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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

A NEW MOVE.

Crisp at Work for the Best Interests of Party and Country.

NOVEL TARIFF BASIS

Outlined by Mr. Springer, Who Is to Succeed McKinley.

NO MORE MILLS BILL FOR HIM.

Manufacturers to Be Seen Before Duties Are Changed.

No Tariff Bill to Be Reported in Its Entirety—The Raw Materials to Be Favored—It All Depends Upon Next Year's Election Whether There Will Be Any New Bill—Other Proposed Departures From Precedence—Committees Not to Be Named on the Lines Followed for Many Years—The New Speaker Thinking for Himself—One of the Most Accessible Men in Washington.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.

Speaker Crisp is not spreading his confidences around promiscuously just at present, but enough has been intimated in the past 24 hours to indicate what will be his policy in the important matter of tariff reform. It seems now pretty well assured that Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and not Mr. Mills, will be the head of the Ways and Means Committee for the next two years. The significance of this is that the purpose of the Speaker is to have tariff reform, without substituting an entirely new measure for the McKinley act.

It is known that Mr. Mills favors action by this Congress in the shape of a comprehensive revision of the tariff on the lines of the former Mills bill. It is of course understood that such a measure, no matter how favorably received by the House, would not pass the Senate, nor be approved by President Harrison. But it would define the tariff issue specifically as it exists between the two parties, and upon these lines the Presidental battle of next year would be fought.

Springer's Idea of a New Tariff Bill.

Mr. Springer is committed to another plan, namely, the passage of separate bills to reach what he regards as proper to be repealed in the McKinley act at this session, but to proceed carefully in the preparation of a general bill.

"My idea of a tariff bill," he said to-day, "is to have the Committee on Manufactures sub-divide itself into committees, and make a tour of the country early next year, collecting information respecting all manufacturers and the respect in which they are benefited by protection, or by the introduction of the free raw material. After all this information has been gathered it can be passed over to the Ways and Means Committee, and used in formulating a tariff bill that can be prepared during the recess and be ready for presentation at the first day of the next session. If the elections, which will then have passed, result in Republican success, we will not present the bill. If, on the other hand, a Democratic President is elected, as I think one will be, we will push the measure at once.

Manufacturers to Be Consulted.

"I think the Committee on Manufactures, with able investigators on it, should consist of 15 members, ten Democrats and five Republicans. This would make five sub-committees of three each. They should divide the work, one investigating textile industries, another iron production, another glassware and pottery, and so on. This committee would be a sort of adjunct to the Ways and Means Committee, which could go on with its work, and then subsequently get all the testimony without a long list of hearings.

"These sub-committees could go on during the session and also during the recess. Their inquiries should not be conducted with a spirit of hostility toward the manufacturers, but with a view to ascertain the bottom facts, and ascertain in each case what, if any, degree of protection is needed, as I have a suspicion that frequently it is represented that they need a great deal more protection than is really the case.

Information to Fight Tariff With.

"It should be ascertained what is the labor cost on things produced; the wages paid; whether the work be steady or not; the profits on actual capital and not on 'watered' stock; the relative cost of production here and abroad; whether there are tacit or direct agreements to limit production, and much more information of a practical character. This information is not now to be had. The party could then fight the McKinley bill."

It is assumed that Mr. Springer reflects the position of the Speaker. The suggestion of Mr. Springer was made by friends of the Speaker, who seemed inclined to sound public sentiment before appointing a Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. So far there has been general approval, and the Speaker feels that his choice will satisfy the party.

Why Mills Is Not Counted in It.

Mr. Mills does not appear to desire the place, his ambition being now directed toward the United States Senate. Early in the spring the Texas Legislature will be called to elect a successor to Senator Reagan, resigned, whose seat is now filled by the Governor's appointee, Senator Chilton. Mr. Mills expects to be chosen to represent his State in the Senate. To place him at the head of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, with a reasonable expectation that he would be able to serve but a short time in that capacity, would invite complications and embarrassments when it came to transfer the work of the committee to other hands.

From the manner in which he has started out it is evidently the purpose of Speaker Crisp to conduct his office on a broad, national basis. As rapidly as possible he is informing himself on the views of the new members regarding what are known as the general issues. His office at the Capitol is practically open to all comers, and there is no exclusion of the humbler members of his party or of those who opposed him in his canvass. He is honestly endeavoring to get the sense of the country through the members of the House.

A Change in Committee Naming.

Speaker Crisp is discussing with the older members a scheme which will embrace a change in the practice relating to the appointment of a Committee on Rules. The practice has been to have this committee composed of five members, the Speaker being the chairman ex-officio, and the other two members of the majority being the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This practically put the control of the business in the hands of these three persons.

It is suggested—and the suggestion comes from the Speaker—that a Committee on Rules be created, composed of a reasonably large number of the members, and these will, for legislative purposes, be the equivalent of the steering committee. Under such an arrangement the party leaders would share with the Speaker in the control of legislation. The result would doubtless be beneficial, and if the Speaker can satisfy himself that such an arrangement would facilitate business the experiment will be tried.

Other Novelties Contemplated.

Another change that is in contemplation relates to appropriations. There are many appropriations, such as for rivers and harbors, the naval establishment, agriculture, etc., which are not passed upon by the Appropriations Committee, but by the committees having those special matters in charge. The separation of the appropriation bills was done some years since, to curtail Mr. Randall's power when he was at the head of the Appropriations Committee. The apparent effect has been to increase the aggregate appropriations.

It is proposed to reunite these separated appropriations by having them all restored to the regular Appropriations Committee, which will be presided over by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. With the mention of that name no more need be said. His platform is to reduce the appropriations $100,000,000 from what they were last year.

Evident Purpose of the New Speaker.

The above comprises the principal changes which the Speaker is now considering. Nothing has been definitely determined upon, and the newly elected presiding officer of the House is open to receive suggestions from any quarter. He is carrying no revenges with him, but seems to be desirous of impressing the country that the Democracy is a national and not a sectional party.

One of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the Foreign Affairs Committee, after the organization of the committees of the House by Speaker Crisp, says the correspondent of the Associated Press, will be that of harsh treatment of Hebrews by Russia. This question will be earnestly pressed upon the attention of the committee, and it will be urged to go as far as possible in expressing its sympathy with the Russian Hebrews in their distress, and to take such measures, consonant with the usages of diplomacy, as will tend to secure an amelioration of their condition. This Government will be asked to continue the use of its good offices as an intercessory with the Czar in behalf of the Hebrews.

Dead in Line With the Message.

The President in his message devoted some space to the question of wholesale banishment of Hebrews from Russia, and to the endeavors which this Government had thus far put forth in their behalf. The subject will be brought to the attention of the committee, probably by the introduction of a formal resolution, but the customary distribution of the various portions of the President's message will bring the matter before the committee in the absence of any resolution whatever.

Representative Rayner, of Maryland, who was one of the more prominent of the new members of the House in the Fiftieth Congress, said this morning that he should not seek the chairmanship of any committee, but that he earnestly desired a position as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He took a deep interest in the question of the Russian treatment of the Hebrews, and wished to be in a position where he could do the most effective work. He did not think his Congressional experience entitled him to a chairmanship when there were older members in his State Congressional delegation, and he would be content with his two committee assignments in the Fiftieth Congress, namely, places on the Foreign Affairs and Commerce Committees.

An Idle Day With Congressmen.

About two score members of Congress were in and about the House of Representatives this morning, answering correspondence, chattering, and listening to appeals for office and considering the now-absorbing topic of committee assignments. The House not being in session, it was comparatively an idle day for the members, but for the new Speaker it was one of arduous and unremitting toil.

Mr. Carlisle, when he became Speaker, departed from the custom of selecting members of the Committee on Rules regardless of their committee assignments, and made its membership go as a matter of course to the chairmen of the two most important committees, namely, Ways and Means and Appropriations. Speaker Reed followed the same course. The previous Speakers, Messrs. Randall and Keifer, had selected the Rules Committee with regard to other considerations. Messrs. Blackburn and Alexander H. Stephens being the former's associates and having otherwise special committee prominence. A number of Democratic Congressmen urge a return to this policy, and represent that its effect would be to strengthen the Speaker.

Keeping in Touch With His Party.

The Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees now have prior rights under the rules over other committees, and with their respective chairmen on the Rules Committee, which is the guiding or "steering" body of the House, the result is represented to be disastrous to other committees, whose business may be important. Membership on this Rules Committee, it is urged, should be high enough honor without other committee assignments except of a very ordinary character, such as the chairmanship perhaps of some minor committee. Moreover, as the chairmen of the two principal committees would be the managers of work originating with their committees, the Speaker would have these men as his active lieutenants in fiscal and revenue affairs, and the Rules Committee members as lieutenants in other proposed legislation, and altogether would have an excellent opportunity to keep thoroughly in touch with his party.

It has been presumed that ex-Speaker Reed would be one of the minority representatives on the Rules Committee, but under this policy such, perhaps, would not be the case, as Mr. Reed might prefer to lead the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means. There are two sides, however, to the proposed method of constituting the Rules Committee, and the Speaker also heard the objections that were urged against the plan.

The King of Greece Has Smallpox.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.—The illness from which King George is suffering, which was at first stated to be chicken pox, is now pronounced smallpox.

HOPES FOR LIBERTY

Held Out to Mrs. Maybrick, the Fair American Now in an English Jail,

BY HER NOBLE MOTHER.

An Affecting Meeting, in Which the Prospects Are Talked Over.

MR. MARIUS MAKES ADMISSIONS.

The St. John Divorce Case Enlivened by Evidence of Quarrels.

ENGLISH EDITORS JUMP ON OUR BEN

LONDON, Dec. 10.—One of the seldom granted privileges to life prisoners in British prisons was allowed to-day to Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who is serving in Woking Prison a sentence of life imprisonment on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, a Liverpool merchant. This privilege was permission for her to receive a visitor from the outside world.

For months this young woman has been immured in her dreary prison, and her feelings may be better imagined than described

MRS. MAYBRICK.

as the time approached for her to gaze into the face of a friend and to hear something of what was going on outside of the walls. The time allowed by the prison regulations is but an hour.

As the time for a friend to visit the prisoner approached, Baroness Caroline de Roque, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, left her home in Rouen, France, and came to England. She at once proceeded to Woking, and as soon as the officials allowed her to do so she entered the prison, and in a short time was permitted to see her daughter.

Holding Out Hope for Liberty.

Their meeting was most affectionate, and though the visit was made in the presence of a prison officer, the Baroness conveyed to her daughter intelligence of the efforts being made to restore her to her children and the world. She told her of the money that had been contributed by the people of the United States to pay counsel to procure her release, and of the Manchester fund which has been raised for the same purpose. The pale face of the beautiful convict lighted up with joy as she heard of the sympathy of the women of America for her.

Much passed between the mother and daughter that does not concern the outside world. When the prison officer notified the Baronness that her hour was up, and that she must leave the prison, she and her daughter, amid tears and sobs, tenderly embraced and kissed each other. The Baroness then withdrew, and Mrs. Maybrick resumed her usual prison employment.

Cannot Endure Her Prison Fare.

After the Baronness de Roque had left the prison she was interviewed regarding Mrs. Maybrick by a reporter. The Baroness said she found her daughter looking ill. She is intensely weak, and frequently an inmate of the prison hospital. She is unable to sleep, or to eat the coarse food given to the prisoners. During the course of their short conversation to-day Mrs. Maybrick said in despairing tones to her mother:

"I have done nothing. Nothing has been proved against me. Why do they keep me here? Is it because I am a poor, little American girl? I cannot understand why they will not give mercy or pardon, and let you take me away. I feel deeply grateful to my American friends for all they have done in my behalf."

Baroness de Roque said that Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, and the prison officials always gave her the greatest facilities when she visited the prison. She declared that Mrs. Maybrick is treated with the utmost courtesy by those in whose charge she is.

Mr. Lumley, the solicitor, has had and is still having many conferences with Sir Charles Russell to discuss new points in relation to arsenic and arsenical poisoning. These points were not submitted at Mrs. Maybrick's trial. They are regarded as having such an important bearing on the case that both Mr. Lumley and Sir Charles Russell believe they will be sufficient to bring about the release of Mrs. Maybrick.

A CASE OF MOTHER-IN-LAW,

Mr. Marius Talks on the Stand of His Quarrel With Miss St. John.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Marius, the defendant in the St. John divorce suit, was still on the stand to-day. He denied the testimony given by Miss St. John that he had thrown his watch at her. He said he and his wife had had a quarrel and he became so angry that he threw the watch on the floor and smashed it. He denied most emphatically that he had slapped his wife's face or pushed her. The witness admitted that once, after a quarrel with his wife, he tried to force his way out of the door, threatening to leave the house. He said his first wife had been divorced from him on the grounds of immorality and desertion.

Mr. Marius declared that if it were not for Miss St. John's mother and brother he and his wife could live happily together. He denied that he went to the Gaiety Theater and demanded £100 from his wife. He had no need of asking for that or any other sum.

HOT SHOT FOR HARRISON.

English Editors Say His Message Is a Vote-Catching Paper.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *St. James Gazette*, commenting on President Harrison's message, says the most important part in the document is that part having reference to the results of the McKinley tariff. The figures presented, the *Gazette* declares, compare significantly with British figures, which remain stationary. It is all very well to say that the Americans will presently discover the mistake in their fiscal policy, but perhaps they may not. In the meantime, the calculations of the supporters of the McKinley bill are working out much better than anyone in England had reason to expect.

The *Globe* sarcastically comments on the message, which it says is adroitly traced on catch-vote lines. In some passages spread-eagleism is served up hot; in others nervous Yankees are assured that the Government knows how to climb down, as in the cases of Chile and the Bering Sea dispute. Lord Salisbury, the *Globe* adds, need not be much frightened at President Harrison's tremendous menace and expression of concern at foreign encroachments on territories controlled by American Governments. If Venezuela passed under American control, the least that could be expected would be that the suzerain power would forthwith guarantee the Venezuelan debt. The *Globe* disputes the statement made in the message that the prosperity of the United States is entirely due to the McKinley bill. On the contrary, it says the prosperity of the country is due to an exceptional harvest there at a time when Europe is short of grain.

KILLED AND ROBBED HER SON.

An Awful Double Tragedy in a Little Village in Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The son of a peasant couple living in Wieselburg recently returned to them after an absence of 16 years in America. He was much changed in looks, and, thinking to give his parents a pleasant surprise later on, did not disclose his identity, supposing that neither of them recognized him. This supposition was correct as regarded his mother, but his father recognized him, although he concealed the fact.

The seeming stranger's request for entertainment was granted, and during a conversation which followed he showed his entertainers the contents of a bag in which he carried 600 sovereigns. The sight violently aroused the peasant woman's covetousness, and after her supposed lodger had retired for the night and was asleep, she cut his throat in order to secure the money. When told by her husband that she had not killed the stranger, but her own son, the shock she experienced was so great that she herself fell dead.

KILLED BY A CORPSE.

THE DEATH GRIP OF A WOMAN STRANGLES HER MOTHER.

Strange Affair That Occurred in a Western Hamlet—An Aged and Feeble Woman's Terrible Fate—The Awful Discovery Made by Her Elderly Son.

CINCINNATI, Dec 10.—[*Special.*]—One of the strangest affairs occurred last night at Elizabethtown, an insignificant hamlet on the Ohio river, ten miles below this city. The McDole family has lived for years in the most abject poverty. The mother is past 80. Besides her the family consists of son and daughter, each about 60 years of age. The son is a veteran, and greatly enfeebled by wounds received in the war and aggravated by insufficient and indifferent food.

Mother and daughter slept together, the mother being very feeble. The daughter was the most robust of the three. The family retired as usual, last night, and the son noticed nothing out of the ordinary, until early this morning, when groans from his mother's room called him there to witness a blood curdling sight.

During the night the sister had been taken mortally ill. In her despair she had caught her aged mother in her arms and pinioned her tight against her breast. At the same time the mother's head had been pulled down under the covers and partly bent downward, causing partial suffocation. The horror of the situation had caused her to faint, and while thus unconscious the daughter had died, hugging the mother.

The icy arms had stiffened and the aged victim was held as if in a vise. Help was summoned, but it required the united strength of two men to remove the dead woman's arms and release the mother, who is so low from the shock and choking she received that it is scarcely probable she can recover.

SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF TOM REED

Attracting More Attention Than Anything Else Now in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—[*Special.*]—Sargent's oil painting of ex-Speaker Reed attracts more attention at present than anything about the Capitol. To-day the portrait was removed a few feet from its former location, and now hangs between the crayon pictures of ex-Speakers Randall and Carlisle. Almost every member of both Houses of Congress has been to inspect it, and hundreds of visitors stand before it daily, giving their opinions as to its value as a likeness and a work of art.

The opinions vary widely, but the consensus seems to be that the portrait is most artistic, even if the likeness is not as correct as it ought to be. The chief criticism is that the expression of Mr. Reed's face is one that those who have seen him in the House are not familiar with, and there is no doubt this criticism is well founded.

A MISER'S MISERABLE END.

Overtaken by Death While Engaged in Counting Over $22,000.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., Dec. 10.—[*Special.*]—Thomas Koeher came here in 1853 from Pennsylvania, and that his time has not been lost since then was proved this morning, when a neighbor, alarmed at the old man's non-appearance, broke into his residence and found him stretched dead on his bed, a pile of gold beside him, a bundle of bills on the table, and a miscellaneous assortment of Government bonds, mortgages and other securities scattered on the floor.

Wealth to the amount of over $22,000 was scattered about the room. Investigation showed that the old man had been engaged in counting his wealth when stricken by heart disease.

GOVERNOR HILL GUARDED.

His Friends Prevail Upon Him to Take Precautions Against Cranks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—[*Special.*]—In view of the excitement over Senatorial contests, and the frequent assaults of late by cranks, Governor Hill's friends have prevailed upon him the necessity of his having a bodyguard to and from the Capitol.

Heretofore the Governor has proceeded to the mansion from the Capitol at all hours of the night through the lonely streets unaccompanied. Now three detectives shadow him, and a watchman does duty in the Executive mansion grounds at night.

CHARLIE EVARTS' SUDDEN DEATH.

An Invalid Son of the Ex-Senator Found Dead in His Bed.

WINDSOR, VT., Dec. 10.—[*Special.*]—Charles B. Evarts, son of ex-Senator W. M. Evarts, was found dead to-day in bed at his father's country place here. He was in his 47th year. He entered Yale College in the class of '66, but left before graduation and enlisted in the Union army during the late civil war.

Afterward he entered the school of mines of Columbia College. He returned to the family home here, where he has since lived. He was never married and was an invalid.

BLAINE WON'T TALK

But His Friends Refuse to Believe That He Will Decline to Run.

HIS HEALTH EXCELLENT.

State Auditor Poe, of Ohio, Says He Lately Spoke of 1884, and

DECLARED HE WAS COUNTED OUT.

Shepard's Paper Still Harping on That Looked-For Letter.

HARRISON'S BOOMERS TAKING HEART

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—State Auditor Poe returned to-day from Washington, where he called upon and had two interviews with Secretary Blaine. Mr. Poe says so far as Blaine's physical condition is concerned, he will be abundantly able for the fatigue of a Presidental campaign, and that the cry of ill-health cannot of itself operate to prevent his nomination, if he is willing to accept. Mr. Poe is disinclined to express an opinion as to the probabilities in the matter, however.

"I found," he said, "that Mr. Blaine's memory, which has always been exceptional, remained good. He recalled having met me in 1884, during his Presidental campaign. He was passing through the State en route to Detroit, and I boarded the train on which he was traveling at one of the stations in Wood county. It was the day before our State election, which was then held in October. I introduced Mr. Blaine to the crowds that gathered at a couple of stations at which the train stopped, and he urged them to be loyal to their party, telling them that as Ohio went in October the country would go in November.

Blaine Says He Was Counted Out.

"Mr. Blaine spoke of this incident of his trip as familiarly as though it had occurred but yesterday, and he also talked quite freely of other matters pertaining to his campaign. He made the remark that he was counted out in New York. This opinion is, of course, shared by many who have not the same information on the subject that Mr. Blaine has.

"I rode out from Washington in company with Congressman J. D. Taylor, and we became acquainted with a Dakota gentleman who was a Democrat. We got to discussing Blaine, and the Dakotan said to us that he did not think the Democrats could nominate anyone able to defeat Blaine next year. He believed that he would unify and enthuse the wavering Republicans of the Northwestern States as no other man could."

Shepard's Paper Keeps It Up.

The New York *Mail and Express* has the following this afternoon from Chicago:

"The Washington dispatch yesterday foreshadowing an authoritative announcement of Secretary Blaine's future course in regard to the Presidental nomination has attracted a great deal of attention here to-day. It was telegraphed from New York to all the morning papers and reprinted here this morning. Substantiating as it does the frequent publications of the relations and understanding existing between President Harrison and his Cabinet chief, yesterday's publication is regarded here as virtually taking Mr. Blaine out of the race, as certainly as did his celebrated letter from Florence to B. F. Jones in February, 1888.

"Chicago is full of ambitious people, politically as well as in other ways, and with hundreds knocking at the doors of only a score of public offices it is no wonder that President Harrison has had to decide in a way that has left heartburning and disappointments rankling in many breasts. Hence the movement against his renomination, which the disgruntled ones started some months ago in many parts of the country, under the guise of a Blaine boom, has had some support here.

Dismay Among Blaine's Friends.

"It can be imagined, therefore, how great was the consternation among them to-day when they read the Washington special. It was a bombshell in their midst, for despite the frequent warnings they have had that Mr. Blaine could not be made a consolation candidate for disappointed office-seekers, they have continued their efforts to drag him into a position of disloyalty to his chief, and nothing short of such announcement as that made yesterday could make any impression upon them. To-day, however, they find themselves in the position of boomers with nothing to boom, and some of the more discreet among them are beginning to fall into line with dominant sentiment here that President Harrison is entitled to a renomination. They now realize that it would be political suicide to stand in the way of the time-honored custom of the party to reward work well done, whether of the chief magistrate of the nation or of the lowest officer in their own local government at home.

"Here in Illinois the unselfish and patriotic Republicans who want to win the great battle of next year are as solidly arrayed in favor of President Harrison's nomination, as in New York and other Eastern States. They are not trumpeting the necessity for him in the Democratic and Mugwump newspapers, but they recognize that the masses of the party are for him and stand with them in favor of his renomination."

STANDING BY PROHIBITION.

Iowa Temperance Folks Urge Republicans to Stick to Their Pledges.

DES MOINES, Dec. 10.—The fate of prohibition in this State is a matter of concern with politicians and people at the present time, and a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance was held here to-day. The result of the meeting is the issuance of an address to the people of the State of Iowa, declaring their loyalty to prohibition, and expressing a belief that the election was not a repudiation of prohibition. The address says that the Republican members of the General Assembly cannot go back on the platform on which they were elected, and also asserts that all votes against Boies were prohibition votes, and that therefore the majority of the State is for prohibition.

The address further says that prohibition has been a source of strength to the Republican party, and expresses the belief that the Constitutional amendment of 1882 was legally adopted, and, further, that the Supreme Court will finally so declare. The address closes by urging all temperance people to renewed activity for the enforcement of the laws.

San Francisco Wants the Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee last night a delegation was named to go to Washington to confer with the Democratic National Committee and endeavor to secure the selection

Just Enough English, You Know, to Keep Him Out of the White House.

of San Francisco as the place where the next Democratic National Convention is to be held.

Harrity Solid in

BEDFORD, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Fletcher, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, who is also a member of the Democratic State Committee, has announced himself favorable to the election of Hon. William F. Harrity to the vacancy on the Democratic National Committee caused by the death of Hon. William L. Scott.

COLD DAY FOR WARMCASTLE.

INDICATIONS THAT HE IS LIKELY TO BE BOUNCED.

His Friends in Pittsburg Are Booming Him for Congress—The Collector Calls Upon Commissioner Mason—He Must Go and Case Will Probably Succeed Him.

Collector Warmcastle's friends who are confirmed in the opinion that the Collector must either resign his office or be turned out, are already booming Mr. Warmcastle for Congress in Mr. Dalzell's district. They believe that in their fight for Warmcastle for Congress they will have the assistance of both Quay and Magee. Many of the workers who heretofore were opposed to Mr. Warmcastle are now in the field working for him for Congress. A telegram from Washington last night said:

"Collector Warmcastle called upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue just before the department closed this afternoon. There had been some sort of an understanding that he would be informed at that time as to what disposition the President would make of his case. It transpired, however, that the President had not reached a decision, or at least was not prepared to announce one at that time. The Commissioner intimated that the President and himself would probably hold another conference before final action would be made public.

"On all hands it is rumored that Mr. Warmcastle will have to go. This seems to emenate from the Internal Revenue Bureau, but official confirmation is withheld. An additional rumor has gained circulation that the successor of Collector Warmcastle will be ex-Collector Frank Case, and that the appointment will be dictated by Congressman Dalzell. In that event it is intimated that Senators Quay and Cameron would appeal to Senatorial courtesy and have the nomination held up."

SOME FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

Important Action Taken by the Central Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—[*Special.*]—The freight department of the Central Traffic Association has authorized the Pacific Company to reduce class and commodity rates between Chicago and various Indiana and Ohio points to the same basis now in effect between those points and Cleveland, in order that the company may forward traffic to and from Cleveland over its own route via Alliance. Chairman Blanchard was requested to arrange an early meeting of lines interested in ice traffic for the purpose of fixing winter rates on ice from the various producing points to points in the territory of the association.

It was decided that the same rates may be applied from Chicago to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich., that are in effect from Benton Harbor and St. Joseph to Chicago. These are: First-class, 22 cents; second, 18; third, 13; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 7; grain and lumber, 7. These rates will take effect December 15.

MISHAP TO A WHALEBACK.

Her Rudder Drops Off, Leaving Her a Helpless Hulk at Sea.

ASTORIA, ORE., Dec. 10.—The first whaleback to visit the Pacific Ocean has met with a $250,000 mishap before completing her initial voyage. The British steamship Zambesi, from Hong Kong, arrived here to-night, having in tow the disabled whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore, out 83 days from Philadelphia.

Though able to steam when discovered, she had no way of steering, the rudder having dropped off, leaving nothing but the rudder frame.

ALL ABOARD FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The First Dirt Thrown on the Line of the Pan-American Road.

VICTORIA, TEX., Dec. 10.—The first dirt on the new Pan-American Railway was thrown to-day in the presence of a large concourse by Major Fly, of this place, and work was begun in earnest.

It will be the shortest line to the City of Mexico by nearly 300 miles, and will open one of the finest sections on the continent. The line is said to have good financial backing.

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SONS OF GREAT MEN

Blacken Instead of Brighten Their Honored Family Escutcheons.

KIT CARSON'S SON KILLS

His Wife's Father and Mother and Flees From a Posse.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S BOY ROBS

When Made Desperate by Hunger and Languishes in Jail.

A CHILD OF FATE AND HIS STORY

DENVER, Dec. 10.—A special from La Junta says: Kit Carson, Jr., a son of the famous old scout by the same name, to-day killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law and then made good his escape.

About a year ago Carson married Miss Susie Richardson, but because of his drunkenness and cruelty she was compelled to return to her father's home, which is in "Nine Mile Bottom," some 25 miles from [illegible] To-day Carson went to Mr. Richardson's house and demanded his wife. The [illegible] man refused the request, when Carson fired at him, the ball passing through both [illegible]s. Mrs. Richardson, who was in the kitchen, heard the shots and hurried to the room where Carson was and was shot directly through the forehead, dying instantly. The murderer then mounted his horse and escaped into Bent Canon, headed for New Mexico.

This is not the first shooting affair Carson has been implicated in, and if captured this time there is every reason to believe that this one will be his last.

Poet Joaquin Miller's Bad Boy.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Harry Miller, the young son of Joaquin Miller, poet, who was arrested on the charge of holding up the mail stage in Mendocing county, has been brought here. In an interview in which he told the story of his life, he claimed that hunger had driven him to the crime. He said:

"Up to the age of 10 years I lived with my mother, Minnie Myrle, in Portland. She gave me into the keeping of my aunt at Goose Bay, N. D., and went East after my sister, who was being educated in a convent. A year after she left they told me she was dead. The next seven years of my life was passed on my aunt's farm.

His Early Hopes Blasted.

"I attended a little country school at Goose Bay, but the taste of education I received there only sharpened my appetite for more. I wrote to my father at Oakland, Cal., telling him of my desire, and he sent for me to work on his ranch. I was satisfied to do this, because I thought with the money he promised me for my labor I could educate myself in the higher branches. When he declined to pay, anger and disappointment came over me, and I left him. I traveled about the State doing odd jobs, working in San Francisco as a messenger for the telegraph company. I drifted back to Oregon, and hungry and desperate, I joined a stranger in breaking into a house, but we were caught and sent to the penitentiary. I escaped, and assuming the name of Joseph McKay, resumed my wanderings.

Hunger Drove Him to Desperation.

"One day, tramping through Mendocing county in search of work, I came upon a house which had been left unguarded. I was famished and ate my fill, then stole a gun and cartridges and some other articles and went on. Next day I suddenly came upon the stage coach toiling up the hill. The idea of robbing it came to me as an inspiration, and I stepped behind a tree and ordered the driver to stop. Had he shown fight I should probably have run away, because I was frightened and shaking like a leaf. When the stage disappeared I opened the treasure box which the driver threw me, in which I found a pair of baby's shoes, a couple of money waybills, but not a cent of money. Sheriff Standley arrested me at Santa Rosa, and I shall plead guilty and suffer the penalty.

He Bears His Father No Ill Will.

"I bear my father no ill will, and all I ask is that he keep away from me. If it had not been for my brother's letter my identity would never have been known, and I would have gone to prison as Joseph McKay."

Miller was held this afternoon by United States Commissioner Sawyer in $10,000 bail on the charge of attempting to rob the United States mails.

ANOTHER SWELL DIVORCE SUIT.

De Lancey Nicoll's Sister Living in Dakota to Obtain a Separation.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 10.—[*Special.*]—It is reported here that Mrs. J. McKim Minton, sister of De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney of New York, has gone to South Dakota to secure a divorce from her husband. It is said that she left in September last. De Lancey Nicoll would neither affirm nor deny it. Mr. McKim Minton was also seen. He refused to give any information whatever.

A special telegram to THE DISPATCH from Sioux Falls says: Mrs. J. McKim Minton came to Sioux Falls about five months ago and rented a cottage, where she and her two children, with their maid, have lived ever since. They have lately kept themselves very secluded. Two months ago Mrs. Minton applied for a divorce on the ground of desertion, and the suit will probably be tried at the present term of the Circuit Court. A few weeks ago Mrs. Minton had served upon her papers for divorce. Her husband named seven co-respondents. Mrs. Minton for several weeks bore the name of Mrs. McLean, but has lately dropped the disguise. She is an intimate friend of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.

The Bomb Thrower Still Unknown.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The identity of the bomb thrower is still a matter of conjecture. Several people called to-day, among whom was a car driver named John Kutner, whose manner led the morgue keeper to believe he knew something of the case. He left his name and address reluctantly, and promised to call again.

Uncle Sam as a Saloon Keeper.

DES MOINES, Dec. 10.—The State Grange, which has been in session here three days, adjourned to-night after adopting anti-monopolistic resolutions and agreeing that the way to control the liquor traffic is by the United States Government taking it in charge and running it as postoffices are now.