DOUBLE NUMBER.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

TWENTY PAGES.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1891. FIVE CENTS.

NO SPEAKER NAMED.

Seventeen Ballots Taken by the Democratic Congressmen, Who Adjourn

TO TRY AGAIN TO-MORROW.

Mills and Crisp Almost Neck and Neck, but the Short Horses Hold Their Pace Well.

THE TEXAN'S GAIN IS GREATEST,

While Mr. Crisp Winds Up With One Less Vote Than He Had Upon One of the Many Ballots.

NO STRAW TO SHOW HOW IT WILL END.

Adherents of Cleveland Labor Hard in the Lobbies and Corridors for the Framer of Their Tariff Bill.

TOM REED RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A struggle for control of the gavel of the House of Representatives such as has been rarely seen was in progress until midnight this, Saturday evening, previous to the meeting of Congress Monday. The calculations of all the prophets have been at fault, as everyone was confident the fight would end with the third ballot. Instead of that, an adjournment was made until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, after the seventeenth ballot was taken.

For anything that has occurred to-day in regard to the development of the relative strength of the candidates a description of the contest might have been sent yesterday. As will be seen from the report of the ballots, the estimate of the number of

Roger Q. Mills, of Texas.

votes cast for Mills and Crisp, the leading aspirants, was true almost to a dot, and the obstinacy with which that position has been maintained is quite phenomenal in the history of Speakership caucuses.

The Pennsylvanians started out with a general distribution of votes, which was supposed to be wholly in the interests of Mr. Kerr for the clerkship, but as ballot after ballot was taken they settled down with little change to what they declared to be their personal convictions. On the last ballot the vote of the ten Pennsylvania Democrats was as follows: For Mills—Kribbs, Mutchler, McAleer, Wolverton and Brumer. For Crisp—Amerman, Hollowell, Gillespie, Beltzhoover and Reilly.

It is probable that the ten Keystone members will remain as they are until the general breaking up, when, if it appear that neither Crisp nor Mills can win, they will throw their votes to Wilson, of West Virginia.

Hangers-On for Loaves and Fishes.

In addition to the 232 Democratic representatives and their immediate friends and workers there was not a large crowd at the Capitol when the caucus convened, or after

Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia.

it had been in session. There was the usual number of hangers-on and men who expect to get some of the loaves and fishes when the various officials are installed in office.

The speakership candidates were all located in rooms easy of access by members of the caucus, who came out from time to time to report progress and hold mysterious conferences with the five expectant statesmen. At each door leading into the hall of the House, where the caucus was in session, there was a crowd of more or less interested spectators, and in the private lobby the newspaper reporters discussed the result of the ballots and buttonholed members who occasionally came out of the big hall to get a breath of fresh air.

Mills Keeps Closely to His Room.

Candidate Mills took possession of the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, which was kept securely guarded, and to which no one was admitted without cards. The free trade candidate was inside during the entire fight, surrounded by a few of his personal friends and ready to confer with any of his lieutenants who came out to see him in the intervals of balloting.

The other candidates, Crisp, McMillin, Springer and Hatch were all domiciled in the corridors farthest removed from the headquarters of Mr. Mills. Messrs. Crisp and McMillin were in the two rooms of the Committee on Appropriations. Springer was next door, in the River and Harbor Committee room, and the farmer candidate, Mr. Hatch, was surrounded by a large number of Missouri Democrats at the farther end of the hall in the meeting place of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

As the result of each ballot was announced to the crowd at the entrance doors of the hall of the House, volunteer messengers would hasten to call it off to the candidates and their friends, who would put down the figures with nervous fingers and then hastily look them over to see where the changes had taken place and what had caused them.

A Tedious Time Over Long Balloting.

As the afternoon wore away, and ballot after ballot was taken without any material change in the result, the voting became monotonous to the spectators and even to the candidates. The latter were compelled to take an interest in the votes, however, for upon them they made calculations looking to possible combinations that might bring the contest to a close.

As the dinner hour approached the telephone and telegraph wires were kept busy with messages from the members of their families, saying that they would not be at home to dinner, and the proprietor of a restaurant downstairs carried on a big business in hastily-prepared lunches and more carefully concocted drinks.

Throughout the entire day and evening the most conspicuous man at the Capitol—excepting, of course, the candidates—was Grover Cleveland's emissary, Don M. Dickinson, who has been hastily summoned to Washington to labor in the direction of turning the Northwestern members from Springer to Mills.

Hard Work for Mills by Clevelanders.

Accompanied by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan, Daniel M. Campau, Mr. Dickinson spent the day in the lobby laboring frantically with the Northwesterners, particularly those from Michigan. His efforts and those of Mr. Campau apparently had little effect, for the two oldest and most influential men in the delegation from Mr. Dickinson's State—the only two Democrats, in fact, who had been re-elected—both refused to vote for Mills. One of them voted for McMillin and the other for Crisp. A third Michigander bolted to McMillin, and all of the seven refused to listen to the appeals of the whilom boss of the Wolverine Democracy.

Another friend of Grover Cleveland, also an ex-Postmaster General, was present in the interest of Mr. Mills. This was Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, who labored long and hard, but who did not make himself so conspicuous as did his old Cabinet colleague.

An Ex-Speaker Greatly Interested.

Senator Carlisle was also on deck as a whipper-in for the Texas candidate. All rules of Senatorial courtesy and non-interference were forgotten or ignored while the ex-Speaker pleaded with his Southern friends to stand by the advocate of free trade.

The only other man of prominence not a member of the House who was present as an active participant in the contest was Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, who, since his arrival in Washington two days ago, has been the spokesman for the candidate from his State, William M. Springer. Mills and his followers have never recovered from the disappointment caused by the cold bath given them when Grover Cleveland, a few weeks ago, published his card declaring that he had no interest in the Speakership fight, and did not care who was elected, and they now are somewhat gleeful over the fact that Cleveland cannot conceal the part that he took by sending Vilas and Dickinson as whippers-in, and calling upon his Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, to take a hand by writing a telegram expressing his hope of Mr. Mills' nomination.

No Time Lost in Skirmishing.

The caucus wasted no time whatever in unnecessary speech-making or preliminary skirmishing, but proceeded immediately to business, after Judge Holman had called for order and requested all persons not having the right to participate in a Democratic caucus to retire from the hall. It was somewhat of a surprise to those unacquainted with the programme agreed upon to know that it had been decided to dispense with the usual speeches putting the candidates in nomination, but it was well this precaution was taken, otherwise it might have been necessary to encroach upon the Sabbath day.

There were no features or incidents connected with the first calling of the roll, except that a feeble cheer went up whenever the acting clerk called the name of a member who had been absent from Congress for a term or two, or when the names of the five candidates were reached. There was less than the usual amount of fun-making, as the feeling had somehow got abroad that the contest was to be a determined and somewhat protracted one.

There was a little skirmish at the outset over the question of whether secret or open ballots should be taken, but as soon as it was found that a contest over this unimportant point was imminent the friends of the secret voting withdrew, and the open roll call proceeded.

How the Seventeen Ballots Read.

Following are official figures of the various ballots:

First ballot—Crisp, 84; Mills, 78; Springer, 32; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 14; Stevens, 1.
Second ballot—Crisp, 89; Mills, 80; Springer, 28; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 11; Stevens, 1.
Third ballot—Crisp, 91; Mills, 82; Springer, 24; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 11; Stevens, 1.
Fourth ballot—Crisp, 93; Mills, 87; Springer, 20; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 8; Stevens, 1.
Fifth ballot—Crisp, 95; Mills, 89; Springer, 20; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 4; Stevens, 1.
Sixth ballot—Crisp, 95; Mills, 89; Springer, 20; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Seventh ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 91; Springer, 18; McMillin, 18; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Eighth ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 91; Springer, 17; McMillin, 19; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Ninth ballot—Crisp, 95; Mills, 91; Springer, 16; McMillin, 19; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Tenth ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 90; Springer, 17; McMillin, 19; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 0.
Eleventh ballot—Crisp, 93; Mills, 89; Springer, 16; McMillin, 20; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Twelfth ballot—Crisp, 92; Mills, 88; Springer, 19; McMillin, 19; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Thirteenth ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 91; Springer, 16; McMillin, 20; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Fourteenth ballot—Crisp, 93; Mills, 89; Springer, 17; McMillin, 19; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Fifteenth ballot—Crisp, 92; Mills, 89; Springer, 19; McMillin, 17; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Sixteenth ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 91; Springer, 17; McMillin, 19; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.
Seventeenth and last ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 91; Springer, 19; McMillin, 17; Hatch, 5; Stevens, 1.

The details of the first ballot were as follows:

Mr. Crisp's First Supporters.

Alderson,	Edmonds,	Mallory,
Alexander,	Elliot,	McDonald,
Allen,	Ellis,	McKay,
Amerman,	English,	McRae,
Baker,	Epes,	Montgomery,
Bankhead,	Everett,	Moses,
Beeman,	Fellows,	Oates,
Bentley,	Fitch,	O'Farrell,
Blanchard,	Forney,	Outhwaite,
Blount,	Fowler,	Owens,
Burch,	Geissenhaimer,	Page, Md.,
Bullock,	Gillespie,	Patton,
Bunn,	Grady,	Payntor,
Cadmus,	Greenleaf,	Pendleton,
Campbell,	Haynes,	Rayner,
Castle,	Hemphill,	Robertson,
Catchings,	Henderson,	Rockwell,
Clarke, Ala.,	Herbert,	Rusk,
Cobb, Ala.,	Johnstone, S.C.,	Stockhouse,
Cochran,	Jones,	Stump,
Compton,	Kribbs,	Stillman,
Cowles,	Lawson, Ga.,	Turner,
Crawford,	Layton,	Turpin,
Cummings,	Lester, Va.,	Van Horn,
Daniel,	Lester, Ga.,	Warwick,
Donovan,	Lewis,	Wheeler, Ala.,
Dungan,	Little,	Williams, N.C.,
Dunphy,	Livingston,	Winn—84.

The Tariff Reformers for Mills.

Abbott,	Cooper,	Long.
Andrew,	Cox, N. Y.,	Magner,
Bailey,	Crain,	McAleer,
Barwig,	Crosby,	McCreary,
Bowman,	Culbertson,	McKinney,
Brawley,	De Forrest,	Mayer,
Breckinridge, Ark	Dickerson,	Mitchell,
Breckinridge, Ky	Dickon,	Moore,
Breitz,	Fithian,	Mutchler,
Brickner,	Forman,	O'Neill, Mo.,
Brookshire,	Geary,	Parrett,
Brown,	Hall,	Pearson,
Brumer,	Hamilton,	Sayers,
Bushnell,	Hare,	Seerly,
Butler,	Harris,	Sperry,
Bynum,	Harter,	Stahlnecker,
Caminetta,	Hayes,	Stewart, Tex.
Capehart,	Hoar,	Tracy,
Caruth,	Hooker,	Tucker,
Cate,	Johnson, O.,	Warner,
Causey,	Kendall,	White,
Chapin,	Kilgore,	Willcox,
Clancy,	Lane,	Williams, Mass.,
Coburn,	Lanham,	Wilson, W. Va.,
Coolidge,	Lapham,	Wise,
Coombs,	Lockwood,	Wolverton—78.

For Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee.

Beltzhoover,	Enloe,	Price,
Boatner,	Goodnight,	Richardson,
Bunting,	Kyle,	Snodgrass,
Chipman,	Lagan,	Stockdale,
Covert,	Patterson,	Stone, Ky.
Cox, Tenn.	Pierce,	Washington—18

Springer's First Show of Hands.

Babbitt,	Martin,	Stevens,
Bryan,	McClellan,	Stewart, Ill.
Busey,	McGann,	Stout,
Cable,	Miller,	Terry,
Durborrow,	Newberry,	Weadock,
Gantz,	Page, R. I.	Wheeler, Mich.
Gorman,	Patton,	Whiting,
Holman,	Reilly,	Wike,
Houk, Ohio,	Scott,	Williams, Ill.
Lawson, Va.	Shiveley,	Youmans—32
Linch,	Snow,	

The Following of Mr. Hatch.

Arnold,	Bland,
Byrns,	Cobb, (Mo.)
DeArmond,	Dockery,
Hallowell,	Heard,
Mansur,	Norton,
Bliss,	Shell,
Tarsney,	Wilson, (Mo.)—14.

For Stevens, of Massachusetts—Mr. O'Neill was the solitary voter.

In the next two ballots Messrs. Lawson (Va.), Sapeel (Ark.), Shell (Mo.), Stevens (Mass.) and Weadock (Mass.) broke to Crisp, all of their votes except those of Mr. Shell, who had supported Hatch, being lost to Springer. Mr. Mansur (Mo.) and Mr. Williams (Illinois) broke from Hatch and Springer, respectively, to Mills; and this was the beginning of the disintegration of the Illinois and Missouri delegations.

How the Diversions Occurred.

The first interruption was by Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, who, at the conclusion of the sixth ballot, moved that a recess be taken until 7:30 P. M. This proposition, however, was overwhelmingly rejected.

Mr. Springer's candidacy was handicapped by the fact that three men of his own State delegation deserted him and went to Mr. Mills on the first ballot. These were Fithian, Forman and Lane, and they were subsequently joined by Wike, Scott and Williams, who also deserted their candidate and voted steadily for Mr. Mills in the long contest which followed.

During all this time, however, Mr. Springer was receiving constant support from the Michigan delegation and a portion of the Indiana and Wisconsin delegation, and his loyal followers in Illinois for a long time felt encouraged that this outside support would ultimately rally she deserting Illinois members to the solid support of Mr. Springer.

The four Missouri men who so valiantly supported Hatch were Byrns, Cobb, Dearmond and Tarsney.

First Shift From Crisp to Mills.

The first man to shift from one of the leading candidates to the other was Mr. Kribbs, of Pennsylvania, who, at the request of Mr. Mutchler, of the same State, voted for Mr. Mills. In a subsequent ballot, however, Mr. Kribbs returned to Mr. Crisp's support.

On the ninth ballot, Mr. Gantz, of Ohio, changed from Springer to Crisp, in order, as he said, to partly offset the action of some of Springer's Illinois supporters who had deserted to Mills.

It was after 8 o'clock ere the tenth ballot was concluded, and members began to get very weary as ballot after ballot passed without showing material change. The caucus had now been in session over six hours with no prospect of adjournment, and members began to pair off for 15 minutes at a time in order to take a hasty lunch at the restaurant below. The incessant call of the roll told wearily on Messrs. Blanchard and Alderson, and alternate secretaries were selected in the persons of Mr. Caminetti, of California, and Rusk of Maryland.

No Pressure Able to Move Many.

During all this time, constant pressure was being exerted by the various leaders to scatter the forces of Springer, McMillin and Hatch, but the hardy followers of these gentlemen stood resolute. Various members began to discuss the advisability of choosing a candidate for temporary Speaker and postponing the election of a permanent Speaker until Monday evening, but the proposition failed to find general favor, because of the fear of a contest over the selection of the temporary Speaker.

On the twelfth ballot Mills and Hatch held their own, Crisp and McMillin each lost one, while Springer showed a gain of three; Messrs. Bullock (Florida) and Weadock (Massachusetts) had concluded to support Springer, while Mr. Gantz, of Ohio, had returned to his first choice.

The Secretary drawled wearily through the fifteenth ballot, and again the result showed no substantial change. Springer's 17 votes on this ballot showed an apparent gain of three over the preceding ballot, but Chairman Holman announced that through an error in computation Mr. Springer had been credited with 14 votes in the previous ballot, whereas the Illinois candidate actually received 17 votes. The record of the fourteenth ballot was accordingly ordered to be corrected to show this result.

The Agreement to Adjourn Mutual.

After the seventeenth ballot, which showed no change in the situation, the caucus, on motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday. The motion was carried unanimously, those in favor of fighting it being in a hopeless minority and offering no opposition.

The decision to adjourn was the result of a prior understanding on the part of all five candidates, who finally being unable to see whether there would be or would not be any advantage in holding the caucus, together agreed to adjourn and take the chances. It was the candidates' understanding that the caucus would adjourn to meet again immediately after the formal opening of the House for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress. The members, however, showed a decided sentiment in favor of another attempt to elect a Speaker before the House convenes, and accordingly voted an amendment changing the time of meeting of caucus to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The members quickly dispersed to seek much-needed rest before beginning the difficult task of breaking the dead-lock for which a number of gentlemen think themselves eminently fitted.

TOM REED RENOMINATED.

ONE CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER HAS A WALKOVER IN CAUCUS.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Ex-Speaker—John Dalzell Acts as Secretary—Mr. Burrows' Eulogium on the Work of the Last House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Republican members of the House met this evening in the room of the Committee of the Judiciary. They had far less trouble than the Democrats in selecting a Speakership candidate. There was but a small attendance, but it was an enthusiastic one when ex-Speaker Reed entered the chamber. His colleagues greeted him with every manifestation of admiration and heartiness.

When a quorum was present the caucus was called to order by Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, acting as secretary. Nominations for the Speakership were immediately in order, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in presenting the name of Mr. Reed, said in substance:

Although the Republican majority of the House of Representatives was reversed by the election of 1890, it is gratifying to know that the Republican party of the country shows no sign of retreat from the advanced position which it took and maintained during the last Congress, and I venture to predict that the time is near at hand when the work of the Fifty-first Congress will meet the indorsement and the approval of the American people.

That Congress revised the tariff in the in-

Continued on Seventh Page.

SAGE NEARLY WELL.

The Many-Millionaire Not Seriously Injured by the Explosion.

HE WILL BE AT WORK TO-MORROW.

The Few Pieces of His Would-Be Assassin Yet Unidentified.

MANY THEORIES AS TO WHO HE WAS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Russell Sage, whom a bomb thrower yesterday tried to kill, had almost entirely recovered to-day. He rose and dressed without assistance, but did not leave his bedroom, Dr. Munn believing that he should have another day's respite. Visitors began to arrive early. Jay Gould called twice. Dr. Munn thinks that Mr. Sage will get downtown to business on Monday.

When Inspector Byrne's men were carrying the severed head of the bomb thrower out of Mr. Sage's house, last night, in a basket, they followed the Inspector and Dr. Munn into the back parlor, and a large number of visitors, among them several young ladies, crowded around the Inspector and eagerly asked questions. The visitors almost jostled the men with the basket. Inspector Byrne's suavely answered the questions. Then the men with the basket threaded their way through the hall among the ladies and gentlemen, no one seeming to notice them at all, and went out. It was a common covered basket of plaited slats.

The Bomb Thrower Yet Unidentified.

The remnants of the bomb thrower lay all day in the operating room at the morgue. They were in the usual wooden coffin, and were arranged, as nearly as possible, in their normal positions. The head was left uncovered, and those who came to look at it filed in and out of the room steadily.

Hugh R. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Hedenberg, whose firm card, it is now said, the bomb thrower handed in at Mr. Sage's office, looked at the head, and said positively that it was not the head of the Western man who used to come to his office and try to negotiate large business transactions. How the man got any of the firm's cards he did not know. Inspector Byrnes sent a photographer to the morgue this afternoon to secure pictures of the head, which is there exposed for identification.

The bomb thrower was not Hiram D. Wilson, of Glens Falls, as was at first supposed. This man is still at the State Hospital at Utica. In Kansas City it is supposed the victim of his own plot is Hugh L. Wilson, of that city, a real estate man of weak mind, who answers the published description. A number of other men have been suggested as being the crank.

All the Injured Doing Very Well.

Men worked at the wreck of the Arcade building all last night, and by daylight this morning the damaged floors had been shored up so that the people who occupy offices in the building were permitted to go into their offices and endeavor to straighten things out. E. C. Osborne, Russell Sage's clerk, who had gone out to lunch when the explosion took place, was there all night. He had a large force of messenger boys searching the debris. They found papers enough to fill several boxes. This morning Mr. Osborne made arrangements for temporary offices for Mr. Sage at 64 Broadway.

Colonel Slocum said he thought he had gathered up all the securities when he first went back to the office, just after the explosion. Colonel Slocum thought there would probably be some trouble over a few checks, but that there would be more about stock certificates.

The three men who were most seriously injured by the explosion of the bomb are all doing well. W. R. Laidlaw, Jr., will probably be able to go to his home in two weeks. C. W. Osborne, who had a compound fracture of the skull, improved after trephining. He is badly bruised and is still suffering from shock. He is 52 years old. Frank Robertson will not be blind for life, as was at first feared. The surgeons found it necessary to remove his right eye, but the left one will be restored to its natural powers, by careful treatment. It is thought that by Monday these men will be well enough to see their friends.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CRANK'S WORK.

A Leading Topic of Conversation on the Streets of London—Peculiar Ideas of Life in America—One Paper Thinks Such Things Occur Here Daily.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Dec. 5.—[Copyright.]—The attempt upon the life of Russell Sage has been a leading topic of conversation in London to-day. The newspapers comment upon it in the usual English fashion. The *Daily News* is the only morning paper, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the news was received, that refers to it. The *News* declares that the story is "the most terrible and alarming it has ever been our lot to publish." Says the *News*:

Sage's escape is almost miraculous, and but for it the cause of an explosion, which alarmed the whole city, would never have been known. There would have been no reason to believe that any unusual crime had been committed, and the calamity would probably have been attributed to an explosion of gas. This is still a possible interpretation, for it has often been found that men who have been suddenly injured and lost consciousness have been under a completely false impression.

The evening newspapers have all something to say about the tragedy. The *St. James' Gazette* astutely suggests that "to attempt any explanation of the strange and mysterious story which comes from New York would be gratuitous folly," and that Englishmen may console themselves with the thought that incidents which are of daily occurrence in the great Republic are as yet unknown in this old-fashioned country. The "daily occurrence" is excellent.

The good *Pall Mall Gazette*, with morphic profundity, decides "if these men were sane they seem to have acted in a most reckless fashion from a personal point of view, and if their aim was really as represented, one can hardly regret that justice overtook them so swiftly and surely, but the outrage is, we suspect, capable of answer and a different explanation." The *Pall Mall* does not, however, publish the different explanation that it considers the outrage to be capable of.

The *Standard* gravely and optimistically concludes:

We are all at the mercy of any ruffian or homicidal lunatic who can find wit enough and nerve enough to plan an outrage like that of New York. That such cases should be very rare, considering how much hatred and malice and uncharitableness are abroad, is creditable to human nature, after all.

It is to be regretted that the principal emotion with regard to the affair in American circles in London is not one of gratitude at the miraculous escape of Sage himself.

STEALING ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Edison Employes Have a Systematic Scheme for Robbing the Firm.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—The police arrested four employes of the Edison electric works late this afternoon for carrying away electric motors. They confessed to a systematic robbery through which the Edisons have lost thousands of dollars in manufactured goods and tools.

They put the pieces together in their rooms at night and shipped them to confederates in New York. Each motor is worth from $1,200 to $1,500, and the police have six complete in their possession.

A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

EX-GOV. BEAVER'S IRON AND NAIL COMPANY CLOSES DOWN.

The Liabilities Are More Than Covered by the Assets—A Reorganization of the Concern on a Totally Different Plan Will Be Effected Immediately.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—Business circles in this city and entire district were but little surprised when the announcement was made to-day that the Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company had suspended. In common with the great nail mills of the Eastern section, the local concern has suffered for the past three years from an overstocked market, caused by the rapid development of the fast nail-making machines of the West. As this concern is even more doubtfully situated as far as shipping facilities are concerned, than the mills in the western portion of the State, it suffered in proportion, and the closing down of the establishment, or at least its reorganization, seemed only a matter of time.

Ex-Governor Beaver, as President of the concern and one of the principal stockholders, has been prominent in its management. For some time he has advocated an entire reorganization of the company, and advised that almost its entire attention be devoted to the iron making business, rather than the nail interests. It is now probable that his ideas will be put into effect, and certain changes made which have long been deemed proper. Ex-Governor Beaver has been busily engaged in the affairs of the company, and it is stated to-night that he has assumed personally all the indebtedness of the concern, and that at an Eastern meeting of the creditors last week an extension of three years had been granted; also that the mill will resume business in a few days.

The liabilities of the company are placed at somewhere near $250,000, with assets twice that sum and over. But little stock is taken here regarding the involving of prominent stockholders in the failure, as all are Eastern or local capitalists of prominence. Ex-Governor Beaver, though a large stockholder, is amply protected in his interests. Talk of heavy individual failures and financial embarrassments following this temporary suspension are laughed at by men who ought to know of the inner workings of the iron company in question.

GAMBLERS HIT AT COLUMBUS.

Mayor Karb Orders Them to Shut Up Shop and Leave Town.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—Mayor Karb issued an order, this evening, closing all gambling operations in Columbus. There is great indignation in the sporting fraternity over his order, as they claim to have had a tacit understanding that they were to run during his administration. As a consequence, hundreds of sporting men came to the city, and everything has been wide open since last spring, all kinds of gambling being permitted. There has been no city in the country where such liberties were taken. Faro, pool rooms, crap games by the dozen, keno and poker, became attachments of the majority of saloons.

The gamblers claim Mayor Karb has sought to gain some notoriety and advantage of a personal nature because of the coming session of the Legislature, when, it is conceded, all the departments of the city government will be legislated out of existence. Since the understanding that Columbus was to go "open" thousands of dollars have been expended by the fraternity in furnishing palatial gambling quarters and they do not appreciate the alleged lack of faith. Nearly every city in the country has professional representatives in Columbus.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZER INDICTED.

Timothy E. Byrnes Charged With Uttering a Forged Document.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The grand jury of Hennepin county found an indictment today, the announcement of which will cause a sensation in political circles. Timothy E. Byrnes, of this city, is indicted for the uttering of a forged document. Byrnes is one of the best known of the young Republicans here, and has attained national prominence by reason of the fact that he was Chief Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department under Windom, and is now National Organizer of the National League of Republican clubs.

The document which he is accused of having uttered is a deed from his mother-in-law, Mrs. G. W. Goodrich, for a number of lots. Byrnes had a power of attorney from her which was subsequently revoked. Under it two lots were transferred, and it is charged that Byrnes altered the satisfaction of mortgage so that it included eight lots instead of two. A civil suit is now pending annulling this action. Byrnes, it is charged, raised money on these eight lots by mortgage and converted it to his own use. His answer was that the affair was the result of a misunderstanding between himself and his mother-in-law as to his powers.

PROHIBITION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

One Branch of the Assembly Passes an Anti-Liquor Law Like Iowa's.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—The House of Representatives to-day passed, by a vote of 40 to 34, the prohibition bill. The bill absolutely prohibits the sale of beer, liquors, wines, etc., in any portion of the State, or their transportation by railroads, express companies, etc., under heavy penalties. It was passed after a bitter fight lasting two days. The law is said to be framed on that now in force in Iowa.

It is generally believed that if this bill becomes a law it will divide the Democratic party in the State, and result in a complete enfranchisement of negro voters, who will be called in to take part in the State and national campaign next year.

MANGLED BY A TRAIN.

An Aged Maiden Lady Cut to Pieces by the Fort Wayne Train.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—The mangled body of Caroline Pentland was found on the Ft. Wayne track just below Freedom this evening. Miss Pentland was 72 years of age, and was one of three unmarried sisters who lived at Freedom for many years.

She was the youngest daughter of Ephraim Pentland, once Associate Judge of Allegheny county. She was also the granddaughter of General Abner Lacock, who served a term in the United States Senate.

The Czar Appoints a Famine Committee.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The Czar has issued a rescript appointing the members of the Central Famine Committee. The Czar in the rescript addresses the Czarewitch as President of the committe, and expressed the hope that the Czarewitch will derive from the feeling of love for his fellow countrymen strength to perform the functions with which he is charged.

Railway Material for Chile.

SANTIAGO, DE CHILE, Dec. 5.—The Council of State has authorized the purchase of $1,500,000 worth of railway material.

A SENATE BULWARK

Interposed Between Free Silver Adherents in the House and

A BILL WORSE THAN THE BLAND.

The Majority in the House Large Enough to Override Vetoes.

A POLL OF CONGRESS ON FREE SILVER

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver cannot pass the Fifty-second Congress over the veto of President Harrison. The *Press* has made a poll of the entire Congress and the result announced is based on replies in writing from 280 members of the Senate and House of Representatives which meet tomorrow. The poll has occupied several weeks' time.

The result indicates that since the last Congress adjourned there has been no abatement of the free silver craze at the West and South, and Democrats of the States where it prevails have surrendered completely to it. Republicans in the silver States are also, with very few exceptions, victims of the heresy, but an overwhelming majority of the Republican party in Congress, as of the nation, is pledged to maintain the single gold standard at all hazards, and limit the output of silver, while the Democratic party, in Congress and out of it, is committed to the policy of cheap money, unlimited silver coinage.

The Mints Not Opened to the World.

In the last Congress, 101 Democratic representatives in the House voted in favor of the Bland bill, which would have opened every United States mint to the silver of the old and new world. The Republicans killed this bill.

The new Congress, which meets Monday, has in the House 236 Democrats, 87 Republicans and 8 Farmers' Alliance men. Of the 244 Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members 162 are in favor of and will pass a free coinage bill of the Bland kind, early in the session. The majority is so great that the President's veto will be no obstacle to any bill which the House really desires to make a law, for the Democrats, without the Farmers' Alliance, have more than the two-thirds vote necessary to pass a bill over the Executive veto.

The Senate is the bulwark of safety. It is Republican by a majority of 9—not large enough to prevent the first passage of a free coinage or a new tariff bill, but quite large enough to make certain the defeat of any bill vetoed by the President.

Two Important Topics This Winter.

The two subjects of transcendent importance before the new Congress are the tariff and silver. Scores of bills concerning both will be introduced. The final passage of any tariff bill by the present Senate has not been considered possible by leaders of either of the parties, but the result of the free silver agitation, hardly second in importance to the tariff, has been doubtful.

The *Press* gives the result of its canvass of the Senate by individual members, because the disposition of a free coinage bill must finally depend upon that body alone. Most of the replies were either "yes" or "no," and the result appears in the table:

Senate—For free coinage, 16 Republicans, 36 Democrats. Against free coinage, 30 Republicans, 8 Democrats.

House of Representatives—For free coinage, 9 Republicans, 162 Democrats. Against free coinage, 70 Republicans, 37 Democrats. Doubtful, 6 Republicans, 48 Democrats. Majority in the House, 167. Two-thirds vote, 222.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE WRITING.

The President Not Yet Quite Ready With His Little Address.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President is still at work on his message. For the past three mornings he has not occupied his office between the Cabinet room and that occupied by Mr. Halford, but he has had a table desk fixed up in his bedroom, where he has been writing until 12:30 o'clock, when he has gone out in his ordinary quarters to receive callers. By this means he has avoided many interruptions, and has been able to put several extra hours of hard work on his message. It will not be sent to Congress before Tuesday noon.

This time has been fixed for its presentation, following the precedents of 1889 and 1887, as the organization of the House of Representatives at the beginning of a Congress is not usually completed until a late hour on Monday, and to leave the time of its publication uncertain is inconvenient and troublesome to nearly all newspapers throughout the country. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent to Congress at noon on Wednesday.

Proctor Leaves the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Proctor severed his connection with the War Department this afternoon and took official leave of all the officers. He will take his seat in the Senate Monday, and will soon thereafter be called on to act on the nomination of his successor in the Cabinet.

A NEW ATHLETIC COURSE.

Harvard Means Not to Be Behind Yale in Training Athletes.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—Harvard, as well as Yale, is to have a new athletic course, although as yet no instructor has been decided upon. Up to the present time there have been six ways of getting a degree of S. B. in the Lawrence Scientific School. Inasmuch as a student wished to devote himself to civil engineering, chemistry, geology, biology, electrical engineering or general science, he could take one of six prescribed courses of study.

At the meeting of the faculty yesterday another road to the S. B. degree was opened. The new course is intended primarily for those meaning to take gymnasium practice and not to devote themselves in any other way to instruction in physical training. Moreover, the new course will be useful for those intending to study medicine, although this is not its primary object. THE DISPATCH reporter was told to-day that it was the intention to push athletics as much as possible, and that such an arrangement would certainly not be behind Yale's.

RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It Wants the Same Power as the Catholics to Maintain Schools for Children.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Dec. 5.—Before the Chief Justice to-day application was made by the Church of England to show cause why they should not have the same rights as Catholics to maintain separate schools for the education of their children.

The application calls on the city of Winnipeg to show cause why the court should not quash the city by-law levying taxes for public schools. This is an important move on the part of the Church of England, and will reopen the whole school question.

Sherrard Appointed on McKinley's Staff.

STEUBENVILLE, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—An appointment which gives general satisfaction in this county is that of Colonel Harry Sherrard, of this city, who has been appointed by Major McKinley as one of his staff. He filled the same position under Foraker. Colonel Sherrard is captain of the Stanton Club, a Republican organization of this city, and also a member of the Americus Club.

SPLIT A BOY'S HEAD.

REMARKABLE OPERATION FOR THE CURE OF IDIOCY.

The Bones of the Skull Had United Prematurely, Contracting the Brain—The Doctors Hope for Relief by Enlarging the Cranium—Patient Resting Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—[*Special.*]—A very delicate operation was performed at the Hahnemann Hospital to-day whereby it is hoped to restore the mental faculties of a 3-year-old child who has been an idiot almost from birth.

The young patient, Leory Mall, is a little over 3 years of age. He is unable to speak a single word, and can only bawl and cry like a new-born babe. Power of locomotion has also been denied him, and his head is scarcely larger than a cocoanut. The peculiar condition of the boy is due to the fact that the bones of the skull united and hardened prematurely, thus preventing the natural development of the head and consequently of the brain.

With a view to overcoming this defect the operation of linear craniotomy was performed by Dr. John James to-day. The boy was etherized and a strip of bone six inches long and a little less than half an inch wide was taken from his skull extending back from the top of the forehead by means of an instrument very like a dental saw. The skull was thin, trepanned and several of the depressed bones raised. The diminished brain was then covered with iodoform

Library of Congress Digitized by Google

and he was resting easily to-night and are hopeful that the operation will prove a success.

WORK OF THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Questions That Will Be Discussed When It Meets Two Years Hence.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The committee having in charge the work of the proposed Catholic Congress in 1893 have held important meetings during the week. Their work has been submitted to the Cardinal and Archbishops, who have approved the suggestions of the committee. The report provides that the Congress shall consist of ten general delegates from every diocese and additional delegates in the proportion of 5 to every 25,000 of the Catholic population. These delegates are to be chosen and appointed by the Bishop of the diocese. Each Cathol