FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

COUNTING CHICKENS.

The Absurd Claims Made for the Rival Speakership Candidates.

FREE TRADERS RAMPANT. Arguments Begun in a Trio of Important

Charges That Crisp Favors Home Industries Are Hurting Him.

KEYSTONE MEMBERS MAY CAUCUS.

And It Is Asserted That They Will Declare for the Fiery Texan.

KERR'S CHANCES FOR THE CLERKSHIP

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The scenes at the headquarters of the various candidates

for the Speakership showed additional life o-day. There were not as many fresh arrivals as were expected, but the lieutenants of the candidates already on the ground were all on deck and canvassing with more spirit than before the ways and means for nominating their respective men. Not more than a third of the whole num

per of Congressmen are yet in town, and of these many are Republicans, so that there is yet a lack of the hustling and excitement which must come when the members are practically all on the ground, but every train brings accessions and within a day or two it is expected that all of the Democrats who are able to get here will be on deck. Two of the Texan colleagues of Mr. Mills are ill at home, Messrs. Crain and Stewart, but it is expected they will be on hand Saturday evening in season for the caucus.

Each Claiming Everything in Sight,

The situation remains practically un-changed to-day so far as the counting of noses is concerned. Each of the candidates claimed to have information of new support, but as they had claimed everything in reason and out of reason before it is hard to twist the assertion of increased support into

n condition of logical consistency.

The Crisp men took much comfort from the fact of the support of Amos Cummings, of New York. It offset in a way the news of yesterday that Long Island's five members would all support Mills. However, while Cummings worked with his coat off at the Crisp headquarters, Mills was receiving a telegram from Albany saving that Representative Tracy had left there for Washington, and that he would carry to Mills the assurance that a majority of the New York Democrats would be for Mills, and that this would carry the State as a unit for the Texan.

Again, it is questionable if the support of Cummings will be of benefit or injury to Crisp, as he is believed to be really a protectionist in sympathy with Dans, with whom he has been so long connected.

Free fraders Afraid of Crisp. Crisp has played a dangerous flirtation with the moderate tariff men among the Demo crats, and it is undoubtedly doing him harm among the "tariff reformers," who are nothing but free traders in disguise. A telegram was received from Boston this evening that Congressman Daniel, of New Hampshire, would support Crisp, because Crisp is more of a protectionist than the others, and because he (Daniels) is opposed to free trade. This is being used with effect, especially by the friends of Mills and McMillin.

The Springer boom continues to be the mos veciferous of all. A host of Western and Northwestern Democrats surround him and they are whooping it up for the man of the rad boutonniere in the liveliest sort of way. The arrival of Farmer Hatch to-day completes the bevy of candidates, and the big Missourian's friends, headed by Joe Rickey, who is known from the Rio Grande to the Hudson as a sleek politician, are hardly less vocal and cheerful and confident than those of Springer.

Keystone Members May Concur. The Pennsylvanians talk of holding caucus to-morrow evening, expecting that all the Democratic members of the State will be here by that time. Mr. Mutchler is the leader of the Pennsylvamia forces and is an enthusiast for Mills. The attempt will be made to adopt the unit rule, which has obtained in former years. If that be accomplished Mr. Mutchler expects to swing the Penn svivania members in a body for Mills, as he feels certain a good majority of them favor

It will probably require until Wednesday or Thursday evening to enable the guessers to reach the dignity of mathemati cians. Even then, say the shrewdest and calmest of them, it will probably be discovered that the votes as far as certainly known will be distributed so that no one can tell the outcome. They think it will depend on where the scattering votes will go after the withdrawal of one or two of the weaker candi-

Some of the Contingencies,

It is believed that if Hatch withdraw the entire vote of Missouri will go to Mills, while if McMillen should withdraw his strength will be about equally divided between Mills and Crisp. Should Springer be forces at it is counted it would be to Mills' advantage.

Kerr is still serenely happy in regard to his race for the Clerkship. He tells THE DISPATCH correspondent that every bit of new information that comes him is encouraging, and that his information means anything at all it means he cannot be defeated. He has not made an open combine with any of the candidates, but it is reported his sympathies are with Mills, possibly because many think the success of Mills is certain.

GOOD SECRET SERVICE WORK.

A Couple of Dangerous Counterfeit Pas

Caught at Bay City. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- In Septemb last the Secret Service division received in formation from Bay City, Mich., of the appearance of a new photographic counterfeit \$5 note on the First National Bank of Bay next week. City, which note had the silk threads, but otherwise was only a partial success.

On November 17 the same office received a photographic counterfeit \$20 gold certificate. This also had the silk threads run gerous note. Singularly enough, this counterfeit also had been passed in Bay

City. An agent of the service was sent to the latter place, and he has arrested two persons named Block, husband and wife, residents of Essexville, a suburb of Bay City. They are the proprietors of a photo-graphic gallery, and the woman is fully identified as the passer of the notes.

THREE TARIFF LAW TESTS.

ATTACKS ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF M'KINLEY'S ACT.

Cases-Three Points Involved in Each-Pointed Questions Asked by Several Justices of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-Three tariff cases involving the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act came up for argument in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. All the justices were present. Notwithstanding the great importance of the suits, only a small audience listened to the argument. The three cases before the court are those of Boyd, Sutton & Co. and Sternbach & Co., of New York City, and Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, against the collectors of customs of New York and Chicago respectively. Three points are in-volved in the decision of these suits. The Court heard all the cases as one, and made an order by which to each of the attorneys

an order by which to each of the attorneys representing the three firms was assigned one of the points at issue to be reviewed in the opening argument. As the argument progressed the justices of the court asked a few leading questions.

W. W. Smith, of New York, argued the bounty clause, contending that bounties were unconstitutional and that the bounty section invalidated the whole set.

section invalidated the whole act. Chief Justice Fulley asked if the record showed that any money had been paid under the sugar bounty clause by his clients. Mr. Smith did not know as to that, but they had a right to complain because taxes were increased on their goods for the purpose, as they believed, of paying the sugar bounty. In answer to Justice Gray, he reiterated his opinion that the whole act was unconstitutional because of the sugar

Edwin B. Smith, ex-Assistant Attorney General and now of New York, argued the reciprocity feature of the McKinley act, maintaining that it was a delegation of the taxing power to the President, which vitiated the whole act.

N. W. Bliss, of Chicago, argued the third

N. W. Bliss, of Chicago, argued the third point, that the law was unconstitutional because of the omission of the tobacco rebate section from the bill as signed by the President. After he had stated his objection Justice Bradley asked: "Your position, then, is that wherever an enrolling clerk, by accident or fraud, happens to omit a section of a law, although that law is reported to the President and signed as a law, it is void?"

Mr. Bliss-"Yes, sir,"
The argument will be continued to-mor

THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Extension of an Important Postal Depart

ment for the Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- W. J. Pollock, Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, Postoffice Department, has made to First Assistant Postmaster General Whitefield his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891. It shows that the number of free delivery offices in operation at the close of the year was 519, an increase of 65 over the preceding year. The cost of this service was \$9,072,060, which is \$22,424 less than the appropriation for that purpose. The number of carrier, employed on June 30 was 10,130, which is an increase of 1,064 year amounted to \$11,174,754. The number pieces of mail handled was 3,448,354,820. Considerable attention is given in the re port to the subject of over-time claims of letter carriers, under the act of May 24, 1888

letter carriers, under the act of May 24, 1888, limiting the hours that letter carriers shall be employed per day. The practical result of this act, the report states, has been the filing of an enormous number of over-time claims, aggregating nearly \$500,000, and this does not by any means represent the maximum amount of claims that are already prepared and will be filed as soon as an adjustment of the local questions pending has ustment of the legal questions pending has been had. So many important questions relating to the construction of the act have arisen in attempting to adjust these over-time claims that it has been deemed best, in he interest of the service and also as an ac of justice to the carriers, to await a con-struction of the law by a court having com-

netent jurisdiction. LOTS OF DEAD LETTERS.

Mistakes of People Who Write and Forge Some Important Details.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- D. Leibhardt, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office in his annual report to the Postmaste General, says that 6,829,460 pieces of original dead mail matter were received during the year. This is an increase of 311,904 pieces over last year. Of the unclaimed and undelivered matter received, 422,639 were letters misdirected. Of the undelivered letters, 27,677 were entirely blank, bearing no superscription whatever many of them containing money, drafts checks and other valuable commercia

paper.
There were 104,673 held for postage; 42, 648 were addressed to fictitious persons; 32, 273 contained money amounting to \$47,983. Of these 21,183, or 70 per cent, containing \$36,759, were finally delivered to the own ers, while 90,040, with \$11,223, were unde-liverable; 30,302 were found to contain drafts, checks, etc., representing \$1,862,293. Of this number 95 per cent were finally re stored to their owners; 3,166 contained lot-tery tickets. Or the 5,716,482 letters received containing no enclosures, 1,569,313 were finally returned to the writers.

Indians Offered a Compromise. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- A delegation of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians had a conference with Secretary Noble to-day and asked that the \$250,000 due them as compensation for their lands ceded to the Govern ment be paid in cash instead of in stores The Secretary said, in the course of conver ation that he would consider their reques after they had shown a disposition to take

Reduction of the Bonded Debt. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The amount of 11/4 per cent bonds redeemed to-day was \$2,600, making the total redeemed to date \$21,830,450 and leaving outstanding \$3,674,-250. The redemption of these bonds has resulted in a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000 in the bonded debt since the 1st instant. During the same period there has been an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 in the Treasury

eash available for the reduction of the deb Porter's Bill Nearly Beady.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Porter, the Superintendent of the Census, is confined to his house by an aggravated case of ton silites. He is engaged, however, in pre-paring a bill to create a permanent census bureau. The bill and his report on the subect will be ready for transmission during

McClelland Recovering Very Slowly. HARRISBURG, Nov. 30 .- [Special.]-Ad utant General McClelland is slowly recovering from his recent illness. It will be several weeks before he is able to resum his duties.

EMIGRANTS SWINDLED

A Game That Sharpers Have Been Playing on Confiding Foreigners.

THE RICHEST SORT OF A HARVEST.

New York Detectives Now on the Track of the Organized Gang.

THE MODES OPERANDI OF THE SELL

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Inspector Byrnes' detectives have just been put on the track of a gang of men who, for six months or so, have been making the richest sort of a harvest out of a new bunko game. Horses are the principal features of the game, and the beauty of it consists in the fact that up to last Friday the victims, after permit-ting themselves to be robbed, have disappeared without making any effort to get their money back. This has allowed the bunko men to revel in success and to repeat their winnings in the same haunts with reckless impunity.

The outgoing steamers at this time of the year earry hundreds of Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Germans who have been thriftily engaged on Western farms, and are now going back to visit their people in the old country. The harvest this year has been a good one, and most of them have snug little savings in their leather wallets. Next spring they will return to continue their

Victims Ready for the Trap.

The day before each big steamer sails each train from the West brings hundreds of these persons to New York. They are all anxious to be at home again. Their passage is bought, and nothing could induce them to stay in the city beyond the few hours before the ship sails. These are just the sort of customers the bunko men are looking for. They have the money to be relieved of, and the operation is no sooner completed than they get on board the steamer and are off for distant lands. Another steamer is ready to sail in a few days, another crowd is poured into the city, and the process can go on indefinitely.

The Hotel Danmark is one of the places where these emigrants go, and the proprie-

The Hotel Danmark is one of the places where these emigrants go, and the proprietor said a week had not gone by for months without some of his customers being taken in by the new "horse game." "I warn them," he said, "and tell them not to have anything to do with anybody until they are on board the steamer. But it does not do any good; they go right out and get caught."

The two last victims at the hotel struck the bunko game last Friday. Both were Swedes, one Peter Freeman and the other August Gayfert, and they had their passage

August Gayfert, and they had their passage bought by the Furnessia, of the Anchor line, which sailed on Saturday.

How the Scheme Is Worked. A short time before Freeman went on board he told William Stampe, a part proprietor of the hotel, that he had been swindled. He was ashamed of himself, he said, and asked Mr. Stampe not to say anything about it to the other men. The other victim, August Gayfert, did not sail on Saturday because after his transaction with the horse dealers he had only \$2.50, and that was not enough to take him to Vermeland, Sweden, after he arrived on the other side of the water. Proprietor Straus, of the Hotel Danmark, offered to keep him a week free, and it is on his information that Inspector Byrnes' men are now working.

spector Byrnes' men are now working.

The scheme worked by the swindlers is an unusually clever one. One of the gang drives to the steamship pier with the alleged purpose of engaging some one going over on the steamship to look after some horses that a friend of his is sending abroad. Having selected his man he asks him to drive with him and see the horses and their owner before closing the bargain. They drive through many winding streets, finally reaching the stable.

The Dupe Left to Hold the Sack. The pupe Left to Rold the Sack.

The guide disappears, the victim is hired at once, and while he is talking to his new employer, in comes a third confederate, who pretends to want to buy one of the horses for a big figure. The owner refuses to sell him on one pretext or another, and then the would-be purchaser and the prospective victim are left alone. The former tells the latter that he can make money by having latter that he can make money by buying the horse and turning it over to him afterward. This is readily agreed to. The horse owner returns, and the poor dupe advances with the money he has to bind the bargain, takes a receipt therefor, and is led off through a maze of streets to find the man for whom he made the purchase, that individual having conveniently disappeared. The invariable result of this chase, that individual having conveniently disappeared. The invariable result of this search is that the victim eventually finds himself alone with a worthless slip of paper

LYNCHERS SURBOUND A JAIL

in exchange for his money.

A Mob Threatens to Hang Charles Bissow if It Can Get Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30 .- [Special.]-There is a mob gathering around the jail to lynch Charles Bissow. He committed a shocking assault Friday night upon Blanche Staton, a 9-year-old girl. He found her on the street with her brother and sister. He frightened the brother and sister away and then picked the girl up and took her with him. After the assault he carried her back to the point where he had found her, and

She finally reached home in a terrible condition. The neighbors of the family have been much excited ever since the man's arrest, and have vowed vengeance.

JUDGE NASH CANNOT ACCEPT

The Job Tendered Him by the Ohio Republican State Committee,

COLUMBUS, Nov. 30 .- [Special.]-When the Republican State Central Committee unloaded the question of making an in-quiry into the eligibility of Calvin S. Brice o a seat in the Senate at its meeting last Friday, it was not with the expectation that anything would be done, as there was no means of accomplishing that which was sought in the appointment of Judge Nash to make an investigation, consult with Sen-ator Sherman, and make a report of find-ings, so that a meeting of the committee might be called for December 4. Judge Nash to-night sent to Socretary Herbst, of the State Central Committee, the following,

which explains itself: which explains itself:

An acceptance of this employment would involve on my part the expenditure of great labor and a large amount of time, as none of the facts referred to in the resolution are in my possession. My engagements, long since made, are such that it is impossible for me to accept the offer which is thus tendered me. I desire to assure you, and through you the committee, that I appreciate the confidence reposed in me by the adoption of the resolution, and regret exceedingly that I cannot devote the time to this matter which is necessary for its complete and satisfactory investigation.

RLAINE OUGHT TO SPEAK

Collector Cooper Says It Would Greatly Simplify Matters in Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—[Special.]—"I think a perfect understanding exists between the President and Mr. Blaine," said Collector Cooper to-day, when asked whether he did not think the Secretary of State visited the city Friday evening to consult his physician solely with refer-

ence to his health, and to ascertain whether his physical condition is such that he could afford to be a candidate for the Presidental office. "I think, too, that no others know anything about it. No, I do not believe Mr. Blaine's visit had any reference to politics. I think he came to the city mainly to see his son, who is engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Probably he had some other private business that received his attention at the time."

MARCHING ON PEKIN.

Several Armies of the Chinese Insurgents Are Now on the Move.

THE EMPEROR MUST WIN A BATTLE time."

The collector did not want to talk about the Presidental nomination, but when pressed for a reply as to whether he thought Mr. Blaine should not make a declaration, he answered: "I do. It would simplify matters in Pennsylvania. If he were to aunounce that he will not be a candidate there would be no opposition to Harrison in this State."

AN UNSOUGHT HONOR.

JUDGE HEYDRICK'S APPOINTMENT SECURED BY FRIENDS.

He Was Out of the State When His Boom Was Started-Preparing to Signify His Formal Acceptance of the Office-An Enviable Record.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 30.-[Special.]-Judge Heydrick has not yet formally accepted his appointment to the late Judge Clark's place on the Supreme Beach. He will accept the place, however, and is already arranging his affairs here to assume the duties of his new office.

Christopher Heydrick's elevation to the Supreme Bench was an unsought honor, so far as he was personally concerned. The distinguished lawyer was absent in Virginia when his friends suggested him for the place, and, until his return, at least to Pittsburg, he did



Justice Christopher Heydrick. not know that he was an applicant. His friends and admirers are active, however, and regardless of party the people of this section of the State feel honored with the

and regardless of party the people of this section of the State feel honored with the Governor's choice.

Judge Heydrick is 60 years old. He is tall and dignified and he looks ten years younger than he really is. He has a wonderfully strong face and in every curve are positive marks of his intellectual development. He is a lawyer in every sense of the name. He has always been and is still a close student, and few men in the State have at their command such an unbounded store of legal learning. He is a member of the Allegheny county bar and his practice has for years extended through all the Northwestern counties of the State, He has taken an active part, or has advised, in all the important cases tried in the northeastern tier of counties for the past 20 years, and one of his most important cases is still pending in the Supreme Court. It is the case of Patrick Boyles of the of the Oil City Derick, against James Smithman to recover \$78,000 penalties for not publishing pipe line reports. It is one of the most extend il guest on record. Judge Heydrick pipe line reports. It is one of the most noted oil cases on record. Judge Heydrick appeared for the defendant. The case was tried in the Common Pleas of Butler

county, and the Judge secured a verdict for his client. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and was argued in this city two weeks age. Judge Heydrick was present, but took no part in the argument. He listened attentively to it, however. After the argument he went to Virginia, where he re-

mained until last week.

As a citizen and a lawyer, Judge Heydrick has always held an enviable position.

He is estimated to be worth \$200,000, and he retires, for the time at least, from a most lucrative practice. His selection from the ranks, as it were, is particularly gratifying to his friends, who are confident he will adron the dignified place to which he has

MERCURY FAR BELOW ZERO.

ome Truly Winter Weather Among th Adirondack Mountains.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 30 .- The temperature in this city this morning was 40 above zero, and in exposed localities it fell t zero. At Saratoga it was 80 below, and in the Adirondacks from 140 to 200 below being 170 below at Saranac Lake. A dis natch from New York says last night was the coldest night of the year, and colder than any night of last winter, the lowest point reached by the thermometer being 100 above zero. A Fultonville dispatch says that the canal froze up after midnight and navigation is stopped. There are abou a dozen boats on section 3. The ice is three inches thick.

A dispatch from Galena, Ill., says: The mercury last night fell to 150 below zero. The Mississippi river, which was clear of ice Thursday, is now frozen solid from shore to shore. The weather is the coldest ever known here in November.

THE LOTTERY YET ON TOP.

Louisiana Democrats Voting to Extend the

Charter Again. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30. - [Special.]-The month of November closes with those who are in favor of the extension of the lottery charter well in the lead in the Democratic primary elections in this State. The result stands to date on the Governorship: Mo-Enery, 306 delegates; Adams, anti-lottery, 184; in favor of submitting the lottery to the white vote, 287; against the lottery, 211

The popular Democratic vote on the question to date has been as follows: Ir question to date has been a follows: In favor of submitting the lottery question to the white vote, 39,667; against the lottery, 25,686. There are 22 parishes to vote on the question, which are expected to divide

DIED ON THE FIRE ESCAPE. A Burning Woman Rushes Out in a Strong Wind for Help.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Mrs. Edward yon, the wife of an elevated railway emloye, went to the basement of her home day to thaw out a frozen water pipe. Her clothing caught fire; she ran screaming up stairs to the second floor and rushed through the window to the fire escape balcony, where she shricked wildly for help. The strong wind fanned the flames, causing a great crowd to collect in the street below. No one seemed able to aid the woman, and she stood in plain view of 500 horrified

If He Fails the Populace of His Capital

Will Join the Rebels.

PEKIN, Nov. 30.-The Government is fully aware of the serious condition which confronts it, and every possible step is being taken to break the strength of the rebels before they get within striking distance of the capital. There is much excitement here

PERMISSION GRANTED FOR OUTRAGE

among all classes of the population. The authorities believe that if they can inflict a deteat upon the rebel forces it will have a good effect upon the people of Pekin and vicinity. It is believed that many of the people are secretly in favor of the rebels, but, should the imperial forces do battle with the insurgents and defeat them, the mal-contents would then side with the Government.

No doubt is entertained that the situation is extremely dangerous. Should the rebel forces continue to advance toward the captal, in spite of the efforts of the imperial troops to prevent them, it is feared by the oreigners that the whole country will rise and aid the invaders. Other Insurrectionary Bodies Moving.

The garrison of Shankaikivan has been sent to suppress other insurrectionary bodies which are marching in various directions through the country, evidently with the intention of joining the main body. The most serious condition of affairs exists at Takou. This is the place where the most Takou. This is the place where the most brutal outrages were committed upon the Christian priests, nuns and native converts. What action the Government will take in this matter it is hard to say. That the authorities are in full sympathy with the perpetrators of these most horrible crimes there is no reason to doubt. The first reports from Takou stated that after these fiends had worked their bloody will on all the Christian men, women and children who fell into their hands, they were feasted by the leading Chinese mandarins in the who fell into their hands, they were feasted by the leading Chinese mandarins in the district. It is now said that the local man-darins agreed to allow the rebels free license for the outrage of Christians, pro-vided they did no harm to the other inhab-itants. These terms were accepted by the rebels, and they pursued their work without let or hindrance. Three hundred Europeans and native Christians were massacred. It is believed that not a single Christian in the district escaped. district escaped.

A Panic Among the Missionaries. Consternation prevails among the Protestant missionaries in the district through which it is expected the rebels will pass. The local officials at Tsunha declare that they are powerless to protect the mission aries, and that if they desire to save their

aries, and that if they desire to save their lives they had better seek safety in flight. The missionaries at Tsunha have, therefore, abandoned their station and sought refuge in safer parts of the country.

The Government is concentrating troops at strategic points along the central wall. The regular troops at Shankaikivan are reported to have joined the robels and the people of the affected district are in sympathy with the revolt. The Government seems to be taking no energetic action. Instead of one outbreak of the revolutionists the movement seems to be divided, one disturbance occurring north of Kin-Chow, and more serious uprising near Takou.

AN EXPLOSION'S DEADLY WORK.

Probably Ten Lives Lost in a Disaster at

English Market Town. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Nov. 30 .-Three buildings were wrecked in a cheap goods bazaar near the market at Blackburn. 30 miles from here, this afternoon by an explosiou. It was at first reported that 20 lives were lost, but this is undoubtedly an exaggeration. Before the police could make a thorough search for the dead the ruins, which had caught fire, were a mass of flames, rendering approach impossible. It is certain that any dead in the ruins will be

burned beyond recognition.
Six persons received serious injuries in the explosion. It is difficult at present to estimate the number of the killed. Con-servative estimates place the loss of life at ten. The explosion was caused by an escape of gas in the shop under the Crown Hotel The report of the explosion was heard al over the town.

The Duke Pleads No Jurisdiction.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Counsel for Captain Armstrong, who has commenced an action for divorce against his wife, Madame Melba, the well-known opera singer, applied to the Divorce Court to-day for leave o take evidence in Vienna and at Ouchy. in Switzerland, regarding the relations which Madame Melba had with the Duke of Orleans, the co-respondent, at these places. The Registrar adjourned a decision. The solicitors for the Duke were present in court and protested that the English court had no jurisdiction over their client, who, they said, had no domicile in England.

Made a Football of a Bomb. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Five boys, while playing on the beach at Southampton, found a bomb imbedded in the sand. They did not know what it was and began playing with it, tossing it from one to the other and rolling it along the shore. While they were engaged in their sport the bomb exploded, and pieces of it flew in every direction. One of the boys was instantly killed, another so badly injured that he is now dying, and the other three so badly wounded that small hopes are entertained for their recovery.

PARIS, Nov. 30 .- Mr. McCormick, the Chicago World's Fair Commissioner, was entertained at luncheon at the National Club to-day. A number of leading merchants and men in public life were among the guests, and numerous questions in regard to the Fair were answered by McCor-mick. He will return to London to-mor-

France Restricting Importation of Labo PARIS, Nov. 30 .- A committee of th Chamber of Deputies has drafted a hill which provides that foreigners arriving in France with the intention of working either temporarily or permanently must within a week obtain a license bearing a 3-franc stamp. The Senate has approved a tariff duty of 3 francs on Indian corn.

The Pope Rebukes His French Friend ROME, Nov. 30.—The Pope disapproves the anti-republican agitation by Catholics pn France, arising from the prosecution of the Archbishop of Aix, and has instructed the Papal Nuncio in Paris to try to sup-tress the agitation.

BERLIN, Nov. 30 .- There was another

sational suicide and failure to-day added to the long list of troubles growing out of the bankruptcy of Friedlander & Sommer-feld. In this case it was Herr Psarmann



More Likely to Fill Lamps Than Teakettles a Pittsburg Hydrants These Days.

making establishment, who committed sui-cide. Herr Cohn killed himself with a re-volver, leaving a statement that his death was caused by heavy losses he had suffered through the failure.

ENGLISH HOLDERS ENRAGED.

THEY UNANIMOUSLY DENOUNCE THE VIRGINIA PLAN.

The Dispute to Be Carried From Court to Court Before the Compromise Is Accepted-Carpetbaggers and Negroes Are

Blamed, Not Honorable Virginians. LONDON, Nov. 30.—Several interviews were had to-day with leading English holders of Virginia bonds in regard to the latest plan for funding the State debt. All of them were bitter posed to the proposed plan of settlem cooper, the Secretary of the community of the convent of th ers of Virginia bonds in regard to the latest

was untenable.

Mr. Trotter, the principal member of the committee, considered the plan iniquitous. The holders, he declared, would decidedly prefer to keep what legal grip they had on Virginia in tax receivable coupons than to accept terms which were utterly insufficient and which left them to rely on the honor of men who had already shown that they were lacking in the sense of honor. Virginia is able to pay her debt, but the question had long passed out of the hands of the old honorable Virginians, and had become a political one controlled by carpetbaggers and negroes, who dragged the honor of the State through the dirt with their couponkiller measure. was untenable.

He is for peace, but not at the price of-fered in the plan. It would be better for the holders to fight and carry their claims from court to court. The proposal he made to the committee some time since was abso-lutely the lowest terms possible to accept. Virginia bonds on the Stock Exchange closed to-day at 41%.

BALFOUR WHEELS ABOUT.

His Latest Speech Shows That He Is Willing to Drop Ireland. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Balfour, First

Lord of the Treasury, delivered a political course of his remarks he said that Ireland as an electoral cry was played out. The question presented by the condition of the agricultural laborers in Great Britain deserved better treatment than to be bandled about between wire pullers. The question in fact, was one of supreme absorbing in-terest, and the Unionists could claim that they had shown willingness to treat it in a broad, liberal spirit.

Mr. Belfour pointed out that some diffi-

culty would arise from the vital difference between the conditions in Ireland and the conditions in England. In the former he said, small holdings were in existence, while in the latter they had to deal everywhere with large estates, with buildings which would become worthless by conversion into allotments.

He sympathized with the desire to reestablish the yeomanry in England, but
small proprietors ought to consider the
difficulties they would encounter from lack
of capital, machinery, etc. He suggested

o-operative farming as a possible remedy.

A FEVER-STRICKEN CREW.

The Ship Was Obliged to Cross the Atlantic Before Aid Reached Them. LONDON, Nov. 30.-The British steamer Petrarch, which sailed from the feverstricken port of Santos, in Brazil, October 23, has arrived at Plymouth bringing a terrible tale of suffering from yellow fever. The fever made its appearance aboard soon after the steamer sailed from Santos and pread rapidly among the crew till all except one seaman and a fireman were pros-

The authorities at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, and Las Palmas, Canary Islands, at both of which ports the steamer stopped, were cruelly inhospitable, declining to grant any assistance to the stricken crew. The steamer was compelled to sail away and made for Gibraltar, where, on her arrival, good treatment was met. The chief mate, the chief and second engineers and three members of the crew died between October 25 and November 15.

A Successor to Herman Oelrichs. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- [Special.]-The Democratic State Committee will meet in the Hoffman House at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The principal business of the committee will be the selection of a National Committeeman to succeed Herman Oelrichs. It was said on pretty good au-thority to-night that the new committeeman would not come from either New York county or Kings county. If this is so, the names that the gossips have been mentioning will not be considered. Among these names are those of Dan Lamont, J. Edward Simmons and William Steinway.

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But There Are Many Explanations for the Oil in the Pittsburg Water.

NONE ARE SATISFACTORY.

Much of the Sickness Now Is Caused by the Impure Supply.

AN EXPERT GIVES HIS OPINION.

Chief Bigelow Says the Trouble Is Caused by a Broken Pipe.

MAY HAVE TO CLEAN THE RESERVOIRS

The cause of the nanseous condition of the city's water supply is still a question which remains to be settled. A number of heories have been advanced, but none are conclusive. While there appears to be less omplaint than a few days ago, remarks on the subject are heard on all sides. At City Hall yesterday a prominent official offered this explanation:

"The city for more than a month has been using Lima oil for fuel at the Brilliant pumping station. The oil is piped from Lima to Franklin and thence via the Allsgheny river to the big tanks on the hilltop above the water works. We never experienced such a condition of the water when the entire oil business of the country was practically done along the Allegheny river and the surface of the water was black with oil. Oil and water don't mix, that is, the oil of this part of the country don't, but I rather suspect that this Lima bil, the offensive smell of which is well known, does mix, and has been leaking from the pipe line since the city began to use it, and that has produced the trouble. Judging from the smell of Lima oil I should say a very little of it would pollute a very large quantity of water. By the way, the Lima oil is oving to be a highly expensive fuel. The bill for last month's supply was more than \$10,000. Natural gas, even at the advanced price of the Philadelphia Company, only

cost about \$8,000 a month.

Won't Take Water With Whisky. At the saloons downtown the patrons have caused a big increase in the consumption of seltzer and ginger ale by their refusal to take city water with their whisky. Said a

well-known dealer in stimulants: "We have noticed that few men would take water with their whisky, but until I read THE DISPATCH yesterday I did not understand why. Other people seemed to get their first information from the same ource, for to-day nearly everybody talked about the bad water. I hadn't noticed it before, but to-day I tasted the water and

did not wonder that my customers refused Superintendent Wilcox, of the Bureau of Water Supply, says: "Before the recent rains the river was extremely low. Opposite the Brilliant water works there is in heavy timbers, which forms a sort of filter, and into this crib an influent pipe extends. When the river was so low the suction from the pumps drew the surface water into this influent, thereby drawing in the oil, more or less of which is always floating on the surface of the Allegheny river. This is undoubtedly what caused the oily condition of the water in the reservoirs a couple of weeks ago. We expected that when the river would rise so that the surface water would not be drawn in this trouble would cease, but as it has not it may be that there has been a deposit of oil in the reservoirs which is causing the present trouble. The fact that the Allegheny water is not tainted with oil corroborates this suspicion, for if it was in the river surely they would get it as

well as Pittsburg. May Have to Clean the Reservoirs.

"If that is the case nothing but time will remove the trouble because we cannot clean out the reservoirs now. The Highland reservoirs have never been cleaned since they were built. We intended to clean them last summer, but the breaking down of one of the pumps reduced our pumping capacity to such a narrow margin above the daily consumption that there was a danger of water famine if we had stopped pumping even for one day. The trouble is that the valves by which the Highland reservoirs are separated have not been of any use for several years and new ones must be put in before we can clean the reservoirs. This cannot be done before next summer, and afterward we can do the much-needed clean-

Mr. Wilcox did not think the water in the Highland reservoirs impure. He exhibited a couple of bottles of water he had taken from the surface at Highland yester-day morning, and under a strong microscope no oil was visible in the water. He continued:
"Pittsburg's water is purer than that of many other cities. We watch it closely with the microscope and find it much cleaner and freer from unhealthy vegetable matter

than that of Allegheny. The water at Phila-delphia, Boston and other large cities is not mearly as pure as Pittsburg's.

"The question of how much longer we are to drink impure water is becoming serious.
One of the members of the Health Bureau states that the filtering facilities are so good

states that the filtering facilities are so good that Pittsburg has as good water as any city in the country. Did the gentleman take a bath yesterday? If he did I warrant his opinion has changed, unless he is either blind or has a bad cold, or both.

"I have made surveys of the Allegheny river in the neighborhood of the pumping station at Brilliant, on the Allegheny river, and never happened upon the sites of the filters. I measured the intake, out of the river, from which the large engines draw the water which they lift some 360 feet to the Highland basin, and have never noticed any filters. In fact, the water we drink shows no evidence of filtration, and does not even seem to have passed through a

"The trouble is not the fault of the water The trouble is not the fault of the water department of the city, but is due to the refineries above the intake pipe, and as long as they are permitted to dump their refuse into the river we will be poisoned. We used to have excellent water, and there is no reason why we cannot have it again, were the conditions the same as formerly existed. Remove the refineries and there will be no need of making people believe they are drinking filtered water when their noses and stomachs tell them they are not. No excuses will be necessary. The water will speak for itself.

Prevalent Diseases Caused by the Water. "The Allegheny river has always been pure above Brilliant, as I have caught fish right near there and have seen others catch them. If the officials do not soon compel the refiners to desist from emptying their poisonous refuse into the river, the public, in self-protection, will be compelled to