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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

NEARING THE CRISIS.

The Senate Session Will Come to an Inglorious End Within 48 Hours.

HUNTING FOR A DEMOCRAT

Who Will Vote to Clear Boyer, Failing Which There Will Be a

DECISION OF NO JURISDICTION.

Senator Ross Makes an Able Exposition of the Constitution.

SENSATIONAL MOVES PROBABLE TO-DAY

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10.—Unless the Republican Senators induce one or more Democrats to vote with them in declaring that State Treasurer Boyer is not guilty enough to be removed from his office the Senatorial inquiry will, within 48 hours, be abandoned on the ground that the Senate has no jurisdiction. The Republicans are becoming desperate to-night.

The 29 Senators on the majority side have not hesitated to say that the 131 members of the Constitutional Convention, comprising many of the brightest minds of the State, among them Judge Black, George W. Biddle, Charles R. Buckalew, John G. Hall and Andrew G. Curtin were ignorant dunces, and did not understand the English language, and that they spent nearly a year in framing a foundation for all fundamental and organic law that does not mean what it says or does not say what it means, but they are just now sincerely alarmed at their own work and they are willing to change their plans rather than establish the dangerous precedent or trample under their feet the plain, distinct law of the State.

About to Decide the Question.

This morning an attempt was again made to force a vote on the question of jurisdiction when the Republicans fairly stampeded. They were positively afraid to vote. Senator Osborne, however, relieved them by moving a recess for dinner. When the Senate convened again at 3 o'clock they were prepared to talk the matter over, and the day was consumed in that way.

Senators Bates, McCreary, Henninger, Ropshure, Lloyd, Green, Ross and Gobin did the talking. The no jurisdiction theory was so completely riddled that the majority is now endeavoring to have some of the minority vote with them on the question of Boyer's innocence by which they hope to avoid the unpopular position they had assumed.

Senator Ross made an eloquent speech. He reviewed the whole case carefully, arguing first that the Senate was legally assembled. The subject matter under consideration he contended is executive business. He explained that part of the Constitution bearing on the removal of officers, and said:

The Power of the Senate.

This grant of power to this Senate vests in that body the inherent right to act, whether convened in extraordinary session or met in regular session. The call of the Governor assembling the senate in extraordinary session, cannot vest in them or divest them of this power, which they derive from the Constitution, and which is always in them when once assembled, unless the Constitution directs that it shall only be exercised on certain occasions, or under certain conditions specifically mentioned in that instrument. No such limit item as to the exercise of this power can be found in the Constitution applying to a session of the Senate, the House not being convened at the same time.

Removal upon the address of two-thirds of the Senate, whether the address is moved when the Senate is in extraordinary or ordinary session, is an alternative proceeding, comprehending all that is provided for by the impeachment proceeding, and much that is not within the purview of the proceedings by impeachment. In the proceeding by address of two-thirds of the Senate, there are three grand classes which may furnish reasonable cause for for removal: A failure of the officer to behave himself well while in office; a conviction for misbehavior in office; a conviction for any infamous crime.

Where Impeachment Would Not Do.

A public officer may be guilty of a felony, such as burglary, or a crime of less magnitude, not in any manner relating to the discharge of his official duties. For such offense he can't be tried in a high court of impeachment (and it is difficult to see how he can be removed from his office excepting by address), but it is readily seen that such cause is at once within the inquiry involved in the removal by address. The Governor, therefore, where allegations are made affecting the competency or fitness of an elected officer to remain in office, may, in his discretion, elect to proceed in either mode—that by address of the Senate alone or that by impeachment through both Houses of the Legislature.

In conclusion, Senator Ross made an earnest plea for the Constitution. He marked the dangerous methods of the majority, and he asked them to preserve the law as it was given them.

In response to Senator Ross, General Gobin argued that the right of trial by jury had been taken from Mr. Boyer by the Senate, and that the Senate could only have jurisdiction after an officer had been tried by a jury and convicted of the crime for which he was tried. General Gobin was still talking when the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will resume his argument when the Senate convenes, and he will continue on the line of thought presented to-night.

A Possible Sensation To-Day.

It is asserted that he will throw a startling brand into his own camp by asserting that Mr. Boyer's admissions would convict him in a court of justice, but until he is so convicted he cannot be removed by the Governor, nor can the Senate address the Governor recommending his removal. Thus finally will the question of jurisdiction be drawn. Gobin has introduced the following:

WHEREAS, the Senate of Pennsylvania having been convened in extraordinary session for Executive business on October 13, A. D., 1891, his Excellency, the Governor, did thereupon transmit to this body his message, wherein it appears that the business for which it was convened as aforesaid was the investigation of certain charges of official misconduct fully set forth in said message against Henry K. Boyer, State Treasurer, and Thomas McCamant, Auditor General, and against certain Magistrates of the city of Philadelphia with a view to addressing the Governor asking for the removal of said officers; and

Whereas, each of said accused officers appear and make answer denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to investigate any of the said charges and to address the Governor as aforesaid, for or by reason of anything in said proclamation and message contained, and, also, denying each and every one of said charges; and

Whereas, this body having postponed the consideration of

The Question of Jurisdiction

in the premises, did proceed to make a full and complete investigation of said charges against Henry K. Boyer, State Treasurer, being assisted throughout its said investigation by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas, The Senate has now heard full argument upon said question of jurisdiction and has fully considered the same; therefore,

Resolved, That as the said charges preferred by the Governor in manner aforesaid against the said officers are charges of misdemeanor in office, for which said officers could be proceeded against both by impeachment and by indictment and if convicted thereof, in either of said ways could be removed, the Senate had no jurisdiction, under section 4 of article 6 of the Constitution, in this proceeding, to inquire into, hear and determine said charges of official misconduct, and to address the Governor asking for the removal of said officers by reason thereof, and thereby to deprive said officers of the right of trial by jury guaranteed to them under article 6, or to a trial in regular proceedings by impeachment in accordance with sections 1, 2 and 3 of article 6 of the Constitution.

Before a vote was taken on Mr. Gobin's resolution, Senator Ross offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The testimony and evidence produced before the Senate of Pennsylvania during the progress of the investigation as to the official conduct of Henry K. Boyer, State Treasurer, in his management of his office and the performance of his official duties, discloses the following facts to be true:

The Case Against Treasurer Boyer.

First—That Henry K. Boyer, who has been State Treasurer of Pennsylvania since May, 1890, although acquainted with the mandatory provisions of the act of 6th of June, 1883, and amendments thereto, requiring the balances in the sinking fund to be used for the purchase of the loans of the Commonwealth, or when not practicable, to secure them in United States bonds, has not invested a dollar of these moneys in Government bonds during his administration, although he has had, continually, an uninvested cash balance in the sinking fund of about $2,500,000.

Second—That Henry K. Boyer, while he was State Treasurer and a commisioner of the sinking fund, arranged with his cashier, William Livsey, and with Deputy State School Superintendent John Q. Stewart, to have warrants for $420,000 drawn upon the State Treasurer before the close of the school appropriated one year for the sole purpose of preventing the amount of money from being paid into the sinking fund as required by law; and that, although the said warrants were not paid or presented for payment before January 2, 1891, they were charged upon the books of the Treasury and their amounts deducted from the balance of the general fund on December 31, 1890.

Third—That, although familiar with the law of May 7, 1889, requiring city and county treasurers to make quarterly reports and payments of all moneys received by them for the Commonwealth, the said Henry K. Boyer failed and neglected to enforce the provisions of the said act, and permitted John Bardsley, Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, to retain in his hands after the first Monday of October, 1890, large sums of money collected by him for the Commonwealth, and such payments as are directed by the said act, and without any account or settlement, as provided by the said act, being sent to the Attorney General for collection, and without interest or penalties being added, and without forfeiture or abatement of commissions, and in consequence of these facts a million of dollars or more has been lost.

The Connection With Bardsley.

Fourth—That, although the act of June 1, 1889, regulating the collection of personal property taxes is in full force and effect, and the said Henry K. Boyer was acquainted with its provisions, he never enforced the provisions of the seventeenth section thereof, and permitted the Treasurer of Philadelphia to retain in his hands the collection of personal property taxes made by him for 1890 without any payment made on the first Monday of September, the second Monday of November, or until December 30, 1890, leaving still due and unpaid a large proportion of said moneys to the State at the time John Bardsley went to jail, six months after the time fixed by law for their payment.

Fifth—That Henry K. Boyer, while acting as State Treasurer, has exercised his own judgment as to whether laws enacted for the management of his office and requiring certain duties for him are wise and practical and has declined to obey them or enforce them, declaring as a reason therefore, that they did not meet his approval, and claiming the right to hold in disregard the provisions of the act of 1889, because, as he avers, the custom and practice in his office prior thereto was wholly different.

Sixth—That Henry K. Boyer failed to exercise proper supervision and control over his cashier, William Livsey, and that he is responsible for the acts of that officer, and,

Whereas, These facts constitute reasonable cause for

The Removal by the Governor

of the said Henry K. Boyer from his office of State Treasurer, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of the Senate be appointed to prepare and report to the Senate forthwith an address to His Excellency the Governor recommending the removal by the Governor of Henry K. Boyer from the office of State Treasurer.

After a wrangle among the Senators and Mr. Penrose, who was acting as President pro tem, the Ross substitute was ruled out of order. Then a vote on General Gobin's resolution was ordered and it was then that the confusion became most intense and the Republicans became completely rattled. They were not yet ready to jump into the sea before them, and it was decidedly amusing to watch them making dry faces at their own medicine. They will swallow the dose to-day, however, as they are not likely to get a Democratic Senator who is willing to say that Mr. Boyer is not guilty of all the charges made against him by the Governor.

HERBERT.

TIRED OF TRYING TO DIE.

A Veteran Swears Off Attempting to Take His Own Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—Henry Diffenbach, a fine looking, elderly man, with flowing black hair and beard streaked with grey, hobbled to the bar of the general sessions, to-day, leaning heavily on a stout cane. He had been indicted for attempting suicide. A park policeman found him lying unconscious upon a bench in the arbor in Central Park, on the afternoon of September 20. Blood was flowing from jagged cuts in his left wrist. He was taken in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital. When he recovered consciousness he said he had cut his wrist because he wanted to die.

When asked what was his plea to the indictment he said: "I plead guilty." Then addressing Judge Martine, he said: "Your Honor, I want to tell you my story. I was born in Germany and I am 59 years of age. I served during the war as a captain in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. About seven years ago I contracted the break-bone fever in Florida, and I suffered tortures. I was never free from pain, and I could not work regularly. In January I came North to apply for a pension. I was in great pain, and in my frenzy attempted my life. I have relatives at Erie, and if you will let me go I swear I will never again attempt suicide." The old man was released and sent to Erie.

A Juvenile Protest Against Blue Laws.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—The Council has passed an ordinance making it an offense for any child under the age of 14 to be found on the street after 9 P. M., unless accompanied by his parents or guardian. A largely-signed remonstrance against it was presented by young urchins who claimed their liberties would be abridged, asking the city fathers to remember that "they were once kids and were not burdened then by any blue laws."

TWO STATES SECEDE.

A Third on the Point of Throwing Off the Fonseca Yoke.

THE DICTATOR ACTS WITH VIGOR.

He Sends a Warship to Overawe the Revolted North of Brazil.

AN EXILE TO LEAD THE REVOLUTION

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At 7 P. M. a dispatch was received here from Pernambuco that the State of Grano Para has declared its independence of the Brazilian Republic. The same dispatch brings further alarming intelligence regarding the situation. There is no doubt that the state of affairs arising out of the assumption of dictatorial powers by the late President of the Republic, Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, is rapidly approaching a point where a resort to arms will be necessary to establish the position of the Dictator.

The dispatches of yesterday showed that there was a feeling of discontent prevailing everywhere throughout Brazil. The Republicans see in this last move of Fonseca's an attempt to override the authority vested in him by the Constitution. So strong has the opposition to him grown that yesterday it was announced that the important State of Rio Grande do Soul had declared its independence.

The dispatch just received shows that steps will have to be immediately taken to prevent, if possible, the disentegreation of the Republic. The State of Grano Para, which has followed the example of Rio Grande do Soul, is one of the most important provinces of Brazil.

The dispatch further states that the independence movement will probably be followed by a similar declaration by the State of Bahia. Dictator de Fonseca is moving rapidly to suppress these attempts to set up separate Governments, and he has ordered a warship to proceed without delay to Rio Grande do Soul to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the State authorities from carrying their declaration of independence into effect.

It behooves him to move with alacrity, for already a man has been named in connection with the contemplated Presidency of the State. He is Silvence Martinez, who, during the last revolution was banished from the country. He was subsequently allowed to return and he, without doubt is possessed greater political influence than any other man in the State.

A dispatch from Washington says: No news has been received at the Brazilian Legation to indicate that the province of Rio Grande do Soul has seceded from the Republic of Brazil or is in a state of revolt. A cablegram has been received at the legation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs relating to routine matters, but giving no hint of a revolution.

IT WAS A TERRIBLE STORM.

The Cyclone in India Results in a Frightful Loss of Life.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Further particulars received to-day from Calcutta, show that the cyclone which swept over the Andaman Islands, a British convict settlement in the Bay of Bengal, caused much larger loss of life than was at first reported. In addition to the drowning of nearly all of the crew of H. M. S. Enterprise, by which 78 out of 83 men lost their lives, it is now officially announced that the total loss of life is nearly 200, and that about 250 people were severely injured. The first approach of the cyclonic disturbance was denoted by the deadly stillness which settled over the islands, and by the fact that the birds and animals seemed to be trembling with fear, seeking shelter everywhere, and apparently having entirely lost their dread of man's approach. Then the air became oppressively hot and banks of dark black clouds began to gather on the eastern horizon, while in the distance could be heard the low rumbling of thunder, accompanied by flashes of lightning.

It was at Port Blair that the greatest loss of life occurred, and it is believed here that when the final returns come in it will be found that considerably over 200, and possibly 300, were victims of the cyclone's fury, for the population of Port Blair, or Blair Station, is over 14,000 souls. Suddenly the fury of the storm seemed to be redoubled, and a wild burst of wind uprooted or broke in two great numbers of trees, unrooted many buildings, sent planks, small trees, clouds of foliage and even heavy beams whirling through the air, which by this time seemed to be charged with electricity and to be positively thick with oppressive, damp heat. The guards did their utmost to release the imprisoned convicts, but during the awful sweep of the storm over the islands every man, woman and child had all they could do to look after their own personal safety.

LIBERAL-UNIONISTS IN CAUCUS.

Sir Henry James and the Duke of Argyll Among the Speakers.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A conference of the Liberal-Unionist Association was held at Manchester to-day. The conference was presided over by Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q. C., who represents the Parliamentary division of Bury in the House of Commons. Sir Henry was Attorney-General during Mr. Gladstone's last administration, but he was and is opposed to Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the establishment of home rule for Ireland.

A letter from Joseph Chamberlain was read at the meeting. In this letter the member for Birmingham said that the Gladstonians had lost confidence in the home rule movement, and that they were trying to pass the bill to establish home rule sandwiched between more alluring proposals. The Duke of Argyll, in speaking to a motion to support the general policy of the Government, described Mr. Gladstone as a "fanatic who is incapable of argument."

The Financial Crisis in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The sharpest bank run to-day has been in the Krause Company, but they weathered the storm. A man was arrested to-day for spreading a report that Krause had committed suicide, and others who spread a rumor that the firm intended to liquidate will be prosecuted. Hirschfeld & Wolff to the last paid large bonuses to employes. One of the employes had received £3,000 last January. The old established bank of Seegale of Posen returned all deposits and then suspended, owing to inability to pay its cash debts.

French Socialists Rejoice.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The release from prison of M. La Fargue, the Socialist leader who was on Sunday elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Lille, was made the occasion last night for great jubilation by the various workingmen's societies. The workingmen seemed to consider that the release of the newly elected Deputy in some way reflected credit upon the labor unions, and did not take into consideration the fact that during the session of a legislative body the person of a legislator is exempt from process.

PARNELL TO O'BRIEN.

THE RECIPIENT PUBLISHES IT FOR THE FIRST TIME,

To Refute the Charges of Treachery in the Boulogne Negotiations—The Deposed Leader States the Terms on Which He Would Relinquish the Chairmanship.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—William O'Brien publishes a long letter in the *Freeman's Journal*, denouncing the conduct of Messrs. Redmond and Harrington in trying to deceive the Irish public by pretending, on the strength of their hope that he had lost Mr. Parnell's letter, that it disclosed some dark treachery toward Mr. Parnell or their Liberal allies. Mr. O'Brien now gives the letter to the world, together with his own reply—the only letter he wrote to Mr. Parnell during the Boulogne negotiation and not yet published.

Mr. Parnell's letter to Mr. O'Brien recounts at length what had already been done, and as new proposal suggests that Mr. McCarthy interview Mr. Gladstone and get a written memorandum, embodying assurances already given anent land and police; that if the memorandum was satisfactory to both Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien the former would announce his retirement from the chairmanship; that the terms of the memorandum should not be disclosed until the home rule bill was introduced, and not then unless the bill was unsatisfactory, but that after the passage of a satisfactory bill Mr. Parnell should be permitted to publish the memorandum. Instead of a two years' limit within which the constabulary should be disarmed and converted into a civil force, Mr. Parnell agreed that the time might be extended to five years, but he said it was of vital importance that some limit should be fixed. The letter, in conclusion, gives Mr. O'Brien permission to show it to the Redmond brothers and Mr. Gill.

Mr. O'Brien says that on receiving this letter he telegraphed it to Mr. Harrington, who replied that Mr. Parnell's proposals were subject to Mr. O'Brien's accepting the chairmanship. At the same time Mr. O'Brien wrote to Mr. Parnell to the effect that the proposals were feasible, provided Mr. McCarthy continued as Chairman; otherwise, as the Hawarden plan involved the employment of Mr. McCarthy in a painful transaction, they would raise a formidable difficulty. Mr. O'Brien concludes with an expression of the belief that they would be able to devise some other equally satisfactory plan. In a postcript he says he consulted Mr. Redmond's bill, and all agreed that when they meet next May they will be able to arrange a modus vivendi.

Mr. O'Brien contends that the foregoing disposes of the Parnellite plea that Mr. Parnell's retirement was to be a sham, and that he was to have the right of veto in connection with the home rule bill.

THE COOPER-HEWITT SALE.

It Has Not Yet Taken Place, According to the Ex-Mayor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was this morning requested to make a statement concerning the oft-reported sale of the iron properties of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. to an English or Anglo-American syndicate. He replied: "The statement of Mr. Cooper has been published, and it contains all that is to be said on the subject. What has been published in excess of that statement is unauthorized conjecture. We have not sold our iron properties, we have not contracted to sell them, and we are not trying to sell them abroad. We have wished to sell them for the last two years, and they have during that time been for sale to anybody who should pay the stipulated price. Anybody who pays the price can have them now. An American gentleman, entirely responsible, has negotiated with us for the purchase of the properties. We know him alone in the negotiations, and the properties are his (or anybody's) when our terms are accepted. There is no reason why this gentleman's name should be mentioned; it is a private affair.

"It has been stated that my nephew, Charles E. Hewitt, would remain in the reported company as the representative of interests retained by us. My nephew is an engineer, and doubtless would be pleased to be in the employ of the new company succeeding us, but his connection with that company would not be as our representative for it is our purpose, if we sell at all, to sell outright and sever all relations with the business. It is one of our conditions of sale that we shall retain no interest and retire from all participation in the management. Among the misstatements made in the press is that I, a few weeks since, denied any knowledge of an intended sale. What I said was that no sale had been made."

PRESIDENT ALLEN TALKS.

He Thinks the Defunct Corry Bank Will Pay Its Depositors in Full.

CORRY, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—A DISPATCH correspondent was to-day granted the first interview with President T. A. Allen, of the defunct First National Bank, who has been suffering from a severe case of nervous prostration. When asked why the bank had closed, he said: "On account of the overdue paper." He could not state the amount of liabilities or assets, as no statement had been made to him. He said, however, the deposits were not far from $570,000.

The President said: "If the right man is appointed receiver and handles affairs judiciously, and finds nearly all the paper there collectible, the depositors will get 100 per cent and the stockholders from 25 to 50 per cent of the stock. The amount of the paper held by the bank against the Forest Company, Blue Jay and Corry, and the Baker and Hammond & Company lumber companies is only $15,000." These companies have immense resources and are sound. In two or three days Examiner Miller will finish his report which will be forwarded to the Comptroller at Washington and a public statement will be made. There is a movement on foot to furnish capital to relieve those mostly in need, which may terminate in the organization of a new bank.

A Very Blue Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, returned to Washington to-day from Boston and says: "The Corry National Bank, of Corry, Pa., is in a bad condition and a receiver will be appointed in a few days to wind up its affairs."

BUTTERWORTH'S SCALP WANTED.

Chicago Catholics Angry at a Club Speech He Made Recently.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. — [*Special.*] — The Catholics of Chicago are up in arms against Secretary Benjamin Butterworth, of the World's Fair, and it is probable the storm they will raise will drive that officer from the city and from the executive department of the Exposition. In a speech at the Standard Club last week Mr. Butterworth railed against the Latin countries of Europe and the people, whom he said were "priest-ridden."

From mutterings the criticism of this speech has grown to a storm, and it is boldly declared that unless the offensive officer is peremptorily removed, Catholics in all parts of the world will withdraw their patronage and interest from the fair.

THE SOLE SURVIVOR

Of the Bloody Custer Massacre, the Famous War Horse Comanche,

AT LAST SUCCUMBS TO OLD AGE.

Badly Wounded in Seven Places and Left by the Indians to Die.

HE HAS NEVER BEEN RIDDEN SINCE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—Word has been received here of the death of Comanche, the most celebrated horse in the United States cavalry service, which occurred at Fort Riley. He was 45 years of age, and the only living thing belonging to the United States service which escaped death at the battle of Little Big Horn, where General Custer and his command were massacred. He was one of the original mount of the Seventh Cavalry when that regiment was organized in 1866, and had been in almost every battle in the Indian service.

After the battle of Little Big Horn he was found covered with wounds, riderless and saddleless, some distance from the scene of the massacre. He was taken charge of by Captain Rowlan and sent to Ft. Riley, where for 14 years he has not been subject to bridle and has been in charge of the Seventh Cavalry. His death was due to old age. His skin will be stuffed and mounted and kept in the museum of the Kansas State University until the World's Fair at Chicago, where it will be taken for exhibition.

Not Given Up to Showmen.

Enterprising showmen have from time to time endeavored to secure Comanche for exhibition purposes, but the authorities have invariably refused to disturb his well-earned rest. Comanche was the horse of Captain Keogh, a relative of General Custer. He was found about a day's journey from the scene of the battle, and the soldiers who recognized in the well-known horse of Captain Keogh the sole survivor of the Custer massacre never expected that they could get him back to camp alive, for he had seven bad wounds and was very weak from loss of blood. With good treatment, however, he fully recovered.

Special provision was made for the care and support of Comanche. Once in awhile, when the cavalry troops were on inspection, Comanche was led out, saddled and bridled, but no one ever sat in his saddle after the battle of the Little Big Horn. It has long been said that after Comanche's death his skin would be prepared and sent to the National Museum at Washington, and there is little doubt but that will be its ultimate destination.

Used as a Bulwark for Bullets.

It will be remembered that Custer's ill-fated command used the dead bodies of their horses, killed by the shower of Indian bullets, as a barricade as far as possible. All the horses were saddled, as the troop had ridden into the valley and attacked the Sioux camp; and as Comanche was stripped of his accoutrements, it has always been supposed that his saddle and bridle were taken by the victorious Indians, who, believing that he would die of his wounds, turned him loose.

The body of every other horse that carried the cavalry into battle on that fateful morning was found among the heaps of the slain soldiers.

CLOSE CALL ON REVISION.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY'S VOTE ON IT IS TO 14.

More Sweeping Changes Recommended Than—Those of the General Assembly's Committee—Minority Vote in Favor of a New Creed or Radical Revision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—The committee of the Brooklyn Presbytery appointed last October to consider the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession presented its report at the November meeting of the Presbytery, yesterday. It was very similar to that read by Dr. Van Dyke, before the New York Presbytery at the same time. The Brooklyn committee recommends more sweeping changes than the General Assembly premised. Regarding chapter iii., Section 7, which in the original confession contains the harsh doctrine of preterition and the ordaining of certain mankind to dishonor and wrath for their sins, the committee said in its report: "We think that with advantage, and without at all impairing the validity of our reformed or Calvinistic system, the section as changed by the General Assembly's Committee might be put in milder form. All essential to that system, as far as the subject matter is concerned, is that some of mankind are left to the righteous consequences of their sins, and this result is part of the divine plan."

Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler was for striking out the section entirely, which he did not believe belonged to any confession. The doctrine of preterition was nowhere to be found in the Bible. Rev. Dr. David McLaren wanted to go on record, too, as opposed to the doctrine of preterition, and several others made similar declarations. Several members of the Presbytery said they did not believe a revision on which all could unite was possible, and urged the adoption of a new and simple creed in its place. Rev. Dr. R. D. Sproull said he had believed in the possibilities of revision a year ago, but he felt that the work of the General Assembly's Committee was really a failure. The confession simply could not be revised acceptably, and that if that was so, what was the use of keeping on? He wanted a creed so broad that Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists alike could stand on it.

The committee's substitute was finally adopted, by the close vote of 18 to 14, all those desiring a new creed or in favor of a more radical revision voting in the negative.

On motion of Dr. McLaren, section 6 of chapter iii, which restricts saving grace to the elect, was stricken out. There was considerable discussion on the good works of the unregenerated, but the section was finally left as the General Assembly's Committee had revised it. The rest of the committee's report, proposing a number of minor changes was adopted by the Presbytery.

THE REDSTONE FOR REVISION.

Rev. Mr. Jordon to Be Pastor of the Mt. Oliver Presbyterian Church.

WEST NEWTON, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—To-day the first session was held of the Redstone Presbytery. The important topic before the Presbytery was the report of the committee on the revision of the Confession of Faith, in compliance with the requirements of the General Assembly. For some time the Redstone body had been opposed to revision in any manner, but at the sessions this afternoon and evening a full vote was recorded in favor of several changes.

A committee of prominent members was appointed to make a visit to McKeesport and investigate the advisability of establishing a second church there and to report at the next meeting of the Presbytery. Rev. J. C. Meloy, pastor of the local church, was unanimously voted to attend the next meeting of the General Assembly as a representative of the Redstone Presbytery.

Are Any of Them Big Enough to Hold Reed's Gavel?

A motion was then made to reinstate Messrs. Crawford and Blowfer as elders in the Greensboro Church, they having been relieved of their charge owing to some internal troubles regarding the pastor. A lively discussion followed. It was finally passed. Rev. Mr. J[illegible] was released from the Leisenring C[illegible] and transferred to the pastorate of the [illegible]urch, Mt. Oliver, Pittsburg. [illegible] adjourned to meet at Con[illegible] the third Tuesday in April, 1892.

M'DONALD AGAIN ON FIRE.

ONE OF THE BUTLER TANKS STARTS A BIG BLAZE THIS MORNING.

For a Time It Looked as Though the Town Would Be Wiped Out—Streams of Burning Oil—The Extent of the Destruction.

McDonald was again visited by fire early this morning, and it looked for some time as though the entire middle and lower portion of the town would be consumed. At 12:30 o'clock one of the tanks belonging to the Butler well took fire from a lantern.

The fire spread rapidly and communicated with the Butler well. When the tank burst it ran down the creek and communicated with Sauters No. 1, and then S. S. John's house occupied by Mr. Shay. It then caught the People's Gas Company's well on Johns' lot, and next William George's house and stable, occupied by Mr. Wilson.

The fire burned very fiercely, and at 3 A. M. was not yet extinguished. Unless something not looked for happens there will be no further damage. Several oil lines are in the creek, and one of these might burst at any minute, and would certainly play sad havoc with surrounding property. The loss will be considerable, but the amount could not be learned.

STUART ROBSON IN A NEW ROLE.

He Becomes the Husband of His Leading Lady, May Waldron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—Stuart Robson, the comedian, and the leading lady of his company, Miss May Waldron, were married to-day at the City Hall, by Judge Ehrlich, of the City Court. It had often been said that the couple had become husband and wife, but those stories were not true. On Monday night Mr. Robson's company was to have begun a week's engagement. At noon to-day, Mr. Robson, Miss Waldron and a party of friends left the Imperial. After their departure it was said at the hotel that they had gone to a rehearsal at the Amphion. Shortly before 2 o'clock the couple and their friends appeared at City Hall. In answer to Judge Ehrlich's questions, Mr Robson said his name was Henry Stuart, that he was 55 years old, and that Cohassett, Mass., was his home. The bride gave her name as Mary Waldron Dougherty and her age as 27. She was dressed in a dark green gown and a light-colored cloak.

The bride is a daughter of W. H. Dougherty, a newspaper writer of this city. She was born in Hamilton, Ont. When she was about 16 she took lessons from Signor Jannota, in Chicago, who trained her for grand opera. She had a good contralto voice, but she did not do much in grand opera. For four seasons she has played in Mr. Robson's company. Before that she was in Daly's company for two seasons. When Robson started as a solitaire star two years ago she became his leading lady. Her first great hit was made as *Mrs. Page* in "The Henrietta."

CORINNE'S MA WANTS A DIVORCE.

Her Second Suit Against Flaherty Filed in the Chicago Courts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—[*Special.*]—The domestic woes of Mrs. Jennie Kimball, manageress and mother of Corinne, the singer, are in the Chicago courts again. Under her right name, Rosylpha Jennie Flaherty, Mrs. Kimball has brought an action for divorce against her husband, Thomas Flaherty, the Boston piano dealer. The complaint sets forth the marriage in 1879, and alleges that in 1888, Flaherty deserted his wife, and has since continued to live apart from her.

This is the second action Mrs. Kimball has instituted, the first having been withdrawn, for some cause. Theatrical people here say that if a decree is ordered Mrs. Kimball will marry J. Bernard Dyllyn, the baritone of Corinne's troupe.

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BAUSMAN A VICTOR.

Rochester's Minister Allowed to Retain the Charge of His Congregation.

HE IS CLEARED OF HERESY

But Cautioned to Keep Close to the Faith of His Church.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR MUCH REVISION.

The Presbytery Thinks It Nearly Good Enough to Let Alone.

ONLY A FEW CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED

Dr. Joseph H. Bausman, of Rochester has been cleared of heresy. The Allegheny Presbytery, in session yesterday at the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, decided not to make any change in the pastoral relations in his church. He was only cautioned to keep closer to the faith. The body also decided against a revision of the faith except in a few minor details. The morning session was taken up in a discussion of the order in which business should be taken up. The report of the Committee on Revision was first read. The discussion was confined to the technical points almost exclusively. It the middle of [illegible] Rev. J. L. Milligan offered the following [illegible]ution:

[illegible]esolved, That we feel constrained to re[illegible]rate our solemn and deliberate judgment that the present attempt to revise the Confession of Faith is most inexpedient and dangerous. We say this not to depreciate the ability or faithfulness of the Revision Committee, much less from any desire to burden them in the performance of the task committed to the charge.

No Room for Improvement.

But the possible improvement of the confession seems so small, and the risk almost the certainty of injuring it, seems now so great and the present disturbance of the faith of our people so perilous that we feel bound to record again our protest against it. Since the Revision movement has begun, dangerous doctrinal errors have appeared in all bounds, against which historic and venerable confession has ever been the sufficient bulwark, and we deem it most deplorable that the very instrument of discipline itself should be the subject of such free debate, when it is most needed to suppress doctrinal disorder. In view of all of this we must respectfully but most earnestly beg the Committee on Revision to consider whether they cannot ask from the Assembly that for the present, at least, the work of Revision be discontinued.

This resolution was under discussion until about 4 o'clock, and it, with the report of the Committee on Revision of Faith, was laid over until the evening session so that the case of Rev. Joseph H. Bausman might be taken up. Rev. Mr. Bausman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Rochester, Pa., was found by the committee of the Allegheny Presbytery to have expressed views widely different from the established doctrines of the church.

Want to Keep The Church Intact.

Dr. Marquis was first called in the case. He is a commissioner from the congregation at Rochester, and represented that body in its desire to protest against the dissolution of Mr. Bausman and his congregation. He said on the question of dissolution the congregation had voted 107 against it, and 13 for. He said if the relations between Mr. Bausman and the congregation were severed, the church at Rochester would be badly crippled and it would divide the church. The speaker then read the memorial of the congregation on the subject. The speaker was then generally questioned as to what he had heard Mr. Bausman talk of and preach. He had not heard him preach any doctrine inconsistent with the Confession of Faith. Mr. McWilliams, also a commissioner, was spoken to and gave similar opinions. Howard Bliss, a newspaper man of Rochester, said that he had never heard any utterances of Mr. Bausman that varied from the Confession of Faith. Mr. McWilliams was then asked as to whether the congregation merely bears with the sentiments of Mr. Bausman or whether they are in sympathy with them. He could not answer.

Young Men Were Affected.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, addressing Mr. McWilliams, said: "A report came to me that the young men of Rochester have become greatly affected by the views of Mr. Bausman. Is it true?"

A negative answer was given.

J. H. Ewing, also a commissioner, and representing the minority side of the congregation, said: "Mr. Moderator, the minority side do not ask that a dissolution be made, but that the Presbytery take such action as it deems proper for the safety of the church."

Mr. McWilliams was again called to the stand. He was asked: "Were Dr. Bausman doctrinally unsound would the congregation wish to retain him as a pastor?"

Mr. McWilliams—No.

Mr. Feyler, a commissioner, was asked whether the congregation believed in eternal punishment. He replied that he believed they did. Rev. Dr. John Fox here asked Mr. Bausman to define his views, but the latter declined, stating that the proposition was not fair. Rev. I. N. Hays asked Mr. Bausman whether he believed and still adhered to the answers he gave when he was ordained. Mr. Bausman said: "As far as fundamental doctrine I have never departed, and I believe the Scriptures contain the word of God."

Rev. Dr. Gibson here offered a resolution to the effect that Mr. Bausman be sent back to his congregation and enjoined to great care in preaching the Gospel.

Not Straight on Eternal Punishment.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy objected to this resolution on the ground that the honor of the Confession of Faith and the Presbytery were at stake; that Mr. Bausman had been found to entertain and express views contrary to the doctrine of eternal punishment and the inspiration of the Scripture; that this he admitted, and that the Presbytery would do wrong to countenance such an infraction.

Rev. Dr. Campbell favored a trial of Mr. Bausman. Rev. Mr. McCormick said he thought the congregation should