PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24: 1891-TWELVE PAGES

THE REAR

Go Lots of the Big Fish, But a Host-of Small Fry Advance.

SOME RADICAL WORK

By a Speaker Who Formed His Committees in 15 Days

CARLISLE USED TO TAKE WEEKS,

But He-Didn't-Do Much Better-Than-Crisp by the South.

The More Important Chairmanships, However, Go to the North-No Surprise Over a Number of Appointments-Springer as a Successor to Mills-No Tariff Bill to Be Passed This Time-The Coinage Committee Has a Majority of Free Money Members-Bland Again Heads the Com mittee-Blaine and Senor Montt Talking Daily-About Chilean Affairs.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]

BURRAU OF THE DISPATCH,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.
Spenker Crisp to-day announced the committees of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress, having completed the task of arranging them in the remarkably short time of 15 days. His friends claim that had he given more protracted consideration to the wishes of the various members he might have suited them better than he has done. There is always a certain amount of fault-finding, however, and Mr. Crisp, his friends say, has done as well as if he had consumed eight weeks in preparing his committee lists, as Mr. Carlisle did when he was first elected Speaker. Not more than one-third of the members were present to-day when the list was read, the others having lef: Washington to spend the holiday recess.

The most noticeable feature about the result of the Speaker's work is that he has sent to the rear many of the men who were prominent in the last Democratic Congress, and has brought to the front a lot of old, but not conspicuously able members. He has treated the less prominent men of the Mills faction with great generosity, and has given them much more in the way of prominent committee places than they expected.

A glance at his list shows that the North ern States get 25 chairmanships, while the Southern States, including Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, get 33. The latter three States, however, alone get ten chairmanships. This number added to the total of the Northern States and deducted from the total of the Southern or seceding States gives an aggregate of 35 chairmanships to

the North and 23 to the South. The chairmanships given to the North, however, are far more important than those to the South, notwithstanding that the members from the latter section of the country are, as a rule, much older in service. No surprise was expressed when it was found that the Speaker had given the chairmanships of the important committees of Ways and Means and Appropriations to Northern men, because the knowledge that he would do this had become known in ad-

Ways and Means Badly Shaken Un

The first named committee was one of the most badly shaken up in the House. Mr. Mills, its old chairman, was retired, and Mr. Springer, who has never been a member of the committee, now goes to the head of it. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, holds second place, as he did in the last Congress. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, is also retained. but Wilson, of West Virginia; Montgomery, of Kentucky; Whiting, of Michigan; Shively, of Indiana; Stevens, of Massachusetts; Cochran, of New York, and Bryan, of Nebraska, are all new to the committee. Among the Re-publicans Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, takes Mr. Bayne's place, and Dingley, of Maine, goes to the Committee on Appro-"The Breckenridges," as the gentlemen of that name from Kentucky and Arkansas are known, and Bynum, of Indians, all of whom were prominent on the committee in the Fiftieth Congress, are retired. Mr. Bynum gets a modest place on the Judiciary Committee, while the Breckenridges go together to the Committee on Appropriations, of which W. P. C. Breckenridge was a member in the Fiftieth Congress.

No Tariff Bill to Be Passed.

The make-up of the Ways and Means Committee is such as to indicate that no tariff bill will be passed. Chairman Springer has several times within the past two weeks made known his views on the subject, which, in brief, favor a piecemeal attack on the McKinley bill, but no general plan of reduction.

Of the Democratic members of the con mittee all except Stevens, of Massachusetts, and Bryan, of Nebraska, who are in the first terms in Congress, were members of the Fiftieth Congress, and all of the remaining eight members except Mr. Whitng, of Michigan, are recorded as voting for the Mills bill on the final passage, and he was paired in its favor. Messrs. Mc-Millin, Turner and Wilson, of West Virginia, are of course, all advanced tariff reformers and aided in framing the Mills

The majority of the Democrats on the committee have publicly stated that no matter what their tariff record may have been in the past, they are now in favor of Springer's policy of passing specific bills to reduce the duty on certain articles and placing others on the free list.

An Alliance Man Crowds In.

Mr. Livingstone, of Georgia, an Alliance member, is given a place on the Appropria-tions Committee, and Belden, of New York, who was a member in the last Congress, is

dropped, so that New York has now no dropped, so that New York has how he membership in this, in some respects, the most important committee in the House. The committee is a strong one from a Democratic standpoint, and will undoubtedly carry out the desired policy of true Democratic economy. Unfortunately, however, in the House, the Appropriations Committee the most have absenced all the money. tee does not have charge of all the money bills, they being scattered about among the

various committees.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, goes again to the head of the Committee on Coinage. It is not certain yet just what course will be pursued by the membership of this committee, but it looks very much as if it were arranged with a view to the passage of a free coinage bill in the House. An inquiry that the records of these men shows that by their utterwoods their utterances or votes nine out of 13 of the members have declared in favor of free coinage, while three have been outspoken against it, and one is an unknown quantity.

Sure Voters for Free Coinage. The members in favor of free coinage are Messrs. Bland, of Missouri; Williams, of Illinois; Kilgore, of Texas; Robertson, of Jouisiana; Pierce, of Tennessee; Epes, of Virginia; McKeighan, of Nebraska; Bartine, of Nevada; and Johnson, of North Dakota. Those opposed are Messra Tracey, of New York; Williams, of Massachusetts; Taylor,

of Illinois; and Stone, of Pennsylvania. The time-honored custom of promoting men on the committees was very widely departed from by Speaker Crisp, who, in a great many instances, appointed chairmen ever the heads of those who stood directly in the line of promotion. Thus General Wheeler, of Alabama, who would, under the promotion rule, have been Chairman of the Military Committee, is given second place, and Outhwaite, of Ohio, given the chairmanship. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, who has been for several years the most prominent Democrat on the Forcign Affairs Committee, is ignored, and the chairmanship given to Blount, of Georgia. Among the men dragged from comparative obscurity and given important chairmanships are the following: Fowler, of New Jersey; Henderson, of North Carolina; McRae, of Arkansas; Catchings, of Mississippi; Cowles, of North Carolina; Bankhead, of Mississippi; Reilley, of Pennsylvania; Love, of Illinois; Martin, of Indiana; Bunn, of North Carolina, and several others. men on the committees was very widely de-

New York Democrats Well Treated. New York Democrats Well Treated.

The New York and Brooklyn Democrats, the majority of whom voted for Mr. Crisp's nomination, were fairly well treated by the Speaker, with the exception of "Tim" Campbell, John Clancy, I. N. Cox and General Tracey. The biggest prizes fell to the lot of Messrs. Cummings, Fitch, Stahlnecker and Bacon, Mr. Cummings being treated better, perhaps, than any of his colleagues. He is made Chairman of the Library Committee, which is an annual one with a comfortable room and a clerk paid all the year around by Uncle a clerk paid all the year around by Uncle Sam, and is the third member on the im-

Sam, and is the third member on the important Committee of Naval Affairs. The Chairman of this committee is General Herbert, of Alabama, who will not return to Congress, and the other member, Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, whose seat is contested. It is not impossible, therefore, that Mr. Cummings may in the Fifty-third Congress be Chairman of the committee.

There has been much comment and criticism' in Washington this evening of the fact that the President sent two messages to the House, to-day, which were not read, as the adjournment was had a few moments after the President's Secretary had delivered the big envelopes. The rumor was circulated in the forenoon that one of the messages related to the Chilean affair, and that the President had prepared it is greathaste, in order that it might reach the Capital before adjournment, but this was nurse.

No Chilean News to Give Out. The State Department gave the assurance this evening that there is no news in the Chilean affair, and that there is not apt to be any soon. It is admitted at the navy department that a concentration of available vessels in Southwestern waters may take that preparations for war are being made. It is the opinion of officials of the State Department, and army and navy officers generally, that if Chile refuses to make the necessary apology to the United States with regard to the killing of the American sailors regard to the killing of the American saliors now, she will certainly do so after a vigor-ous "demonstration of force" has been made in the harbor of Valparaiso. Secretary Blaine and Senor Montt, the

Chilean Minister, are doing all in their power, apparently, to create the impression that there is no basis for war talk, but that that there is no basis for war talk, but that the United States and Chile are on terms of great peace and amity. These distinguished gentlemen hold almost daily conferences, which are, outwardly at least, friendly in the extreme, and Saturday, as an additional evidence of the cordial relationship existing, Secretary Blaine will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by Senor Montt, and at which many diplomats and distin-guished Americans will be present.

A ROAST FOR STUDENTS. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON DE-NOUNCES COLLEGE PRANKS.

He Writes a Bitter Letter to the Faculty of Harvard-A Demand That They Attempt to Prevent Dissipation and Immorality Among the Undergraduates.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has published an open letter to the President and faculty of Harvard College, calling their attention to and protesting against the dissipation and im ality surrounding the undergraduates. Among other things, he says:

ality surrounding the undergraduates. Among other things, he says:

The secret society known as the "D. K. E." has long been a source of scandal and of private indignation. Aside from the wittess penalties attending the initiation of members, a crueity has been superadded, akin to the barbarism of the Fil Islands or the practices of degraded Indian tribes. As a culmination of the ceremonies, and as an indication of pinck and endurance the victim's arm is bared for branding.

In the case which has just come under my observation, six deep and savage burns, from the shoulder to the elbow, were inflicted with a lighted cigar. Life-long scars and disfigurement are bad enough, but the shock to systems already reduced in vitality by previous physical exactions is severe and dangerons. In comparison with a cigar, a branding iron would be merciful, but it seems necessary to add to the danger of the burn that of blood poisoning.

In common with other societies which fourlish in your sight, a bar providing intoxicating liquors is maintained contrary to law and decent morals.

I ask with solicitude whether these proceedings are beyond your control? If you are powerless to protect the charges confided to your care in the respect just mentioned, there yet remains to parents the alternative of invoking the interposition of the courts. If you have the power or the influence to abate these evils, the responsibility resting upon your shoulders is a heavy one. If you have not, with whom does the accountability lie?

bility resting upon your shoulders i

does the accountability lie?

Is is quite fair that in the most important years of life—the fransition from routh to manhood—the student should be subject to avoidable and demoralizing temptations? Is it a cheering state of things when men prefer the rowdy distinction of the "D. K. E." and other secret societies to the cumlaude of Commencement day?

PLUMR A MILLIONATED

An Estimate by an Associate of the Late Sepator's Wealth. EMPORIA, KAN., Dec. 23.—Since death of the late Senstor Plumb there been a great deal of speculation as to the dimensions of his private estate.

Calvin Hood, an associate of Mr. Plumb, and one of the executors of his will, states that his estate, at a very conservative estimate, is valued at \$1,900,000.

Openly Declared by the Retail Liquor Dealers of Allegheny County.

TOO MUCH COMPETITION.

The Social Features Make a Big Hole in the Bar-Room Profits.

A STRONG ORGANIZATION FORMED

To Test the Present Law, and if Necessary to Secure a Change.

NOT AFRAID OF THE SPEAK-EASIES

The retail liquor dealers of Pittsburg and Allegheny have organized for their own protection, and have decided to wage vigorobs war on the clubs and social organizations of the two cities. The saloon keepers have recently held several meetings. They formed a temporary organization a month ago. At their meeting yesterday they completed's permanent organization. About 90 saloon keepers were present. They met in County Democracy Hall, in the Mellon building, and it was probably the most rep resentative gathering of retail liquor men eyer held in Pittsburg. Ex-Senator John O'Niel, of the Sixth Avenue Hotel, was chosen President, and William Rhuland, of the Southside, was elected Secretary.

Every leading retailer in the two cities has joined the organization and all have pledged themselves to work together for their mutual benefit. They decided yesterday to engage competent attorneys and they will employ an experienced officer to act as their agent and representative. The organization will be backed with plenty of money and it was decided that under no condidition would it be dragged into poli-

"What is the purpose of your organ zation?" was asked a retailer who attended

yesterday's meeting. "Mutual protection would briefly explain the purpose of our body," he replied. "Our business," he went on, "demanded that we act in some direction. There is no use talking, unless we can accomplish something now many of us will be driven to the

wall. "How do you propose to help yourselves?"

"First we propose to invoke the aid and assistance of the law. We are required to obey the strictest letter of a strict law and we propose using that law for our protec-tion. With a reliable agent and the best attorneys that we can hire we will force out of existence all the speak-easies in Pitts-burg. We will go to a finish in testing the custom that permits clubs—social, political and literary to sell all kinds of liquors at all hours, day and night, and we will ar-range to protect ourselves maning the whole-salers who have been organized in their

own interest and to our disadvantage.

"We have started out right this time and we are in dead earnest. We are after all the clubs without regard to their social or political standing. The fact is," the gentleman went on, "the growth of clubs in Pittsburg is becoming alarming to saloon keepers. Under the construction of the Brooks liquor law by the Allegheny County Courts we are prohibited from allowing our patrons to sit around, read the papers and take a drink when they feel disposed. take a drink when they feel disp

take a drink when they feel disposed.

Where Club Competition Hurts.

"Our places are for drinking purposes only, and the people whom we look upon as our most profitable customers have of late been going off to their clubs, where they can sit about, amuse themselves by harmless games, read the papers and get their drinks just as cheap and with much more comfort and less exposure than we can supply them. Most of these clubs are protected because they are chartered. They pay probably \$25 for their charters, and then they go into the liquor business with more assurance than their charters, and then they go into the liquor business with more assurance than we dare assume. We are restricted in our business to certain days and certain hours of those days. The clubs know no days nor hours. They simply go on forever, night and day, Sunday and Monday, election days and holidays bringing grist to their mills. We pay \$1,000 annually for the privalege of doing a legitimate business in a legitimate way. The clubs pay \$25 and ascure protection to what we consider ille-

a legitimate way. The clubs pay \$25 and secure protection to what we consider illegitimate business.

"We are not certain whether we can get at the clubs. Many of them are important factors in politics, but we will test the law, and if we find them safely intrenched we will endeavor to extend our organization to every county in the State, and we will go in a united body to the next Legislature for relief. The laws that compel us to pay \$1,000 for license on one side of the street does not contemplate giving to a club just opposite us for \$25 the same privileges we enjoy, and if we can't get relief from our local courts we can hope for protection from local courts we can hope for protection from the Legislature, especially when we go to that body with all the force we believe we

Not Afraid of Speak-Easies. "As for the speak-easies, I am satisfied all we will need do is to point them out to the police authorities. The Pittsburg police the police authorities. The Pittsburg police have always been ready and willing to act in such cases, and our representative will be instructed to act with the police in driving all such places out of existence. Our own members, too, we will watch, and we will expel any member found violating the plain law as it is laid down to us. The courts can do the rest. From the wholesalers we will require the liquor we buy. When we pay for pure whisky we will insist upon getting that kind of goods. We will battle with all combinations formed by the wholesale dealers.

"Our organization, I might say, has been formed to prevent violations of the liquor laws of the State. In our effort we will expect much assistance from the courts. We will do all we can to prevent the law from being violently used and we will expect to be protected from violence at the hands of

The association carly in January. ociation will hold another meeting

DELUGE ON PUGET SOUND

SEATTLE, WASH., Dec. 23.—A heavy wind and rain storm prevailed on the Sound yesterday, prostrating all telegraph wires for several hours. Rain fell in torrents and

all streams rose rapidly.

No serious damage to shipping is reported, but it is feared that a number of vessels have been lost along the coast.

MORE TARIFF ON THE WARTED.

the Alleged Purpose for Which a Ma-facturers' Meeting Is Called, St. Louis, Dec. 23.—An afternoon pa

Association, which is to be held here in to prepare January, was called a bill for presentation to Congress, increasing the import duty on tin 1 cent a pound.

It is alleged that as the tariff now stands the duty is insufficient to afford adequate protection, as it leaves an opening for old-established tinned plate factories in the Old World to deluge the American market at a time when such action would be decidedly detrimental to the industry.

FIGHTING ON THE BORDER. BATTLE BETWEEN GARZA'S MEN AND MEXICAN TROOPS.

The Latter Defeated and 40 Men Were Killed on Both Sides—American Offici Reticent About Giving Out News-A

Very Serious Phase Assumed LAREDO, TEX., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Reports have been received in this city from Carrizo, in Zapata county, where Captain Hardle's troop of United States eavalry is now stationed, to the effect that there is no doubt whatever but what Garza has crosse 900 men into Mexico at points between that city and Brownsville. The letter further states that Garza's men met the Mexican troops at Los Torillitas, about 70 miles from the border, and defeated the latter, and

that there were about 40 men killed on both

that there were about 40 men killed on both sides.

This report is doubtless authentic, as it comes from an officer who is now on the ground. The American officials in New Laredo are reticent about giving out information, but it is learned that General Garcia, who commands the American troops in the lower country, has notified Consul General Sutton, at Nuevo Laredo, that Garza's troops had been met by the Mexican regulars, at a point not far from the river, nearly opposite Rio Grande City, and routed, they killing four revolutionists and capturing a few horses and arms.

The telegram further states that Garza's men fied to this side of the river, crossing at Las Tenajas ranch. This report is evidently a mistake, or else Garza's band is divided into several bands.

The matter has assumed a more serious phase than either of the governments realize. The fact that Garza's men are well armed and mounted proves that he is backed by parties who furnish the capital while he does the fighting. Another fact has come to light. Nearly all the Winchester cartridges which merchants kept in stock in this city have been purchased in small lots, and a scarcity of that article now exists. The merchants cannot realize how they sold them out so quickly. It is now thought that the whilom General Sandoval will soon turn up on the scene, as he is thought to be in New Orleans in the laterest of the revolutionists.

The telegram from Washington that Hardie's troops had been surroynded near

Interest of the revolutionists.

The telegram from Washington that Hardie's troops had been surrounded near Ft. McIntosh is all a mistake. They never have been in sight, of the revolutionists. Another small detachment of United States troops, under Lieutesant Connor, left this city this morning to join Captain Hardie's troops. This leaves only the musicians in Ft. McIntosh, and they will have to do guard duty.

ARRESTED AT THE ALTAR.

Nephew of Chilean Minister Egan Under Bonds on a Serious Charge.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.; Dec. 23. Special.]-Patrick Egan, nephew of the finister to Chile, was bound over under \$5,000 bonds to-day on a serious charge. He is a cattle king, and was about of the Spekane and Kootenai Navigation Company. This morning was the day see for the wedding, but when the clergyman asked "if anyone had any objections to interpose to make them then or forever hold their peace," H. W. Cole, the prospective bride's son-in-law and a Deputy United States Markhal, rose and exclaimed: "I have a warrant for your arexclaimed: "I have a warrant for your ar-rest, Egan," and took the impending hus-band to jail.

The excitement was intense. Mrs. Widler fainted. The charge preferred is the betrayal of Annie Widler, the 12-year-old daughter of the woman he was about to wed. An immediate hearing was demanded and upon corroborative evidence Egan was bound over. Mrs. Widler says it is spite work on the part of her son-in-law, who has had trouble with Egan.

DIED IN THE ATTIC OF A BANK.

Miserable End of a Once Wealthy Man With Thousands Within Reach, CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.-[Special.]-Years ago Charles Hilts was the richest man in Hamilton county, outside the city, and was a lawyer whose future seemed rose-hued. His home was luxurious, his friends legion, His home was luxurious, his friends legion, and his opportunities many. He became involved in a divorce suit with his wife, whom he idolized some few years ago, and from that day began to fall away, until the past few months his only abode has been a miserable attic on the top floor of the Second National Bank building.

Yesterday he was found dead—starved to death within a few feet of thousands of dollars. His family connections are many

dollars. His family connections are many and wealthy, but he was too proud to le them know his condition, and they were even unaware of his whereabouts, until his eath was accidentally made known to

MORE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL Uruguay Sends Troops to Protect Her

Frontier From Both Parties. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 23.-Reports are current here that the political troubles in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande de Sul have broken out again. Disorders have occurred in various parts of the State where the civil or military authorities have attempted to suppress the Independents. The people are becoming inflamed by the success of the revolters, and

the movement is spreading rapidly.

The Government of Uruguay is determined to maintain the neutrality of he territory, which adjoins Rio Grande do Sul, and troops have been dispatched to watch the frontier and prevent any inva-sion by either the Brazilian Government troops or the forces of the insurgents.

BOMES FOR THE POOR TOO

mite and Kerosene Destroy Tene ments at the Perfi of Lives. St. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 23.-At 1 o'clo this morning a destructive fire occurred in a row of frame tenements in the south part of the city, that came very near resulting in a wholesale loss of life. Just as a family living in the north end of the tenement had left the building a terrible explosion occurred, totally wrecking the room just vacated.

After the fire was extinguished an investigation showed that two dynamite bombs had been secreted between the walls of the building. A bed saturated with kerosene was at the place fired. No reason is assigned for the deed.

A Famous French Statesman Dying PARIS, Dec. 23.-Jules Simon, the dis inguished French statesman and author, is dying. He was at one time Prime Minister. In 1875 he was elected a life Senator.

The Good Gray Post Growing Weaker, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Wall Whit-men to-night is reported to be growing steadily weaker.

Significant Speech by the Head of the Church at

a Reception

HELD AT THE VATICAN.

He Claims French Workmen Were Not Allowed to Visit Him, and

DEMANDS TO KNOW THE REASON.

tion at His Hands. SORROW FOR A CHECKED MOVEMENT.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 ROME, Dec. 23.—A reception was held at the Vatican this morning, at which the Cardinals tendered their usual Christmas good wishes to His Holiness, the Pope. Cardinal Monneo la Vailetta, a descon of the Sucred College, made a speech, in which he referred in happy terms to the great work the Holy Father had lately accomplished by the devotion he had shown to the question of the working classes and the social problem, which are now such absorbing

topics throughout the world. The Cardinal mentioned the enormous in fluence the recent encyclical letter has exercised upon the subjects, but chiefly in respect to the workingmen and their employers, His Holiness replied as follows:

Pope Leo's Reply to His Guests. We welcome with special satisfaction the good wishes which the Sacred College has expressed toward us on the return of this welcome festival of Christmastide, and we trust the injunctions we have issued from our apostolic throne will be received with respect and successfully put into practice. If there be one question before all others in our prayers it is that success may attend our efforts toward the solution of the labor question. It was in obedience to the con scionsness of our sacred duty as Vicar of Christ on earth that we have endeavored to come to the assistance of so large a portion of suffering humanity, and that we have deof suffering humanity, and that we have decided to take up such a difficult question—a question which caused division and discensions among all those who busy themselves with social problems around which so many difficulties are clustered, from the nature of the subject itself as well as from the conflicting interests it involves and the evil passion it arouses.

In our evangelical doctrine we believe that we hold the solution of the problem; but the mere knowledge of this fact does not suffice, when it is found that after the publication of our encylcical letter a movement has arisen among the working classes, especially those of France, to visit our spostolic Sec.

The French Pilgrim Question.

The French Pilgrim Question We hall this tendency as a means of facilitating the task we have undertaken. In this spirit we addressed the various groups of French pilgrims who first came hither to receive our fatherly greetings, and we should have hald the same language to those pilgrims who sage to come after them, had we been allowed to do so; for we are gursuaded that this movement was spreading, with the happiest results, to other contries, notably to the United States and Canada. But, unexpectedly, in a manner so outrageous that we cannot attempt to describe it, the move nent to which we refer was arrested and the pilgrimages of workingmen we

stopped.

We ask what apprehensions can have bee caused among the ruling classes by the cansed among the ruling classes by those well-ordered multitudes who came imbued with the greatest reverence, to render hon age to the Vicar of Christ, They ough rather to dread such as hold themselves aloof from the Church and from the Pone and who ridicule all authority. It is among those they will find rebellious spirits, disall those who endeavor to shake the ver dations of social life; not a who listen to and follow the teachings o

CHINA'S PORRMOST STATESMAN An Opportunist, a Demagogue and Athe

ist, a Man of Silence. LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The Chronicle's Tier Tsin correspondent contributes to that jour-nal a long character sketch of the Chinese

statesman and general, Li Hung Chang The sketch contains the following: The Vicercy's strength lies in his reti-cence. He is strong because of his office, and stronger still by self-concealment. The whole court, even the ambassadors, would whole court, even the ambassadors, would fear him as an enemy. He is careful to claim that he hates foreigners. He merely uses them as a means to an end. He "picks their brains," and urges his subordinates to do the same. He is a true opportunist. He is regarded as the leader of the revolutionary party even, should an occasion arise. He pretends to have little knowledge of European languages, in order thus to gain an advantage over the foreign diplomats. He is a toetotalor, but has no belief in religion.

THE POPE'S PAINTING FIT.

etails of His Illness Kept Secret by Orders From the Vatieso,

LONDON, Dec. 24.-The Lancet's Italian prrespondent asserts that the Pope had a fainting fit, followed by extreme prostra-

tion, after the last consistory.

The fact was kept a profound secret in compliance with orders imposed on the personnel of the Vatican, in accordance with Pope Leo's secret bill enjoining secrecy in the event of his death until cersecrecy in the event of his death until cer-tain formalities regarding the concluse have been concluded. To these secre-orders, it is said, are due the official denial of the Pope's illness.

HUNGARY'S POLITICAL TROUBLES. The Diet to Be Dissolved After the Con

mercial Treaties Are Passed. BUDA PESTH, Dec. 23.—The various com mercial treaties passed their third reading in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet

Council of Ministers, announced that as soon as the Upper House adopted the treaties the Dict would be dissolved. He added that this course was necessary, as, owing to the agitation growing out of the electoral questions, quiet parliamentary work was found to be impossible.

IRIBHMEN VOTE IN PEACE

Off Very Quietly.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—This is the great day in the battle for the supremacy between the rival factions of the Irish Parliamentary party. It is sconceded that the election in Waterford to-day is the decisive struggle in

the Irish fight, and upon it will depend the future course of the factions.

Extra precautions were taken to suppress any disorder, but everything passed along quietly. The voting is preceding briskly.

CUD COLL The Labor Question Receiving Great Atten-

THEIR SANTA CLAUS

WEDDED AGAIN AT SEVENTY. VETERAN CLERGYMAN WINS BRIDE OF 30.

he Courtship Not a Long One - Th Groom, Formerly Well-Kenn in This City, Now Engaged in My
the Far West A Hotel
Miss Martha Patton, or
and Rev. William Willson, or
City, were married at the Centra.

yesterday. Rev. Mr. Beacom, of Gr. City, performed the ceremony. There is nothing unusual in a man getting married, but it does not happen very often that the groom is 70 years old and the bride 30. It can hardly be called wedding winter with spring, but a hiatus of 40 years between the ages of husband and

40 years between the ages of husband and Wife is not common.

Mr. Willson is a Presbyterian minister well known in Pittsburg. He has been a church organizer for the denomination in the West, and is now engaged in this work in Utah, where they need more Protestants to offset Mormon infinence. Years ago he left this city for California and was a pioneer preacher in that State. His first wife died in 1888, and recently Mr. Willson came East to bunt up

that State. His first wife died in 1888, and recently Mr. Willson came East to hunt up a grandson. His present wife, Miss Patton, was a friend of the family, and among the first persons he met here was the young lady. They loved and were married yesterday.

Miss Patton is the daughter of Stephen Patton, a farmer. Her father has been dead for several years. She was educated in the Pittsburg Female College. The couple will return to Salt Lake City in a few days. Mr. Willson is a brother of Samuel Wilson, who is employed in the Court House.

ALBANY, Dec. 23. -[Special.] -The Land Board, as the heads of the State Depart-

ment are called when they meet to make grants of lands under water, met to-day and passed judgment on an application of the Standard Oil Company, which has been before them since September 24, 1889. Standard Oil Company, when it asked for a grant of land under the waters of the East river, adjacent to its Long Island City property, stirred up a hornet's nest. It was at once pounced upon by the New York City authorities, those of Long Island City and the State Board of Health. A delega-tion came to Albany to oppose the appli-cation, and the Land Board was bombarded with remonstrances. The chief objections were that it would endanger the commerce, health and safety of the good people in and around New York harbor, if the great oil monopoly abould be allowed to acquire more land and build more and larger refin-

eries along the bulkhead line of Long Island City.

The matter was referred to Ctate Enginee Bogart and Attorney General Taber for investigation, and last year they reported it back to the Board without favoring either side. It was then tabled and the Board slept on it till to-day, when it awoke and decid the emplication denied the application

A BIG YEAR FOR RAILROADS.

About 4,200 Miles of New Track Built in the United States in 1891. CHICAGO, Dec. 23.-The forthcoming is sue of the Railway Age and Northwestern Rail-roader will contain a statistical review of railway construction during 1891. New track has been laid in 43 States and Territories on 249 lines and branches, to an aggregate of 4,168 miles. This increases the rallway system of the United States to

The only portions of the country in which no new track was laid this year are the States of Delaware, Connecticut, Nevada and Mississipp, the last named showing in strong contrast to the other Southern States, in which the activity has been notable. The States which added the greatest average are Pennsylvania, Georgia, Washington, South Carolina, New York, Montana, Virginia and West Virginia.

Valuable Paintings Smuggled. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- A case of picture smuggling leaked out to-day. Last night Custom House inspectors found two large packing cases in an unoccupied house in this city. They contained six valuable imported paintings, and are thought to be Colonel E. Grosse's importations.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS DIRECTORY.

Topic.

Orisp's Committees Commented On.

Liquor Men After City Clubs.

The Pope's Peculiar Sperch.

Protest Against Crowded Traction Cars.

The Lawyers in Polities.

Investigators After Eurphy Again

A Prasoner Commits Suicide.

Carnegie Library Plans

Editorial and Miscellaneous.

Live Washington Goasip.

Sherman's Managar is Confident.

Rigelow Wants Big Money.

Taxation of Oil Leases Proposed.

Bow Dalsell Will Open His Fight. desup of the Sporting W Yesterday's Hotel Arrivals A Female Guiteau Caged...
A Big Finte Gines Plant....
Some Interesting Oil News
Proceedings of the Courts...
Live Stock and Commercial
Correct List of Mone Com

NO SEAT, NO NICKEL,

THREE CENTS.

The Programme Proposed by Tired Patrons of Crowded Traction Cars.

COUNCILS SHOULD MOVE,

Says Mayor Gourley, Who Has Strong Convictions on the Subject.

THE PLAN ADOPTED ELSEWHERE.

Nearly Every Line in the City Needs Additional Accommodations.

SOUTHSIDE MEETING TO PROTEST

The abolition of the growded-car nuisand as suggested in THE DISPATCH, meets with almost universal favor among people who patronize traction lines to any extent. A number of well-known men seen yesterday all agreed that something should be done by the companies, and if not by them, by Councils, to remedy the existing trouble. The East Ender, Southsider and Alle-ghenian have begun to realize that their ride home by electricity or cable, while rapid, is scarcely less fatiguing and unpleasant

than walking.

Hanging to a strap till his arms ache, or being pressed against a platform rail until his spinal column is in torture is not conducive to happiness or comfort to the average business man who has been standing be-hind a counter or desk ten hours. The working man getting in or out of a car with dinner pail and grimy clothes does not enjoy forcing his way through a small sea of humanity with people's feet as stepping a snar see of the sea and the sea. The opper takes no delight in crushing the sea into the ribs of tired men. The present system of packing 70 per the sear huilt for 30 these things

the present system of packing 70 ato a car built for 30 these things cannot be avoided. Can't Accommodate the People It is a fact painfully manifest to almost everybody that on all the principal traction lines in the city at certain hours of the day and certain days of the week standing roo and little of that is the only thing to be had. The greatest trouble is experienced at morning, noon and evening, when people are coming and going from work or meals.
On Saturday the jam is kept up all day.

Various suggestions have been made as to the proper remedy. In Chicago the law provides that when a passenger has to stand

provides that when a passenger has to stand he cannot be required to pay. It has been suggested that this rule of "no seat, no fare" should be adopted in Pittsburg.

On the other hand, it is claimed that an expression of public sentiment on the question would be enough to cause the companies to make suitable provision for their patrons' comfort. A rule that a car well-filled should not be stopped to take on more passengers carefully adhered to by motormen, gripmen and conductors would effect the desired result. Such a plan as this enforced in France, and when the car is full a placard announcing that fact is hung out. Traction men claim the passengers are re-sponsible for the whole trouble because they insist on getting on cars already they insist on getting on cars already crowded, but the advocates of traction re-form excuse this on the ground that a man who boards a crowded car does so because he knows the following ones are in the

But whatever the plan. it will result in But whatever the pian. It will result in one thing, which the companies do not like to consider—more cars. To reduce by half the number of passengers carried in a car means double the number of cars now in use. This doubling of the rolling stock and the consequent temporary decrease of the profits does not strike the traction magnate favorably. He argues for the present method, crowded cars, light running ex-

method, crowded cars, light running ex-penses and big revenues.

Mayor Gourley is heartily in secord with
THE DISPATCH on the question. The
Mayor has occasion to use all the city lines
a good deal. In discussing it yesterday he
said: "There is no question in my mind,
but that most of our traction lines have insufficient accommodations for their patrons. At certain hours of the day a man is in luck if he gets on a car at all. A person who has worked hard all day finds little comfort in the thought of riding home jammed in between a lot of other people and scarcely able to breathe. I know from experience that a man living in the East End going home about 6 P. M. cannot get a seat on a

average of more than once every week. Should Be Regulated by Councils.

"This matter could be regulated by Councils," continued the Mayor, "and in all justice to the people it should be. The better way would have been to effect an agreement with companies before granting right of way, to observe proper regulations against overcrowding cars. But that is all over now, and it looks as though the matter must rest with the judgment of the companies. Some additional cars during the hours of heaviest traffic would increase the running expenses very little and would greatly convenience the public."

Controller Morrow said: "I have had plenty of experience with crowded cars and would hall with pleasure a successful plan for doing away with the trouble. But the talk of more cars brings up another question. Can any more be run without seriously obstructing traffic on downtown streets? If they can, let us have more cars." Should Be Regulated by Councils.

An East End gentleman, who has occa-sion to ride back and forth several times a day, was talking over the subject of crowded cars yesterday afternoon and announced

a firm decision.

"Hereafter when I am lucky enough to secure a seat," he said, "I propose to keep it and not vacate for anybody. When cars are crowded women should not get on. Or if they do they should be willing to take the consequences and stand. This is the custom in the East and it must come here."

Needs of the Southside, On the Southside the feeling is very strong against the overcrowding of cars.
The general opinion is that there are not enough cars. Dr. Rabauser said he thought something should be done to remedy the

evil.

"I would often ride in the cars," said he,
"if I could do so with any comfort. But I
use my buggy rather than put up with
being pushed and tramped on in the
crowd."

Frank Rossiter said: "The company

Frank Rossiter said: "The company could put on trailers, which would help a great deal. As it is now, people are put to considerable trouble. I have seen people carried three or four squares past their destination because they could not attract the conductor's attention, owing to the crowd, and if you attempt to pull the bell the conductor will tell you be is there for that purpose."

A. J. Pereles said an attempt had been made in Cleveland to have Councils pass an ordinance against the overcrowding of cars but it failed. Said he: "There is no way I can see for redress. Another grievance is the way people have to wait for accommodation, especially when the theaters let out.