources and facilities for supplying their wants, and refers to the work done in great Britain during the past year by the special agent of the department charged with introducing Indian corn and its products to the attention of Europeans as an economic and nutritious substitute for other cereal foods, and highly commends the work already done in this direction.

The Secretary deems it the duty of his de-The Secretary deems it the duty of his department to keep the farmer fully informed of the market value of his wares, in order that he may know before he markets his

goods just what their value is. He congratulates the country on the suc cess of the experiments in the extraction of

Good Work of the Weather Bureau

crops, climatic conditions must play an im-

pound. In large measure they are im-ported, and the Secretary urges that such importations, as well as their manufacture and use in this country, be absolutely pro-

hibited.
The report reviews the work of the several divisions of the department, and concludes with the statement, made advisedly, cludes with the statement, made advisedly, "that each one of more than a dozen divis-ions whose work I have reviewed has re-turned in actual value to the country during the past year far more than the entire annual appropriation accorded to this de-

The Experiments in Rainmaking. Touching the experiments in producing rain, he states briefly that they have been made, but that he has no data yet at hand which would justify him in expressing any

conclusions on the subject.

In concluding his report Secretary Rusk states that from the time he assumed the reins of office he has devoted personal attention enlargement of the scope of the work of the department in the interest of practical agriculture, especially to the extension of mar-kets for the disposal of the surplus of our great staple crops. He points out that to fully carry out his views will unquestion-ably involve liberal expenditure, but he says that within 20 years the efforts of the department on such lines as he has laid down will have increased the value of our annual agricultural products from between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 to at least

wice that enormous sum. PRICTION IN LACEY'S OFFICE.

The Comptroller's Position Is Not at Preent a Bed of Roses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- [Special.]-It is nderstood that certain prominent bankers have urged the President to take some action to restore that confidence in the na-tional banking system which has been badly shaken by the recent exhibitions of the fact that the Government supervision, which is the basis of public confidence in the national banks, is not, as at present conducted, efficient enough to protect the public. In addition to the outside influence brought to bear for the removal of Comptroller of the Currency Lacey, there is said to be friction in his office. Deputy Comptroller Nixon and Chief Clerk Hanford are understood to be hostile to each other, and the Comptroller is said to rather side with the chief clerk, while the deputy, who is from Indiana, has the ear of the President. Whether this friction in the office is sufficient to result in the removal of Mr. Lacey it is impossible to say. Secre-tary Foster declines to discuss the matter at all, saying that the appointment is one made by the President and he has no voice

in the matter. How far a mere change in the head of the Comptroller's office would go to restore public confidence is a question, though it would seem that there is room for improvement in aminers and that a greater measure of pro-tection could be afforded by a more strict observance of the present laws. There is no doubt, however, that better results could be attained with certain modifications of the national banking laws, especially in the di-rection of increasing the responsibility of directors and making it certain that every iirector will attend to the duties assigned him under the law.

GOING TO WED A DUKE. A Daughter of Senator Mitchell to Become

a Duchess by Marriage,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. - [Special.] -Washington society is greatly interested in the announcement to-day of the engagement, in Paris, of Miss Mattie M. Mitchell to Duke Francois de la Rochefoucauld, of France. The date of the marriage has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will take place in the near future. Miss Mitchell has

place in the near future. Miss Mitchell has been one of the most popular young ladies in Washington society. To a graceful figure and beautiful face she adds a grace and charm of manner, a refined taste and much cultivation. The family of la Rochefoucauld is one of great celebrity, whose origidal seat was the town of la Rochefoucauld, near Angouleme.
Miss Mitchell, who is now with her

mother in Paris, where she was educated, is the youngest daughter of Senator J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon. The elder daughter, who possesses much of the same style of beauty that has made her sister the belte of several seasons, is the wife of a Navy Department clerk, a member of an old Washington family, having married him when In all our efforts toward diversifying our very young and during her father's first term as Senator, about 14 years ago. She was in her girlhood, and is yet prominent and popular in Washington society.

Long five Anarchy. Atts. Lacy Parsons house was decorated with crape. Early in the day a red flag floated over the roof, but the police went to the house and took down and popular in Washington society. clares his conviction of the importance and value to agricultural interests of the trans-

HORROR IN A MINE.

THREE CENTS.

Eight Men Lose Their Lives and Several Others Cannot Survive.

A NANTICOKE EXPLOSION,

Caused, it is Thought, by a Defective or Broken Safety Lamp.

THE RECOVERY OF SIX CORPSES.

Heartrending Scenes About the Mouth of the Fatal Shaft.

ALL OF THE VICTIMS WELL-KNOWN MEN

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE 1 WILKESBARRE, Nov. 8 .- A terrible mine ecident, which resulted in the immediate death of six men and the fatal injury of five others, two of whom since died, occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Com-pany at Nanticoke, late this afternoon. The following is a list of the dead, with the families they have left:

CALEB GETHINGS, wife and six children. JOHN ARNOT, wife and three children. WILLIAM JONATHAN, wife and three children.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS, wife and four chil-

dren. HENRY R. JONES, wife and two children. THOMAS LLOYD, aged 15 years. DAVID L. SMITH, died to-night. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, son of John J. Will-

iams, died to-night. The fatally injured age: Thomas Thomas, David Powelf and David W. Evans. The others of the party were burned severely,

but they will recover. fer to his department of the Weather
Bureau. He takes occasion to highly commend the selection by the President of
Prof. Harrington as the bief of the sent down to the bottom of the shaft to do

Prof. Harrington as the bief of the Bureau.

The Secretary notes with the general and growing interpolation in the general and growing interpolation in the culture and the work of his to college with the following the work of the state of the mistry with reference to the state of the confect with the adulterations of coffee, which are found to extend to a very large percentage not only of the ground coffee, but of the coffee bean, wholly artificial beans having been introduced into the market, of which many samples bought on the open market were found to largely consist. These artificial beans are sold to the trade at 4 cents a pound. In large measure they are impossible manner. Othere were in the agonies of death, suffering the most executation of the shaft and the pound. In large measure they are impossible manner. Othere were in the agonies of death, suffering the most executation of the shaft to do some necessary work. Good progress had been made until about 4 o'clock, when the engineer heard a violent explosion that made the carth quake under his feet. He carful Scene in the Shaft.

Ariage, with several employes who were lowered. When the men on the carriage reached the bottom of the shaft a horrible sight met their gaze. All the men were lying on the ground. Some were dead outright, being burned and mangled in a horrible manner. Othere were in the agonies of death, suffering the most executation. agonies of death, suffering the most exeru-ciating pain from their burns. Help was at once sent for. Two physicians were the first to be lowered down into the pit. They were accompanied by the mine officials, who brought cotton, oil and blankets with them. As quickly as possible the clothes were

taken from the injured and their bodies bathed in oil and afterward wrapped in cotton and blankets. They were then taken to the surface, placed in ambulances and conveyed to their homes.

The dead were the last to be brought up. There were six of them. Four of the number were burned almost to a crisp. The other two were badly disfigured but their factures were were recognized. features were recognizable.

Pitiable Grief of the Bereaved. Heartrending scenes were witnessed at the mouth of the shaft when the dead bodies were brought up. The news of the disaster had spread like wildfire, and thousands of people had collected. In the throng were the wives and children of the victims. Their grief was pitiable to behold. Every time the cage was hoisted from the bottom of the mine containing the dark form of one of the victims, women and children would crowd around, and, despite the efforts of the mine employes, insisted upon clasping the black

forms to their bosoms.

The little girl recognized her father where
the wife had failed. "Yes, mamma, that's
papa; don't you see his new shoes?" This
morning the little girl's father had put on a new pair of shoes which he purcha

The dead were placed in the engine house and the Coroner telegraphed for. Later a Justice of the Peace swore in a jury and theremains were viewed and then ordered re. oved to the homes of the afflicted families A large concourse of people followed the ambulance.

All Were Representative Citizens. The dead men were representative citizens in the town of Nanticoke. They all owned their own property. Henry R. Jones was the Town Clerk. William Jonathan was considered one of the best miners in the was considered on. Caleb Gethings, another victim, was an expert on mine gases. Thomas Lloyd, the driver boy, had just gone down the shaft. Five minutes aftergone down the shalt. Five minutes after-ward the explosion occurred. The men had almost completed their day's labor when death came upon them.

General Superintendent Morgan arrived on the ground a half hour after the ex-plosion occurred. He said the accident was a deplorable one, but he was not prepared

to say, until an investigation was made, who was the cause of it. "They were all expert men who were at work in the shaft," he continued. "They needed no overseeing. They knew as much about the management of gas as I did. The men were engaged in making a new opening between the old and new shafts. There were some gas, of course, but I don't think, owing to the excellent ventilation, that it had a chance to accumulate. All hands were working with safety lamps. The fact that they did work with such lamps was a preventive against any gas explosion."

gas explosion."

One of the injured men said to-night:
"I think the explosion was caused by a
defective safety lamp carried by one of
men. A minute before the explosion I gas explosion. felt a heavy cloud of gas coming toward where I was standing. In a twinkling I saw a flash, all lights were out, and I was lying on my back, on the ground. I knew I was burned bad. I could hear the agonizing cries of my companions, but I was

powerless to render any assistant THE DAY ANAECHISTS CELEBRATE.

Chicago Police Haul Down a Red Flag From Lucy Parson's House.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 .- In spite of a drizzling rain 2,000 people participated in the dem-onstration and memorial to-day in honor of Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fisher and Lingg, rasons, Spies, Engel, Fisher and Lingg, the executed anarchists. There was a street parade, with red flags furled and draped in mourning, followed by speech making at Waldheim cemetery over the graves of the dead anarchists. Addresses were made by Henry W. Eismann, editor of the New York Baker's Journal; Morris Schultze, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and H. Mikolander, and they were all of the most revolutionary character.

lutionary character. The dead men were extolled as martyrs of the labor cause, and their graves were covered with flowers. Eighteen societies were represented, every one of which brought its floral offering. One of these was a scaffolds of roses with the legend in German, "Though dead, they still live. Long live Anarchy." Mrs. Lucy Parsons'