

MILLS IS OUT

But He and His Men Will Tantalize the New Speaker and MAKE THINGS LIVELY.

How the Soul of Commoner Randall Goes Marching On.

WHY FUN CAN BE EXPECTED

With Springer and Holman Steering the Big Committees.

The antics of the one and the economy of the other will enliven the circus—Wormcastle's Case Still Hanging Fire—Quay's White House Calls Cause Gossip—Harrison on Dangerous Ground—Significance of the Dallas Appointment—Was it Wana-maker's—A Fierce Fight for the Crumbs—Seedy Patriots Plentiful.

Each day that passes without the appointment of the Chairman of the leading committees adds to the bitter feeling that has been engendered among the various Democratic factions, and the prospects are that the excited and supercharged galls of today will keep on overhauling all through this Congress. The longer the announcement is delayed the more clamorous grow the friends of Mr. Mills in their demand that the unwritten law shall not be broken which prescribes that the Speaker shall compliment his chief opponent in caucus with the chairmanship of the leading committee of the House.

When Unwritten Law Was Ignored. But in quoting the unwritten law the friends of Mills forgot a very conspicuous instance when it was ignored. In December, 1888, when Carlisle defeated Randall, he placed Mills at the head of Ways and Means and made Randall Chairman of Appropriations. A change was then made in the rules which deprived the Committee on Appropriations of a great part of its power by distributing the work among those committees interested in the great special appropriations. If Mills profited by one infraction of the law one would think he might be content to suffer a moiety of humiliation by another. But Mills appears to think—though one has little opportunity to know what he thinks—that though he should be given by the man who can get the votes all the good things going, and that on a golden platter.

An Amusing Pair to Draw To. Though Springer and Crisp deny all reports that he has decided on any of the chairmanships except those announced for some reason it appears to be a general conviction that Mr. Springer will be placed at the head of Ways and Means and Mr. Holman made Chairman of Appropriations. This will be a most welcome combination for the Republicans. Few men are more frequently quoted than Springer, and Holman's curious antics in the interest of what he calls economy always excite continuous amusement, though the weak voice and general feebleness of the old gentleman save him from the somewhat coarse reception with which the spasmodic orator of his more robust colleague is usually met.

With Holman at the head of Appropriations, it will probably be difficult to provide for the expenditure of any great amount of money either in or outside the regular and necessary appropriations, except the committee take the work out of the Chairman's hands and run away with it. Should Mr. Holman be able to control members of his own party there will doubtless be an end of minority reports in favor of appropriations for popular purposes and which would probably in many instances be acceptable to the majority of the House and pass in spite of the great objector's efforts.

Holman an Economic Issue. Certain as we may well be that the selection of Objector Holman for the head of Appropriations would suggest to the country a policy of drastic economy, it might prove to be so more in appearance than in name, as his power would suffer as Randall's did from the distribution of any great amount of work to several committees. Nothing, however, that could be done by Speaker Crisp could have a finer economical ring than the name of Holman and Appropriations. It would have a splendid sound coming from the mouth of the stump orator. But the meaning of the selection of Springer would be less definite. The Mills men and the Mills newspapers assert that the appointment of Springer to Ways and Means, and the rejection of Mills, would mean the abandonment of the tariff reform policy; at least that impression would be created, and the party would be thrown into confusion, Springer and a Logical Inference.

Precisely this assertion was made when the election of a Speaker was pending. Indeed, there was a suggestion that Crisp, feeling the inspiration of the new Georgia, with its great, growing, protected manufactures, was somewhat half-hearted in his affiliation with the rabid free trade or Mills wing of the party. So Mr. Springer, imbued with the enthusiasm of Illinois rather than of Texas, was supposed to be less of a "reformer" than Mills, though acting with him.

AFTER HIS SCALP

Congressman Dalzell Steals a March While the Senator Banquets.

HE TALKED IN WHISPERS

While the Champagne Corks Popped Merrily Close by.

THE COMBINATION IN EARNEST.

Needed Money Will Be Forthcoming at the Proper Time

TO BACK DALZELL FOR U. S. SENATOR

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, has started out on his campaign for United States Senator by stealing a march on the Quakers in this city. Senator Quay is a very angry man, and he has reason to be, for while his Philadelphia lieutenants have been enjoying themselves the Senator's enemies have been completing arrangements for what they call his "political death."

All the Quays were at the Stuart dinner at the Hotel Bellevue last night, and while they were indulging in the pleasures of the flowing bowl, Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, was at the Lafayette Hotel taking the first political steps toward unseating Senator Quay and becoming the junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Dalzell was expected in this city today but he was unable to leave Washington. One of his Philadelphia friends visited the capital though, and when he was told what had transpired on Tuesday night, the Senator's disgust was plainly apparent.

The Bow had No Delights for Dalzell. Dalzell was to have been the star guest at the Stuart dinner last night. Everyone looked forward to meeting the bright little Congressman and hearing one of his characteristically vigorous speeches. Some fear was entertained that Dalzell might not be able to come. He arrived from Pittsburgh in a special train, however, and registered at the Lafayette Hotel. The bright Quays men smiled then, and said: "Oh, it's all right now. He will be at the dinner."

They were mistaken. Mr. Dalzell had no serious business on, and had no time to take part in the current events of the city. He was in the city for the purpose of organizing the Dalzell dinner at the hotel and then strolled into the reading room, apparently waiting for some one. While he was waiting a half abstracted manner he was accosted.

"How do you?" was his brief but still complete answer. "I thought you were at the dinner tonight," said the reporter, referring to the justification of the officers of the State League of Clubs.

"What dinner?" asked the Congressman. Then, as if suddenly remembering—"Oh, you mean that affair at the Bellevue?" "Are you going?" he was asked. "Yes—no—that is, I haven't made up my mind yet."

Whispered Confidences Were Exchanged. Mr. Dalzell was not very communicative, so he was left to his thoughts. In a few minutes he was joined by a young man, a member of the State League of Clubs, and the two entered the State League of Clubs. A little later George E. Mages, Chairman of the Independent Republican State committee, entered. Then the conference began. There was a long exchange of whispered confidences, during which Dalzell-Emery-Mages combination showed itself to be thoroughly in earnest.

It was found that there were 31 Republicans in the State Senate, and 121 Republicans in the House of Representatives, making a total of 152. To win a Senatorship it was necessary to go in and get a majority of these. The talk lasted for a long time, and it was found that the ground existed for a good fight. The exchange of campaign funds had to be considered, and it is understood that Chairman Mages assured Dalzell that the needed money would be forthcoming from the friends of the Independent Republicans of Philadelphia.

AGAINST HARRISON.

Mr. Higgins had a campaign for the Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Senators were urging the appointment of a Pennsylvanian whose name is Hedgesworth and not Dallas. Mr. Harrison's appointee on this ground, and also because in their estimation there was no good reason for selecting him even if there were no other candidates.

YOUNG BLAINE AND WIFE

TOGETHER IN NEW YORK, WHERE EVIDENCE IS BEING TAKEN.

The Young Man Will Fight the Petition to the End—The Hearing Very Quietly in Progress—The Divorce Would Be Legal in Every State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine, Jr., and his young wife were present together again today in the office of Daniel Lord, Jr., in the Equitable building from 2 o'clock until after 4 at the taking of evidence in Mrs. Blaine's suit for divorce. The reference has been in progress several days, and it will probably be a week hence before the evidence is in.

But four witnesses have given their testimony so far, and there are five or six more witnesses. Some of them, it is said to-day, are persons of considerable prominence, but their identity was not disclosed. The whole matter is proceeding very quietly. Counsel on both sides agreed that the evidence in the case should be taken in New York, and Daniel Lord, Jr., was selected as referee. Mrs. Blaine came from South Dakota several days ago, and all the witnesses have been summoned. The grounds alleged by Mrs. Blaine are desertion and non-support.

"We are going to fight the matter clear through," said Mr. Goederick, Mr. Blaine's counsel to-day. "We have nothing to conceal and nothing will be concealed when the time for publicity comes. Mr. Blaine will pay the \$200 temporary alimony and \$800 costs in order that we may continue the case, although he protested against doing so. Under the circumstances, should Mrs. Blaine secure a divorce it will be perfectly legal in every respect and in every State. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blaine went first to the office of their counsel, and after consultation accompanied counsel to the referee's office. The trial, counsel said to-day, will take place in the South Dakota State court at the end of January or early in February.

MORE STANDARD SCHEMES.

The Purchase of the Chambers Glass Works Property Was for the Octopus—A New Refinery and Warehouse at McKeesport—The Pennsylvania Keesport Problem—The Pennsylvania Keesport Problem.

MCKEESPORT, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The big real estate deal which the Chambers Glass Works property changed hands yesterday and brought \$110,000, has created a great deal of interest here. It is now found that the purchase was made for the Standard Oil Company, and it is also believed the Pennsylvania road is interested in the Standard.

The Standard has gobbled this excellent-located and valuable tract to build a ten-ton oil refinery, and to locate a general distributing warehouse. The tract has the best location in the city for both river and railroad shipments. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been extended through the grounds, as well as the McKeesport connecting road. The owners of the ground asked \$40,000 from the former and \$10,000 from the latter for the right of way. Recently the Pennsylvania bid \$30,000 for the ground, subject to the above amounts, making the price \$100,000, but the bid was rejected.

It is now the intention to extend the new pipe line from the Washington and McDonally field to Duquesne and then to this city. Then, if their plans are carried out, they will, in addition to the great refinery, erect a mammoth gas plant, intending to make gas from their oil waste.

DRIVE INTO THE AMBUSH.

The Chicago Mail Robbery Now Looks Just Like a Put-Up Job.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—To-day brought only faint gleams to the perpetrators of last night's sensational mail robbery. One conclusion is that the robbers were of the expert class. It is suspected also that there were in the gang men formerly in the postal service. The booty is now estimated at \$2,500.

HARD LUCK STORES

Told by a Half-Starved Band of Sad Refugees Returned From Barren Liberia.

WAGES LOW, FOOD SCARCE

And the Country Anything but a Tropical Paradise.

THEY LIVED ON SNAKES AND ROOTS

And Were Shelterless, as Building Material Is Scarce There.

GLAD TO GET BACK TO THE OLD HOME

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—About a month ago that picturesque and happy scene took place on the trim little bark Liberia, when a bright-eyed talkative negro got on board and waved farewell to America. There were all sorts of representatives of the race, men, women and children, good-souled old "aunties," plump little pickaninnies, and eloquent preachers of the gospel, and all were bubbling over with hope and happiness. They were bound for the west coast of Africa, where land was plentiful, work easy and the colored man lord of the domain.

When they reached Liberia each of them was to become the master of 20 acres of the fertile soil, and there they could work, sing and be merry. This morning a little band of colored people landed at the large office from Hamburg on the American steamship Dakota, and were only 12 to 16, two families in all, and they were too sick and miserable to be talkative. Their plight was so pitiable that the gruff officials and noisy expressmen showed their kindness.

They Were Going Back to Florida. They were going back to Florida, and as soon as the formalities were gone through with they and their battered bundles were huddled into an express wagon and carried to the Savannah Steamship Company's pier, from which the Kansas City sailed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There were two men in the party, and they managed to climb out of the wagon without assistance. The three women and the six little children were lifted out.

"You're not very heavy," said the expressman, as he lifted the little 12-year-old girl from the wagon. "No, no, no, no, no," said one of the little boys, who had been helped down. "We haven't had much to eat to get fat on."

Of the six children, some were wrapped in torn blankets and others wore long, ragged coats falling around them; two looked like boys and the others like girls. They were all feeble-looking, with pinched faces and haggard eyes. One of the men leaned heavily on a crooked stick and a big faded umbrella. He looked thin, like the others, but he smiled and nodded his head dispiritedly. His name was Mose Davis, here. Old "Aunt Hilda" was his mother, and one of the other women and one boy and one girl belonged to his family.

Warren Continues His Living. The other man, who wore a huge battered hat and a long coat, was his brother. His name was Warren Davis, and the rest of the party belonged to his family. Warren Davis appeared to be in a better state of preservation than the others, but far from healthy. He was very sick from the climate here. He all got the fever there, and our legs and feet broke out in sores. We saw it was no place for us so we made up our minds to get back. We took pretty nearly \$1,200 between us, but every cent of it's gone, and we had to get our friends in Florida to send us on money to get home with. The ship landed at Monday morning, and then they took us to Dickens street, where we were put up in a hotel. There was no place for me to live just as soon as I got there.

Nothing but Coffee Could Be Grown. "All the land was covered with brush, and just as soon as you got on it you could not see the sun. The whole place was dark. It is nothing to grow rice, but coffee trees, after you do get the land cleared, and they don't begin to bear anything for four or five years. There was no chance to support a family by working so I did not stay, but I started out and traveled all over, looking for some place where I could make a living. They only pay a shilling a day wages. It doesn't matter how big and strong you are, everybody gets the same a shilling a day. I couldn't support my family on that. When it came to building a house to live in there wasn't anything to build it with. All the wood had been cut and used, and there was nothing but sawn lumber and a little palm wood left. There are some rooms in some of the houses that the people let us sleep in till we got places for ourselves, and as we only stayed about four months we didn't have any trouble about that. But there was hardly anything to eat."

All They Eat Was Roots and Snakes. "The society gave us a little beef and pork, and flour, rice, coffee and sugar to start on, and once in a while they gave us a little afterward. Most of the time all we could get to eat was roots and snakes. They let us eat snakes, I don't know what they call them. Roots are the principal thing we had to eat, the 'edge' root and the 'cassa' root, they call them. The roots didn't agree with us and we all got sick. Sores broke out all over my children's legs and feet and they could hardly walk. "I saw we could never get on then in Dickensville, so I left my wife and my children behind with my brother and started out to see if there was some better place we could go to. I traveled all over the country, around the river heads and the different surrounding countries, but I couldn't find any place where I could get a good living. They natives got along better, and the people that had gone there way, way back, 15 or 20 years ago, they could stand the climate, and they had coffee plantations and the best of the land and the houses. But there was no place for a person that had lived most of his time in America."

Mose Adds His Tale of Woe. Then the lame man, Mose, told his part of the story: "I settled down there in Dickensville," he said, "and tried to start up a plantation. I cleared about ten acres of the land and bought 500 coffee trees. I got the natives to help me to do it and paid them a shilling a day. It came a good deal of money to buy the tools, and the natives got along better, and the people that had gone there way, way back, 15 or 20 years ago, they could stand the climate, and they had coffee plantations and the best of the land and the houses. But there was no place for a person that had lived most of his time in America."

A TRACTION STRIKE

Scheduled for the First of the Year as a Feature of the Fusion.

THE DUQUESNE EMPLOYEES

Are Knights of Labor and Vow They Will Not Work for Elkins.

THEY HAVE OTHER GRIEVANCES.

The Stockholders of Both Companies Meet to Ratify To-Day.

ONE SUIT DECIDED AND ANOTHER UP

The situation on the Duquesne Traction line is just now a perplexing one to the employees, and a strike is expected to take place soon after the 1st of January. The Duquesne motemen and conductors organized as a lodge of the K. of L. before the road was fairly in operation. They have been recognized by the company ever since, and while there have been times when a conflict was imminent trouble was always averted by the company acceding to the demands of the men.

But the men are perplexed now. They have a grievance which they wish rectified, but they realize the danger their organization is in by the fusion of the Duquesne with the Pittsburgh Traction Company. The Elkins-Widener syndicate, which operates the latter, is openly opposed to organized labor, and will not allow a union man to work on any of its lines, either here or in any other city where it operates. The present employees of the Duquesne line are watching and waiting to see how far the combine with the Fifth avenue line will affect them. If the management of the road is to pass so completely into the hands of Colonel Elkins that he will have the hiring and discharging of the men, the latter expect that a war on the K. of L. will be declared at once and all its members discharged unless they leave the union. The men are most outspoken in regard to this point and when asked about it say they will leave the road on personal grounds if Colonel Elkins is to have charge of it.

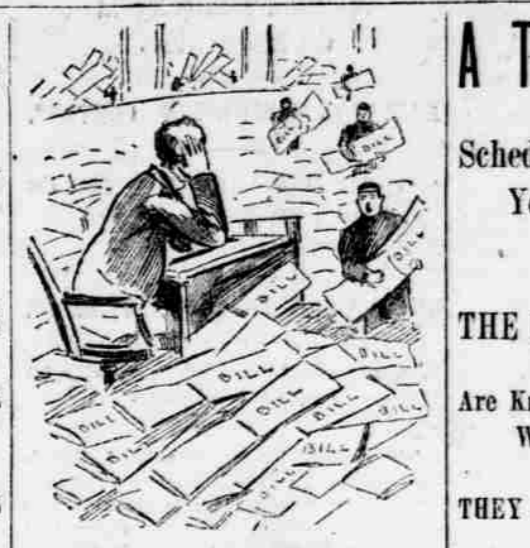
Will Not Work Under Elkins. One of the men asked about it last night gave this explanation of the situation: "There is great dissatisfaction among the employees. One reason is that Colonel Elkins is becoming manager. I, for one, will leave the road as soon as he takes hold, and there are a number of others I know of who will do likewise. Some of us have worked under him in the past and know him, and if, when he becomes general manager, he has any authority over the men we will simply quit. There is another complaint from the men. A new schedule has been in operation for some time which allows us only 15 minutes for meals. We wouldn't object to that so much if we got it, but it is objection to that we get over half of that and sometimes we have no time at all, and work from a quarter to a half hour beyond our 12 hours a day without a cent of extra pay."

To Complete the Fusion To-Day. The traffic arrangement between the Pittsburgh and Duquesne Companies will be settled to-day. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the stockholders of both companies will meet in their respective offices to pass upon the question. The defendants in the suit for the sanction of the magistrates of both companies, and there is little prospect of any dissent. As previously stated in THE DISPATCH, it is supposed to make a division of profits in a ratio of 55 for the Pittsburgh and 45 for the Duquesne.

The first difficulty in the plan developed yesterday, when J. M. Guiley filed a bill in equity in court against the two companies. The plaintiff alleges that he owns and rents the property at Fifth and Highland avenues. The defendant companies, he alleges, have entered into some arrangement, part of which is that the cars from the Wilkesburg branch of the Duquesne Company shall come west from Deniston avenue along Fifth avenue to Highland avenue and then be coupled to the cars of the Pittsburgh Traction Company and be hauled into the city by way of the Duquesne Company's cars now tearing up Fifth avenue to lay their tracks from Deniston avenue to Highland avenue in front of Guiley's property. He asserts that neither of the companies has authority from the Legislature to use the city of Pittsburgh to tear up that part of Fifth avenue between Deniston and Highland avenues, or to operate a railway on it.

Objects to a Switching Yard. The connection between the two lines will be made in the street and will be no less than a switching yard and an annoyance and nuisance, and damage his property. He therefore asked for an injunction to restrain the companies from further work, and a decree declaring illegal and void any arrangement by virtue of which the Duquesne Company claims the right to operate its line on Fifth avenue at the point named, or the Pittsburgh Company to use the Duquesne Company's cars over that part of the street.

Judge Collier granted a preliminary injunction, fixing next Monday for a hearing. Guiley was required to give bond in the sum of \$1,000 to secure the defendants against loss by reason of the proceedings should they be decided against him. William Scott and P. C. Knox are the plaintiffs' attorneys.



THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

something to live on. When I tried to sell out the land I could only get \$20 for it all. "Then you're all very glad to get back?" "We don't want any more liberty. We are only thankful that we came out alive."

SLAVES IN DROVES.

ROUNDED UP LIKE CATTLE AND DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Horrible Cruelties on the Caravan March.—The Helpless Killed With Cudgels or Drowned—Hundreds Die of Hunger, Fever and Dysentery—Ransoms Paid.

COLOMBO, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Africa Society here to-day, Canon Keespeere read from the diaries of African missions a long list of revolting cruelty in connection with slave-hunting in the neighborhood of Zanzibar.

The notorious Makumbo, Makumbo, brought back with him natives of every age and sex as the result of his last expedition to Karoma. To see a wretched people were chained in batches of a score. They were like living skeletons. While the caravan was traversing the Kirando country, where there was a famine, the marching slaves were obliged, through hunger, to die up and eat roots which animals refused to eat.

Hundreds of them died of hunger, fever or dysentery. A large number of women and children, whose want of strength impeded the rapid march of the caravan, were drowned. Laggards through illness were killed with cudgels at the rate of from 10 to 50 daily. Every morning the bodies of those who had died during the night were dragged out and thrown to the hyenas which followed the camp.

The missionaries ransom the slaves, and place those who are sick in a hospital whenever possible.

WEDDED IN THE 400.

Miss Archmere, the Stage Flirt, Causes a New York Sensation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The flirt in "A Trip to Chinatown" at the Madison Square Theater was not in the east to-night. The programmes named Miss Ollie Archmere to play the part. She had come to the theater last night as usual, had received the customary big bouquet of flowers from the ineognito who has long and nightly worshipped at her shrine, and had gone through her other duties in good shape. At the close of the performance she had stopped at the door to say good-by with more than ordinary warmth; and nobody in this town has since set eyes on her.

The list of first cabin passengers on the steamer Teutonic, which sailed at dawn this morning for Liverpool, was headed with the name "Miss G. C. Archmere." The steampship people say that Miss Archmere's passage was booked some time in advance. She sailed unaccompanied, so far as they know.

To-night it is openly stated that she was secretly married to a member of the 400. A sensation is promised when the name of her aristocratic admirer is given out. She left a card saying she would be absent a couple of years.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFF FOR CHILE.

Naval Officers Think There Is No Doubt as to Her Destination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—There is no doubt among naval officers here that the cruiser San Francisco will leave for Chile this week. She has taken on all the provisions she can hold, and it is significant that her stores included many articles which would not have been bought if she were going to the China station.

She also takes a large amount of ammunition and balls for the Charleston's guns. The theory of naval men is that she will take these stores to Iquique, and will transfer them to the Charleston. It is supposed the Charleston will make a direct course to Peru from Honolulu, which port she left on the 12th. It is rumored to-day that Admiral Brown has received sealed orders to sail in a few days.

Officers of the Thetis, which came down to-night from Mare Island, say Admiral Brown received sealed orders last night to go to sea immediately. It is thought the San Francisco will come down in the morning with the ebb tide.

IGNORING DUSKY ALLIES.

The White Trash of South Carolina Have a Distinct Republic Party.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A conference of leading Republicans of the State who have in view the formation of a white man's Republican party was held here to-day. It was decided to appoint a committee of 100 to take in charge the work of organization and generally direct the affairs of the party.

THE FIRST PURE PETROLEUM IN CANADA.

SHEERSTOWN, ONT., Dec. 16.—Oil possessing all the characteristic features of Pennsylvania oil has been struck in Medina sandstone near this place, which is in the well-known petroleum oil district. It is the first oil discovered in Canada free from taint and the offensive odor of limestone rock oil.

Mexico's Volcano Still Acting Badly.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.—There was a fresh eruption of the Colima volcano to-day. The eruption was accompanied by a violent shaking of the surrounding country. A number of houses collapsed. Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Jalisco and Acapulco to-day.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS DIRECTORY.

Topic	Page
Crisp Still Worried by Mills	1
Dalzell Steals a March on Quay	1
Hard Luck Stories From Liberia	1
Trouble Ahead for the Duquesne Traction	1
Quarrels of Pittsburgh Democrats	2
More Patients for Father Mollinger	2
Shipwrecked Becoming Epidemic	2
Classified Ads and Auction Sales	3
Editorial and Social	3
Live Wagoning Gossip	4
Plans of the Canal Commission	5
A 12-League Club Arranged	5
A Rural Bank Failure	8
Had Wreck of the Columbian Express	9
Ad for Pittsburgh Strikers	9
Report of the Electrocutation Experts	9
Cour News in Detail	10
The Oil Field Review	10
Classified and Financial Markets	11
Waxlike Mills Before Congress	11
Reciprocity in South America	12