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The Pittsburgh Dispatch

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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

PITTSBURG SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1891-TWELVE PAGES

THREE CENTS

POLITICAL IDOLATRY

Cleveland's Adherents Vow That They Will Nominate Him With Or Without His Own State.

A Real or Imaginary Uprising All Over the Country Which Is To Pay No Attention to New York.

Republicans Already Figure on a Repetition of the Result of 1888.

THE DIFFERENCES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—When men of the same political organizations differ on questions of party management or upon the merits of popular leaders of their party, they act with the most forbearance and display the most bitterness of speech. The feuds here in New York in the ranks of both political organizations have recently been notorious. They have also been deadly. Like the hatred existing between brothers—they are always more personal, unreasoning, venomous and lasting than any disagreements with outsiders.

Just now there happens to be a distinguished citizen of New York whose name has for eight years been in everybody's mouth in connection with the highest office within the gift of the nation. For reasons well known to most intelligent people a considerable body of his own party is disposed to doubt the expediency of placing ex-President Cleveland at the head of the national Democratic ticket. In this State this doubt is fortified by facts which go far to reduce it to a moral certainty. The knowledge of this seems to be too hard for his friends to bear with equanimity.

Differences of the Democrats.

There is apparently a warm desire on the part of Mr. Cleveland's supporters to treat these dissenters in the mind. You can hear more loud and angry talk among Democrats about the respective merits and chances of Hill and Cleveland in this city at present than is usually heard between Republicans and Democrats on the dividing issues about election time.

This seems particularly so with regard to Mr. Cleveland. For some reason or other the latter has gained fame recently because of the result of the elections. Why, is one of those queer questions which I have looked the matter over very carefully, and am at a loss to see where Mr. Cleveland last legitimately and necessarily comes in. But his red-hot friends say he did it, and that he is unmistakably called and just as good as chosen, with a disposition to read every Democrat out of the party who refuses to bow to him.

Now, I will let you in on the ground floor and you can then see the reason for all this display of independence and understand the basis of this confidence.

Expectations Without New York.

Mr. Cleveland expects to be renominated with or without New York. He expects to be chosen, if necessary, in spite of New York. This may sound absurd to a good many practical politicians. And it would be an absurdity under almost any other political conditions. But Grover Cleveland is an impractical politician; he discards the ordinary rules of political procedure. His friends have convinced him that he is bigger than his party, and is the political mother of invention. He sees in his mind's eye the approval of a million votes, Republicans and Democrats, radiating toward him in prayer, beseeching him to stand up and save the country. And he's going to do it.

His own State may not be for him, but what of that? If 30 or 40 other States want him New York will be compelled to fall into line. There are not so obstinate as to refuse her delegation when that vote alone is necessary for his nomination. New York is all very well, a very desirable State to have behind a candidate's back, and under ordinary conditions absolutely necessary to a resident candidate—but Mr. Cleveland has become satisfied that he is too big a man and too important a factor in national affairs to be hemmed in by the political boundaries of his own Commonwealth. He feels that he belongs to the country, and he has solemnly consecrated himself to it.

The History of 1888 to Be Repeated.

What is New York going to do about it? What can she do? Nothing—except to vote against him on the final tally, as she did before. This is an awkwardly serious responsibility which Mr. Cleveland's friends do not appear to consider imminent.

"Mr. Cleveland's popularity out our way," said a distinguished Federal office holder from Chicago, "is unmistakable. If we consider the recent utterances of the Illinois press it has been a remarkable upward tendency since the elections. The indications are that the ex-President has a literary bureau somewhere in full operation. The country editor doesn't usually go far out of his way to get together a lot of editorial stuff of this kind and there is a remarkable similarity of statement and uniformity of publication. There are apparently myriads of Democrats who fairly worship Cleveland as a sort of political god. Yes, I think he will be nominated, and without New York. The recent big Democratic majority has made Western Democrats believe that all differences here have been healed and that Cleveland can carry New York with a whirl. In fact, many of them think that on a renomination he shouldn't be surprised to witness a very curious political phenomenon—the State delegation pledged to and voting for another candidate and Cleveland getting a majority of the whole convention on the first ballot. Wouldn't that be funny?"

The Most Difficult Feature.

Yes, it would be very funny. It would be still more funny, however, to witness another equally phenomenal feature of this affair—the finding of the electoral votes to replace those of New York in order to elect the nominee.

I have successively submitted this proposition to several of the most prominent Democrats here. They have all been equally unenthusiastic. They would not have been unenthusiastic, and he challenged his accusers to produce their proof. He said he did not propose to resign and quietly leave the club, as had been suggested to him, simply because some of the members had suggested that course. This vigorous speech was altogether unlooked for and created great excitement. What action will be taken has not been announced. It is believed that all attempts to have the matter quietly dropped will now fail, and a full investigation of all the charges will be made.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Endeavoring to Leave the Famine-Stricken Districts.

AN EMIGRATION COUNCIL CALLED.

Secretary Foster's Instructions to America's Representative.

NEW FEATURES OF BRITISH POLITICS.

(COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Liberal leaders have decided to incorporate in the platform approved at the Newcastle Conference an English tenants' right bill. This decision is one of the most important steps that the responsible chiefs of the party have ever taken. The question of ameliorating the position of the English farmer by giving them greater security for their capital and freedom from harassing covenants imposed by landlords has long been recognized as ripening toward Liberal legislation.

The magnitude of the Liberal victory in South Molton and the conviction that the capture of the rural vote by the Liberals will lead them to overwhelming success in the general election have lifted the measure in favor of tenantry farmers into the rank of Liberal proposals. This resolution on the part of Liberals has been hastened by the movement of Conservatives in the same direction.

A Surprising Change of Heart.

The history of the Conservative party

is a history of a change of heart. It is a history of a change of heart. It is a history of a change of heart.

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FLORENCE'S FUNERAL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD ACTOR.

His Remains Taken From Philadelphia to New York. Mrs. Florence's Body Buried in the Catholic Faith—Scores of Telegrams of Condolence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The body of William J. Florence was removed from the Continental Hotel this evening, and attended by a few relatives, taken to New York, where the funeral will take place. The scenes around the corridor leading to the apartments where the comedian died were so touching that the appearance this morning, instead of the calm and quiet that prevailed during the past few days, there were evidences of activity. Preparations were being made to allow the friends of the dead actor to take a last look at the body of the comedian, clad in a black suit and inclosed in a cloth-covered coffin, was placed in a room at the hotel, and then to allow the immediate friends to take their last look at the face of the dead actor. There was little change; the features were as natural as if the actor had just stepped from the stage. Billy Florence was peacefully sleeping.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the room was opened for the admission of those who desired to see the body and to pay their respects. The majority who called were brother professionals, to whom he had especially endeared himself. The stream was almost a steady one from 5 until 6 o'clock, when the body was taken to the place from which it was removed and placed in a special car attached to the 6:30 train. Those accompanying the body were Police Inspector Conlin, of New York; Mr. Florence's brother-in-law, H. Tooker, his brother-in-law; Mrs. Mary J. Tooker, his sister; Mrs. Barney Williams, his sister-in-law; and Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell, the place from which the Roman Catholic Church, New York. The funeral will probably take place Monday, the place of interment being Greenwood Cemetery.

AN OLD LAW TO THE FRONT.

John Stetson Made to Pay \$30,000 on Account of a Gambling Loss.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—John Stetson, banker, broker and theatrical manager, to-day paid Mrs. Anna B. Everett \$30,000 on account of a gambling loss. This is the most remarkable case ever tried before a Massachusetts court. Mrs. Everett claimed that Stetson was the proprietor of a small gambling club known as the Carlton Club, in which, on the night of November 2, 1889, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of New Bedford, lost \$16,000. One of Stetson's clerks, George Everett, knew of this little incident and was present at the trial. He testified that when he was arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

There is an old law in Massachusetts which gives a right to any person to sue for money lost at gambling by another person, provided the loser does not bring suit within three months. In case of a recovery, the plaintiff is to recover three times the amount lost. Mrs. Everett learned of this law and immediately sued Stetson to recover \$30,000, which is three times the amount lost. She refused to listen to any talk of a compromise until the criminal case against her husband was withdrawn. To-day that case was closed, and a few minutes later Stetson's lawyer paid to Mrs. Everett the sum stated above.

IT WILL BE WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Mayor Rose, of Johnston, Challenges His Accusers to Produce Proof.

JOHNSTON, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Ironopolis Club last night Mayor Rose surprised the members who were accused of working against the ticket. He said he had been included in the number who had been unfaithful, and he challenged his accusers to produce their proof. He said he did not propose to resign and quietly leave the club, as had been suggested to him, simply because some of the members had suggested that course. This vigorous speech was altogether unlooked for and created great excitement. What action will be taken has not been announced. It is believed that all attempts to have the matter quietly dropped will now fail, and a full investigation of all the charges will be made.

THE PLAN TO OUST BRICE.

A Call for a Meeting of the Buckeye Republican Committee.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Judge King, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, this evening issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held Friday evening, November 27, at the residence of Mr. Lincoln League Club in Columbus to take action regarding the commencement of proceedings to prevent Calvin S. Brice from being sworn in as United States Senator from Ohio. Aside from the committee invitations will be extended to prominent Republicans, including Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Foraker and Secretary Foster to attend.

Striking Miners Are Riotous.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The troubles in the coal districts of the Department of Pas de Calais are assuming a threatening phase, and it is feared that serious disturbances may occur. The miners are very bitter toward the men who continue to work in the mines. At Lens to-day a number of coal miners, some of whom have been detailed to guard the mines and bodies of the striking miners.

CASH CARRIED AWAY.

An Italian Banker in Philadelphia Skips Out in the Night.

HIS DEPOSITORS LEFT TO MOURN.

Their Hard-Earned Money Banded Up by Epifanio's Family, and ALL FAITH IN HUMAN HONESTY GONE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Another Italian banker skipped to-day with a big chunk of the funds of his confiding countrymen. He was Giacinto Epifanio, and he conducted his banking business in connection with a steamship agency and jewelry store on Carpenter street. Many hundreds of depositors lament his disappearance, and the amount of the cash carried away is variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$75,000.

Epifanio was a little man, 45 years old, with a swarthy face, a Mephistophelian black mustache, and a prodigious hooked nose. A person once seen never to be forgotten.

For more than six years Epifanio had paraded in the simple Italian colony, commanding general attention and admiration. He was a man of great energy and industry, and he had accumulated a fortune of \$200,000. He was a member of the "good Epifanio," the "honest Epifanio," were the terms in which the laborers referred to their banker.

During the past few weeks the honest Epifanio had been doing an unusually large business. He had received a large sum of money from his relatives and friends in the sunny peninsula. Depositors crowded the banker's office and the night preceding Epifanio's acceptance of his funds with gratitude. Some were given receipts for their money, but they were those who were not in the habit of withdrawing their money. With all this money in his possession the good Epifanio grew restless. He drank hard during the week, and spent a great deal of money on the women who were always appearing in gorgeous raiment. It was given out that I the banker was going to return his house, and furniture wagon to the bank, and in the night he did so, in order to make room for the new.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning an Italian was returning to his home in the banker's neighborhood. He was carrying a large bag and his native wine, when his bewildered eyes caught an extraordinary procession issuing from Epifanio's front door. It was a party of about a dozen men, some of whom were carrying bundles. They were all dressed in the style of the day, and they were all dressed in the style of the day. They were all dressed in the style of the day.

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German Printers Lose Their Strike.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The strike of printers which had been carried on for some time in Berlin, has collapsed, leaving the workers in sore straits. All the men are now glad to resume work on the terms that prevailed before the trouble began, and many of the strikers are unable to regain their old situation.

France Comes to Time With Russia.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The *Gauleis* says that negotiations have been almost concluded by which the Bank of France will provide the Russian Government with silver bulletins of the amount of 100,000,000 roubles, so as to enable that country to resume payments in specie.

The Latest Wheat Market Rumor.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Several Greek houses in London have been advised that the Russian decree prohibiting the exportation of wheat will certainly be issued by Tuesday.

DRINKING IS NOT A SIN BUT DRUNKENNESS IS, according to the Rev. George Hodges, in his temperance sermon in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

TO BE MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

The Appointment as Good as Given to a Man Who Was There Before.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Colored leaders who are here are stirred up over the rumor that the President has decided upon the man to represent this Government as its Minister to the Republic of Liberia, and the appointment is expected to be announced next week. There are colored men from nearly every State in the Union whose names are on file at the State Department as applicants for the place, and a very lively and interesting fight has been made in behalf of those who claim a following of their people. But rumor has it that the appointment will be tendered to John H. Smyth, a colored man of the District of Columbia, who gained some notoriety several months ago by a speech he made in favor of a division in the social relations of the black and white races.

LUMPY-JAWED CATTLE.

The Question of Eating Them One More of Deceit Than of Health.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Dr. Salmon, of Washington, Chief of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, in an interview here this evening said: "I cannot say positively that lumpy jawed cattle are dangerous to human beings, but I do not care to eat them. In fact, I do not believe that in itself lumpy jaw could be directly communicated to others or to human beings who ate the meat. At the same time the disease might be communicated indirectly. It may cause digestive derangement and other general troubles."

In many European countries the people eat meat and almost nothing is condemned. In America the question has been one largely of cleanliness and decency. I should not condemn an animal with a lumpy jaw which could not possibly affect the system at large. But the trouble is about as a fungus, a specific organism, which develops in the flesh and produces a tumor. It starts as a harmless local trouble. When it gets to be a large tumor, discharging pus and affecting the system at large, I should condemn the animal on general principles."

BACKING NEW YORK.

Washington Sports Ready With Money to Bet That the Metropolis WILL GET THE CONVENTION PLUG.

Desperate Struggle on Hand by the Various Cities Entered.

THE ODDS NOW AGAINST THE FAR WEST.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The struggle for the Republican National Convention among the various anxious cities is assuming great importance. It is as though their lives depended on having it; Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco and Omaha have been here two or three days and have opened headquarters, and Minneapolis came down this afternoon, several representative dozens strong, and will have it no other way than that the "Great Northwest" must and will be recognized.

San Francisco, which has offered so much, is somewhat dependent. Her vast isolation is not the worst that is against her, and which does not need to speak, but the negative seal on the golden coast. The fact that the afternoon proceedings of a San Francisco convention would not reach the East until late at night, and the night proceedings not before the following forenoon, is quite sufficient. If San Francisco is guaranteed that the afternoon sessions shall be held early in the morning and the night sessions early in the afternoon she may gain a vote or two and be in the fight.

Cincinnati Not Considered in It.

Cincinnati is confident, but with little basis. It is a hot city and the hotel accommodations are poor. It was a good enough city when conventions were lesser affairs than they are now, but its day is past. That is the outside talk, at least, and more than one Ohioan admitted to-day that Cincinnati is not out of the question.

MONKEYS CAN TALK, according to Prof. Garner. See his account of his novel experiments in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

LAKE VESSELS LOST.

Some Crews Saved by Life Preservers, but Others in Danger.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Reports from lake ports show that the recent storms have been disastrous to lake shipping. Early yesterday morning the schooner Ellen Seveland made an attempt to run into Grand Haven for shelter. In doing so it struck the North Pier, dismasting itself and went on the beach. It was boned for Ludington, with a crew of three men. The property, a small life-saving crew, saved the men after several hours of hard work. The vessel, which is a total wreck, was owned by Nicholson & Stevenson, of Ludington, Ind. \$20,000 no insurance.

Free Silver Not an Unknown Factor.

Western and Southern delegates would like to visit the great commercial, financial and population metropolis of the country, and more delegates would probably be pleased with its choice than any other, though the free coinage fanatics might object to the possibility of Wall street influences, and the Democrats would probably try to use that fiction in the campaign.

There is still another consideration that is urging the members of the committee to look on New York with favor, and that is that if the Republican Convention be held there the tendency will be to hold the Democratic Convention there also, to contract the influence of the other. To hold the Democratic Convention in New York would be to aggravate every bitter feeling between the Cleveland and Hill, the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions, and would precipitate such a contest as would be to the advantage of the Republicans, and probably actually win a victory for them in the State.

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WANT HUMBLE REQUEST.

Ex-Senator Wallace Wants to Be a Pennsylvania Legislator.

HIS HOBBY IS BALLOT REFORM.

The Tired Democrat Talks Freely of the Next National Contest.

HE SEES NO-NEW FIELD FOR HIS PARTY.

Ex-United States Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, Pa., left Pittsburgh on the fast line at 8:30 last night for Philadelphia. Senator Wallace came to Pittsburgh early on Thursday morning and stopped at the Seventh Avenue. His visit was purely a business one, and during his stay he had few if any callers. Yesterday Senator Wallace was closeted for three hours with J. M. Guflay. The remainder of the day he spent with his old friend and political champion, Peter Pierre, the Allegheny banker.

Time has touched the ex-Senator with a kindly hand. He looks stronger and better physically than he has appeared for a decade. The evidences of worry and care that formerly marked his features have worn away with the years, and his positive striking face, which formerly seemed a trifle pinched, has broadened until it is round and fat. His hair is growing a double chin, which seems to improve his appearance. His sandy hair is liberally sprinkled with white, but his sandy side-whiskers, since early manhood one of his striking features, are as red as ever.

Will Figure Again in Politics.

The Senator has not, for some years, appeared personally in politics. His friends refuse to allow him to remain in seclusion, however. It is highly probable that he will take an active part in the next national fight, but he says he is now giving his undivided attention to his financial business enterprises. Since his late financial embarrassments he has withdrawn of many pressing business and he is, his friends say, placing himself "on a more substantial business basis than he has held for years." It is believed that a Clearfield failed to be made the widows and the financially distressed depositors preferred creditors, and what money remained after the crash was paid out to those who suffered most by his failure. All the Senator's property was turned over for the use and benefit of his creditors, and his affairs are shaping themselves so that he will be a rich man after the wreck is cleared away. Many of his Western enterprises, in the shape of gold and silver mines, which were not profitable and in the development of which the Senator crippled himself personally, have been disposed of. His investments in Clearfield county have been retained, and he has held out the hope that he will be able to pay in value and will pay all debts, and the Senator says will leave him comfortable besides.

The Ex-Senator Is Non-Committal.

"Who will be the Democratic candidate for President?" was asked the Senator made reply. "Now, man, that is a pointed question. You must remember that I am not in politics. I am making a mighty effort to get out of an ugly financial hole, and I am leaving the political contest to the States."

"But your opinion would be of interest, Senator?"

"Ah, well, I have not yet formed an opinion on that important question," he replied. "However," he went on, "the candidate of our party will be determined by the course and policy pursued by the Democratic majority in the next National House of Representatives. If our party is judicious they will adopt a policy that in itself will determine who shall be available men. No, Boise, of Iowa, is not one of them. Because he carried his State in two successive campaigns on a local temperance issue does not make him available for a Presidential contest."

Who Will Be a Candidate for Any Public Office?

"I contend," the Senator went on, "that there is absolutely no new field for the Democratic party. The fight has been made in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana are the States where we must make the battle, and our candidate must be able to carry them. We must not go wandering after strange gods. The condition is before us and we must name a candidate in harmony with it."

Who would be such a candidate?

"I repeat Congress must by its course and policy determine that."

"Who will be a candidate for any public office?"

"I will re-enter the Legislature."

"No, I think not. I have no hesitancy in saying, however, that I would like very much to go back to the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the next term. Understand me, I do not want to go there to shape the policy of my party, nor to endeavor in any way or under any circumstances to lead my party, but I would like to be there to assure for the voters of the State a satisfactory ballot system and to provide some system that would act as a screen between the illiterate and the ballot. Pennsylvania is absolutely suffering from the flood of illiteracy that is coming in upon it from other countries. I would not hesitate a moment to take the stump in advocacy of a compulsory education that is sometimes agitated, but for a qualification that would compel foreigners to read their ballots. I would favor the enactment of a law that would enable the authorities to say to the foreigner when he is 16 or 18 years of age, 'You must learn to read, or you cannot exercise the right of the ballot.' That, I think, would be a spur in the head of the young foreigner, and that I think would act as a screen between the illiterate and the illiteracy from which Pennsylvania, New York and other large States are now suffering."

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