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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1891. THREE CENTS.

$80,000,000 TO BE SAVED

To the Taxpayers by the Present Plans of the House Majority.

A CUT ALL AROUND

Sufficient to Show That Economy Is the Party's Watchword.

THE CHANGES IN THE RULES

Keeping Several Members of a Committee Up Night After Night.

All Money Bills to Be Kept in the Hands of One Committee—Three Ways of Procedure Puzzling the Economists—Appropriations That Will Have to Suffer—Only Necessary River and Harbor Improvements to Be Carried On—Pensions Won't Be Cut—Deficits to Be Looked After—A United States Senator Practically Elected by Direct Vote of the People.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.

The Democratic members of the Committee on Rules have been seriously considering ever since they were appointed, on December 16, the subject of the new code under which the House shall be put into working order when it reorganizes after the holiday recess on January 5. At present the House is without any rules at all, and, although the committees are appointed, their duties are not defined and they are not in a shape to undertake any business whatever.

The principal difficulty which the committee have had to contend with, aside from the preparation of fair rules governing the parliamentary practice in place of ex-Speaker Reed's arbitary system, is the problem of determining the relative jurisdiction of the various committees, particularly of those which have heretofore been vested with power to formulate appropriation bills.

Return to an Old System Wanted.

There is no doubt that the sober judgment of a large majority of members of the Democratic side is decidedly in favor of a return of the old time-honored system under which all the important money bills were prepared and digested by one committee, which was held strictly responsible by the House and by the country for the integrity and economy of its work. Considerations of personal ambition and local interest, however, have combined to throw serious obstacles in the way of the adoption of that policy now.

The Democratic end of the Committee on Rules has sat up night and night of late discussing the matter, looking it over from every standpoint and taking into account all the manifold elements of policy that enter into it, and Speaker Crisp himself, until he became ill, took a leading part in the deliberations.

Three Ways Open to the Committee.

Three ways appear to be open to the action of the committee. First, to continue the system inaugurated by ex-Speaker Carlisle in the Forty-ninth Congress and followed by him in the Fiftieth and by ex-Speaker Reed in the Fifty-first; second, to return to the previous method, by which the principal appropriation bills were prepared by one central committee; and third, to adopt a compromise plan between the two, and by specific regulations in the rules, to require the various other committees hitherto having charge of money bills to perform their functions under the advice and closely in accordance with the suggestions and instructions of the Appropriations Committee proper.

It is not certain which one of these three plans will be recommended by the Rules Committee when it makes its report to the House, but the present indications are that the third or compromise plan will be decided on and advocated.

Difficulties of the Propositions.

Under the first plan any considerable amount of retrenchment in Governmental expenditures would probably be rendered difficult. Under the second it would be comparatively easy; while under the third, which is an altogether untried plan, the needed cutting down could unquestionably be done more effectively than under the first, but doubtless with less success than under the second.

Various radical measures have been suggested by which the Democratic party can make a creditable record as against that of the "billion dollar Congress," but nearly all of these, when minutely analyzed, are shown to be in some measure impracticable. The Democratic leaders concur in the opinion that there should be no river and harbor bill, or if any, a very conservative and limited one, to take care only of such works as are absolutely indispensible. They also contend that the condition of the Treasury and the necessities of the party demand that but few public buildings be appropriated for by the present Congress, and that of such Government works as are already under way only those shall be taken care of which, if neglected, would occasion positive loss and inconvenience to the Government.

Some Things That Can't Be Cut Down.

It is agreed, too, that pensions, which at present constitute the greatest single item of expenditure, may not be safely cut. Likewise, a great many continuing appropriations for public improvements, which were authorized by the last Congress and which partake largely of the nature of fixed charges, cannot be ignored, but must be provided for regardless of their intrinsic merits or lack of merit.

If, however, the Fifty-second Congress can only get back to the landmarks of the last Democratic Congress, the Fiftieth, it will be accomplishing no trifling achievement. The Fiftieth Congress in its two sessions appropriated the total sum of $817,963,859. The Fifty-first, not counting continuing obligations bequeathed to future Congresses, appropriated $988,417,183, an increase of $170,443,223. On several of the big appropriation bills Congress actually appropriated more money, by many millions, than the official estimates called for; and to one in the least degree familiar with the practice prevalent in all Government departments of asking for a great deal more than is needed, in order to secure just about what is really necessary, the fact means a great deal.

Figures That Ran Up Too High.

The Indian bills of that Congress were loaded up to the extent of nearly $11,000,000 in excess of the estimates; the District of Columbia bill, over half a million; in the second session the agricultural bill, $216,000, and the postoffice bill, $361,000.

The estimates of the administration for the coming fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, are $489,932,000, as against $532,032,169 for the present fiscal year. But everybody knows that the estimates and appropriations of the second session of a Congress vastly exceed those of a first session, and the Democratic House will therefore have to cut away under these present estimates, if it wishes to save the Treasury from a tenfold more disastrous deficit than that which now worries Secretary Foster.

Several of the leading economists on the Democratic side of the House declare that tremendously big cuts must be made in the sundry civil bill, the Indian, postoffice, army, naval fortifications and miscellaneous bills. It is believed that a cut of $40,000,000 under the totals of the last laws can be made on these bills alone, without the slightest detriment to the public service.

Some Chances to Economize.

For instance, it is thought that $10,000,000 can be judiciously lopped off the sundry civil; $10,000,000 from the Indian; $10,000,000 from the postoffice bill; $2,000,000 from the army bill; $5,000,000 from the naval bill; $2,000,000 from the fortifications bill, and $1,000,000 from the legislative, executive and judicial.

But to do even this would require strict unity of method and concert of action on the part of the various committees having charge of the bills, and a close and rigid scrutiny upon the various objects of appropriation. By keeping up this rate alone for the two sessions of the Congress the taxpayers of the country would be saved $80,000,000.

In the talk being made in regard to the election of United States Senators by a direct popular vote, it seems to have been generally overlooked that Senatar Walthall, of Mississippi, was chosen in that way. When the canvass opened Senator Walthall was asked his opinion on the Sub-Treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance. He answered the question with his usual frank boldness on public issues. A stronger argument against the project of the Alliance has probably never been made. With his announced declination to be a candidate for re-election, and this letter, it was supposed, of course, outside of the State, that Senator Walthall's public career was ended.

Direct Voting for a Senator.

Though there was no constitutional provision allowing such a step, the people determined that there should be no possible uncertainty in their voice touching the Senatorial succession. So, upon their primary tickets they had this: "For the United States Senate, E. C. Walthall." Mississippi, of its own volition, was the first State in the Union to declare in favor of a Senatorial election by the ballots of its people. This was done in every county in the State at the primaries. The primary election was a national contest. The Farmers' Alliance—encouraged by its victories in South Carolina and Georgia—determined to "down" both Walthall and George. The ablest men in the State were in the primary canvass. Polk, President of the National Alliance, went down to Mississippi to command in person.

The idea of voting for their United States Senators at the primaries struck the popular fancy. It soon became evident that both the United States Senators would be returned. Mr. George was a candidate for re-election. General Walthall was not, but with a standing declination of re-election and as firm an announcement of his anti-sub-treasury views as could be made, the people indulged themselves in rare pleasure of voting for and re-electing a representative against his express will.

RUSSIA NOT IN NEED.

A FRIEND OF THE CZAR SAYS HIS COUNTRY IS OUT OF DANGER.

The Imperial Government Has Millions of Money and to Spare—No Demand for Grain From America—Thankful for the Aid Received and Proffered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[*Special.*] Colonel Charles d'Arnaud, author of "The New Era in Russia," and the well-known champion of the present Czar, says the reports of distress from famine in Russia are exaggerated and Russia needs no aid.

"I have received," says Colonel d'Arnaud, "many letters of inquiry regarding that subject. I invariably answer that, from my personal knowledge of its financial resources and natural productions, I don't believe that the Russian Imperial Government needs aid from any foreign country to enable it to cope with the distress prevailing in some of its provinces.

A recent letter to me from a high authority at St. Petersburg says::

The fall of snow and the frost was a Godsend to us; the roads are now in good condition to reach the distressed districts by means of sleighs, and the noble work for the relief of the suffering peasantry is going on with wonderful vigor. It does one's heart good to see with what interest the Imperial family, our nobility, and people of all ranks unite now under the Czarewitch's committee of relief. We have plenty of supplies and corn, and there is no longer danger of suffering or starvation among the poor.

Thankful for Proffered Aid.

"In regard to the movement in the United States for the benefit of the starving peasantry, I venture to say that the Russian Government feels grateful to the philanthropic citizens of this country who so nobly came forward with these subscriptions. The Russian government naturally looks upon this as a demonstration of the continuation of the ancient friendship existing between the two countries, but I am certain and I speak as a Russio-American that the Government cannot stand in need of outside aid, with its millions at command and an abundance of grain. The 43,000 sacks of flour which the millers of the Northwest so generously donated the Russian Government is obliged to accept with thanks, but really they don't need it.

"Mr. Alexander Gregor, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, in the absence of Minister de Struve, through his youth and inexperience, has taken upon himself the responsibility of accepting these donations on behalf of his government, and has committed it to accept in such a manner that out of gratitude for such a spontaneous outburst of feeling on the part of the American people they must ratify his act. But I assure you that the finances of the Russian Imperial Government are in as sound condition as ever they were.

Russia's Millions of Surplus.

"Russia has always $150,000,000 gold on deposit in the various capitals of Europe, and in New York and at home they have always several hundred millions of reserved capital, with plenty of surplus grain. With all this at command I don't see the necessity of taxing the good people of this country on behalf of the suffering Russian.

"In regard to the effort of Miss Clara Barton, of the American Red Cross Society, we cannot call it a foreign movement to aid the sufferers in Russia, but an international one, for the Red Cross Society in Russia is composed of the most influential and the wealthiest classes, and it came to the aid of the Government in this crisis in the true Christian spirit. Whatever Miss Clara Barton, as President of the United States branch of this great humanitarian organization, may contribute to them, will be received with Christian gratitude."

A Denial From a Russian.

Mr. Alexander Gregor, Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Legation here, referring to this interview, said to-night that his information in regard to the matter was absolutely correct, coming as it had from the highest sources. The facts were too well known, he said, to leave any room for doubt.

The Russian Government and people were doing everything in their power to relieve the distress, but there is, Mr. Gregor said, still great suffering. The son of the Emperor himself is at the head of the Relief Committee. The Government appropriated 40,000,000 roubles as a relief fund, but that is insufficient to feed all the starving. In addition, the court balls for the season have been given up, and 200,000 roubles which are generally used to defray their expenses have been donated to the suffering peasants.

WAR CLOUDS BREAKING.

FRESH SIGNS THAT THE CHILE AFFAIR WILL BLOW OVER.

Preparations of the South American Republic to Take Part in the World's Fair—Blaine and Tracy Have Nothing at All New to Give Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Secretary Blaine had no information bearing on Chilean affairs for the press to-night. Secretary Tracy, in response to inquiries for any news which the Navy Department might have on Chilean affairs, replied that there was not a word.

At the Chilean Legation, up to a late hour, there had been no cablegram received from Chile with respect to the inauguration of the President. Minister Montt was expecting such a dispatch, which he thought would also contain the names of the members of the new Cabinet. It is customary, he said, for the President to announce the Cabinet on inauguration day. The Minister waited until a late hour, but finally retired without receiving it.

Lieutenant Harlow, Commissioner for the World's Fair in the Republic of Chile, reports to the Bureau of American Republics that he has received the most gratifying encouragement from the government of Chile with regard to its representation at the World's Fair. He incloses a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santiago, as follows:

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, SANTIAGO, November 21.

SIR: In reply to your letter and to our conversation as to whether Chile would take part, and in what degree, in the Columbian Exposition that is going to take place in Chicago, I have the honor to tell you, after having received orders from the President and the subsequent instructions of my colleagues, that the Government and the people of Chile will cheerfully contribute to it. Ratifying the request previously made for 100 meters of space as necessary for the products of Chile, I have the honor to assent to the three petitions that you presented in your letter that I have just replied to. As soon as my colleagues of Industry and Public Works, of Finance and of Interior, to whom it belongs to suggest the appropriations and to order such means for the affair they may decide proper for the subject, it will give me pleasure to inform you of them.

Improving the occasion to express to you my considerations, I subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
H. A. MATTA.

The Santiago correspondent of the London *Times* says:

The amnesty bill has been passed. Many Balmacedists have been sent aboard the gunboat Magellanes, owing to the attempts of adherents to create disorder. Sixty thousand Chilean witnessed the proclaiming of Admiral Montt as President. There were only 1,000 troops to keep order along the route of the procession, a distance of half a mile. Thousands of people waited patiently for hours in a broiling sun. Admiral Montt took the oath of office in the Hall of Congress, in the presence of a brilliant gathering of officials.

2,000 KILLED.

Official News of the Late Fighting in China—The Rebels Routed—Fifty of the Leaders Captured and Beheaded—Decorations for the Victors.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—Officials decrees, issued in the Pekin *Gazette*, admit that between the 3d and 7th of the month there was sanguinary fighting between the Imperial troops and the rebels, and it is claimed that 2,000 rebels were killed, and the rebel forces entirely routed.

Fifty rebel leaders, taken captive, were beheaded. The *Gazette* announces that a list of officers who distinguished them selves honorably in the fight, and are therefore worthy of decoration, is being prepared.

SYRIAN WEDDING IN ST. LOUIS.

The First Event of the Kind Ever Witnessed in the City.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—A Syrian wedding, the first of the kind ever witnessed in St. Louis, was celebrated at the Labor Headquarters Hall, yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the usages that prevail in Syria. In America it would be called a reception, but it differed from ordinary receptions in that it was strictly for Syrians. The groom was Kalel Wasoff, and the bride Adlaid Miken. After being married by a Catholic priest at St. Mary's Church, the couple, in company with about 75 of their countrymen and women, proceeded to celebrate the event. There were beer, wine and eatables in abundance.

A part of the programme was the spraying of perfume from a cologne bottle over the crowd, every newcomer getting a supply of the odors in the face. The ladies present, of whom there were quite a number, indulged in a doleful chant in the Syrian language, which lasted for a couple of hours. It was explained to a reporter as being a method of congratulating the bride in her new state. The reception lasted until late in the afternoon. Many of the participants who came from a Syrian colony in the neighborhood, were unable to speak the English language. All present seemed to enjoy themselves.

MANY CATTLE DROWNED.

A Boat Containing 147 Head Sinks in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—One hundred and forty-seven head of cattle were drowned while penned up in cattle cars on a float which sank in the East river at the foot of Tenth street, Hunter's Point, about 6:30 o'clock this morning. There were 12 cars on the float, containing in all 190 cattle. While going through the east channel of the East river the float struck a rock, staving a hole in her bottom. The float began to fill with water.

Two tugs pulled the craft over to this side of the river, where it sank off the Tenth street dock. The cars were almost submerged. Loss, $10,000. The cattle were consigned to Salzbarger & Schwartzbey.

DEATH ON A STAIR.

At Least Ten Lives Sacrificed in a Wild Theater Panic Over in England.

ONLY A LIGHTED MATCH

Amply Sufficient to Cause Some Fool's Senseless Cry of Fire.

A WRITHING MASS OF HUMANITY

Chokes a Bend in a Passage, and Tramples Children to Death.

COOL HEADS COULD NOT CALM FEARS

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A theater in Gates Head, County Durham, last night, was the scene of a frightful panic, in which, according to the reports received here, at least ten persons, nearly all children, were killed outright and many were injured.

The sight of the slight blaze caused by a man in the audience dropping a lighted match on the sawdust-covered floor prompted some one to start the cry of fire, and a terrible panic at once ensued. There was immediately a wild rush for the doors, which, owing to the savage crush and struggle, quickly became so blocked that only a few succeeded in at once getting out.

There was an especially violent rush for the staircase leading from the gallery. The passage giving access to this staircase became blocked almost at once with persons striving their utmost to escape, while the staircase itself was filled with a struggling mass of humanity from the top landing all the way to the outlet.

Killed While Calling for Order.

A check-taker was killed in the midst of his heroic efforts to save others lives. In trying to restrain the frantic crowd he was thrown to the floor and crushed to death beneath the feet of the panic-stricken people.

When the panic had subsided so that an examination of the premises could be made, the bodies of nine children whose lives had been literally crushed out were found lying on the staircase or near a door leading to it. A constable who came to assist in the work of rescue, on dragging out a boy who was wedged among the struggling people, discovered that the lad was his own son. The boy, although living when rescued, was terribly injured and died while on the way to his home.

The Performance Interrupted.

The performance which was so terribly interrupted was the second one of Saturday, the attraction being the pantomime "Aladdin." The theater was literally packed with people. At 10:30 o'clock the shout of fire created a fearful scene. The whole audience rose to their feet en masse and there was dire confusion, in the midst of which were heard the shrieks of women, many of whom fainted.

The lessee of the house then displayed most creditable presence of mind. Stepping on the stage he shouted to the audience, beseeching them to remain seated, and solemnly assuring them that there was no real danger if they would do so. At this they retained presence of mind by forcibly striving to restrain the crush of the crowd for the doors, but their efforts proved of no avail. The occupants of the pit and, indeed, all spectators whose seats were in the better parts of the house, succeeded in escaping safely to the streets.

The Fatal Curve of a Staircase.

It was a sudden bend in the gallery staircase which caused the fearful jam in that exit. People who had fallen and were lying in heaps there, screaming and groaning, were trampled upon. At last so many of the struggling people had fallen that all passage for exit was effectually blocked by a writhing mass of human beings, and those still remaining on their feet were forced to seek other means of escape.

The occasion was made doubly memorable by several acts of heroism. One man, who had occupied a gallery seat, jumped from the gallery railings to the balcony below and slid thence to the stage, all the time holding to a child by his teeth. Other men rescued several women by similar means.

Meanwhile the fire was easily quenched. The police sought medical aid and assisted in extricating the victims from the staircase—a matter of the utmost difficulty. One child, after calling out piteously, "Save me, save me," died before it could be reached. The corpses were laid in an adjoining building, and the injured were taken to hospitals and other institutions.

Anxious Relatives and Friends.

The news of the catastrophe spread rapidly, and soon thousands of frantic people were rushing to the scene to ascertain the fate of relatives and friends. Within a few hours the dead were identified. All were between the ages of 13 and 16.

The audience numbered 1,200 persons. The company members escaped in their costumes, and when they returned they found that their dressing rooms had been robbed of their ordinary clothing.

The lessee of the theater announces that he will give the proceeds of the performance to the bereaved, and will close the theater pending an inquiry.

Conflicting Stories of the Cause.

The statement is made that during the performance two youths seated in the balcony insisted on smoking. They were warned to desist several times. They finally desisted, but relit their pipes soon afterward. The smoke of their pipes was seen issuing from the balcony and a woman, being frightened at the sight, screamed "Fire!"

A man sitting near her immediately gagged her with his hand, but the mischief was done. The gallery was occupied by 500 spectators, mostly boys. The check-taker, Foster, rushed to open the door, which had been fastened. The struggle which ensued was awful. Men thrust aside the weaker lads, who were trampled to death. Two men were badly injured by jumping from the windows.

The lessee of the theater says that the alarm originated from the act of a boy in dropping a lighted match into a crevice filled with waste paper and other rubbish, in his search for a lost penny. He also says that two pails of water sufficed to quench the fire.

[The first reports of the panic stated that 100 were killed. A special cable to THE DISPATCH received at 2:30 this morning says only ten were trampled to death.—ED.]

SCANLAN STILL A SUFFERER.

His Wife Assures Him He Shan't Be Sent to an Asylum.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—William J. Scanlan, the actor, was removed to-day from his quarters at the Hotel Imperial to the home of Augustus Pitou, his manager, on West Ninety-fifth street. He had spent last night in his room at the hotel under the care of his wife, his physicians and two trained nurses. At about 5 o'clock this morning he awoke suddenly. He was suffering from one of the halucinations which have been afflicting him from time to time. He thought he could hear two people conversing in the next room, and it seemed to him they were plotting to break his contract with his manager. Then he began to notice for the first time that preparations were being made for departure.

"You are not going to take me to an asylum, Maggie?" he asked anxiously of his wife, who appeased him by telling him that she would never let him go to an asylum, and said they were going to Mr. Piton's house. Reassured by this, he quietly breakfasted with his wife in his room, and at about 10 o'clock started in a carriage for his manager's house. They drove through the park, and Scanlan talked cheerfully of the familiar spots which he recognized on the way.

A BATTLE ON THE BORDER.

MEXICAN ARMIES FIGHT WITH THE RIO GRANDE BETWEEN.

The Revolution Evidently Spreading Rapidly—Not Enough American Troops at the Front—No Word Received From Fort Ringgold—Hardie's Command Safe.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 27.—Plutarco Ornelas, the Mexican Consul here, to-day received a dispatch from Laredo, which says that an engagement at long range took place last night between Garza's followers and the Mexican troops at San Ignacio's ranch on this side of the border between Carrizo and Laredo. The revolutionists were assembled in a large force on the Texas bank of the river, having been driven across by the Mexican troops. Upon reaching the United States the insurgents poured a steady fire into the troops across the river, which was returned.

The battle continued for some time, and resulted in one of the Mexican soldiers being killed and a number on each side wounded. The fact that a force of Garza's men are in that locality is evidence that the movement is spreading rapidly, and, as the smaller detachments of the revolutionists seek safety on this side of the border when closely pursued by Mexican troops, the necessity for better military protection of the Texas frontier is made the more apparent.

The military authorities here realize that 700 United States troops are insufficient to properly guard 1,000 miles of Rio Grande border in time of peace, not to speak of the turbulent times now in progress. There is a large force of troops at the post here, but they will not be ordered out unless their presence on the scene of the trouble becomes absolutely necessary.

There has been no report or word of any kind received from Captain Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, at military department headquarters here for the past 48 hours. He is in command of Fort Ringgold, which Catarina Garza has threatened to capture if it becomes necessary for his men to secure supplies. It it the belief of General Stanley that the telegraph wires are down between Fort Ringgold and Brownsville, or else Captain Bourke is absent in pursuit of the revolutionists.

A telegram from the Secretary of War, ordering that every effort be exerted to bring the border difficulties to an end as quickly as possible, and the Federal troops to make as many captures of revolutionists as possible, was received by General Stanley to-day. Acting upon this order the General immediately telegraphed to the different commanders along the border to secure the names of as many of the offenders as possible and have warrants at once issued for their arrest.

Indirect word concerning the movements of Captain Hardie, of the Third Cavalry, was received at headquarters here this morning and relieved the anxiety as to his safety. He is pushing hard after a detachment of 100 of Garza's men, and will either have them chased across the river into Mexico or brought to a more critical situation than that within the next 48 hours.

ITALY TO BE PAID.

A State Secret Disclosed in Rome Forwarded From London—Uncle Sam to Pay the Indemnity for the New Orleans Mob Murder.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Rome says that the United States Government has agreed to pay the indemity Italy demands on account of the New Orleans affair, in order to settle the dispute.

The indemnity will be paid only for the deaths of those known to have been Italian subjects.

JEALOUSY PULLED THE TRIGGER.

A Bridegroom Murdered by His Rival During the Wedding Festivities.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Dec. 27.—News of a most diabolical murder has just reached the city. On Thursday night Willie Wright and Miss Phillips were married at the residence of the bride's father, 12 miles northwest of Meridian. After the ceremony the bridal party were in the parlor making merry when a young man named Johnson crept up to the window and fired the contents of a double barreled shotgun, loaded with buckshot, into the body of Wright.

Wright fell forward with a groan, dying instantly. In the confusion that ensued the assassin sought to make his escape, but a Constable captured him. Johnson and Wright were rival suitors for the hand of Miss Phillips, and Johnson often threatened that if she wedded Wright he would kill him, but she paid no attention to his threats.

ENFORCED PRAYERS WITH A PISTOL.

A Kansas City Man Goes Stark Mad at His Dinner Table.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—Thomas Edwards, one of the nurses discharged recently from the city hospital, as a result of an investigation by the Council, became temporarily deranged this afternoon at his boarding house. He became violent just after dinner, and assaulted George Adams, a friend, who tried to quiet him, Adams is badly injured.

Edwards then ran into the street flourishing a revolver, made every person he met kneel on the sidewalk and pray. He finally ran against Patrolman Daily, who attempted to arrest him. He fired point blank at the policeman, but missed his aim and was finally arrested after a severe struggle.

GOTHAM PARNELLITES HAPPY.

They Pass Resolutions of Satisfaction Over the Election at Waterford.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of Irish Nationalists was held to-night in Ledwith Hall, this city, to take action upon the recent Parnellite victory at Waterford, Ireland. Speeches were made by several prominent Irishmen.

Resolutions were adopted, stating that the re-election of Michael Davitt by the electors of Waterford and the decisive majority given John E. Redmond on a platform of genuine home rule and of independence of English political parties, is a cause of intense satisfaction to the Irish Nationalists of New York, who have so long sustained the people of Ireland in their efforts to obtain self-government.

VANDERBILT'S BRAIN

Demanded by a Crank Who Wanted to Learn the Millionaire's Secret

FOR MAKING BIG MONEY.

Vain Attempt to Force His Way Into the Rich Man's House.

A DISTRICT CLOSELY GUARDED

Because of the Prevalent Fashion of the Crack-Brained.

BOMB-MAKING IS NOW TO BE STOPPED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Policeman Southworth, of the East Fifty-first street station, arrested a man late last night somewhere in the neighborhood of Cornelius Vanderbilt's house. When the prisoner was searched a membership card in the Young Men's Christian Association was found. It was made out to John G. Lingeman, of 616 East Fourteenth street. The card expires March 28, 1892.

When Lingeman was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning Policeman Southworth related a tale to Justice Grady. He said that last evening Lingeman had gone to Mr. Vanderbilt's house at about 10:30 o'clock and rung the bell so violently as to alarm the butler, who hurried to the door to find out what was the trouble. The butler was careful to leave the night chain fastened, and opened the door but a little. Lingeman stood on the steps, apparently in great excitement, and demanded to know if Mr. Vanderbilt was at home.

"Yes," said the butler, according to Southworth's narrative; "he is upstairs with some friends."

A Demand for the Millionaire.

"Tell him to come down at once," said Lingeman.

"What do you want?" asked the butler.

"I want his brains," exclaimed Lingeman, as Southworth says. "I want to have them examined by a doctor. I am going to find out how they differ from mine. I want to know why he can make so much more money than I can."

Policeman Southworth said that just at this juncture a man leaned out of a second-story window and exclaimed "rats!" Lingeman jumped back and looked up to see who had spoken, and the butler seized the opportunity to shut the door. According to Southworth, Lingeman jumped back to the door which he saw the butler trying to shut, and shouted in his frenzy: "I will see him! I will have his brains!"

No Policeman's Brains Would Do.

He threw all his weight against the door, but the night chain held and the butler struggled well, and finally got the door shut. Lingeman stood pounding on the door when Southworth came up, as the latter says, in response to a call for help. Southworth grabbed Lingeman by the shoulder, as he says, and Lingeman exclaimed:

"I don't want you. I want Cornelius Vanderbilt."

"Well, you can't have him," Southworth replied.

When Southworth finished relating this tale Justice Grady endeavored to get an explanation of his conduct out of Lingeman, but Lingeman would not explain. He only stared blankly around and said nothing, so Justice Grady committed him to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity. The butler did not appear, and Southworth made the complaint.

Millionaires Well Guarded Now.

The butler said to-night, that Lingeman didn't come to the house at all, but that Southworth, after he had made the arrest, rang the bell and asked if Lingeman had been there. They are keeping a sharp eye out for loiterers in the millionaire district at present, and Lingeman may have confided to the policeman his desire to examine Mr. Vanderbilt's head.

At the Twenty-third street branch of the Y. M. C. A. a reporter was told that Lingeman has been a member of the association since 1890. His admission card stated that he was a member of St. George's Church and a clerk for the Westchester Fire Insurance Company. Dr. Rainsford, St. George's pastor, said to-night that he could not recall ever having seen him. Lingeman's father is a German carpenter and his son has been living with him. He says his son left home yesterday, saying he would return early. There was nothing strange in his demeanor then.

An Anti-Bomb Crusade.

Lawyers and capitalists here now realize that steps must be taken to regulate or stop the sale of bombs. All classes, too, agree that the dangerous infernal machines must be put out of the reach of cranks. There are lots of law regarding sale of explosives, but there is no enactment against making bombs. As a police official remarked to your correspondent: "The crying need of the hour is the direct, comprehensive law that will make it a felony to manufacture an explosive boom, except for use in business purposes, and such use must be clearly shown before permission is granted to make the deadly article."

District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll was questioned regarding the matter. "Any law that clearly covers any criminal question is, of course, a good one," said he. "The penal code and local enactments provide for certain phases of the manufacture of explosives, but there is no law that makes the manufacture or possession of a bomb illegal.

"I think that it would be a good idea to have an explicit law covering the acts of a dynamite crank drafted," he went on, "but I have not yet had the opportunity to fully study the situation, so I do not feel like saying what I believe the law in question should cover. But I will say, without deliberation, that it is well for the safety of both life and property that such a law should make the manufacturing of a bomb by a crank, or the finding of one in the possession of such a person, a felony, instead of a misdemeanor."

A Judge Favors the New Law.

Judge Roger A. Pryor was fully as earnest in his statements. "Such a law would be good for the Judges," said he, with a smile, "because it would fully cover the vexed question. An effort should be made to pass such an enactment at the coming session of the State Legislature. I would favor, in case such a law is passed, a clause putting the whole matter of manufacturing explosives under the surveillance of State inspectors.

"If you can get at the manufacturers and see that they do not sell their products recklessly to every person that comes along," said Judge Pryor, "you will be striking at the very root of the whole subject. If you can't buy explosives without proving your identity, and that you propose to use your purchase in a strictly legitimate manner, much will be done toward making it impossible for a crank to make a bomb."

Judge Pryor further pointed out that it only required a slight knowledge of chemistry to made a deadly bomb, but he thought that fear of the law, should such a one be passed, would go a long way toward deterring all but the most desperate man from buying the chemicals that go to make a bomb.

Jay Gould, Henry Clews and other well known Wall street moguls heartily favor an enactment to prevent cranks from securing bombs to blow off millionaires' heads with.

AFTER GEORGE W. CHILDS' BLOOD.

A Crank Raises a Panic in the Public Ledger Business Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A crank who gave his name as J. Bonaparte entered the private office of George W. Childs, in the *Public Ledger* building Saturday afternoon, and told the clerk at the door that he must see the publisher. When asked to state the nature of his business, the man said simply: "I intended to kill him."

The clerk intercepted the fellow, whereupon he drew a murderous-looking knife. Several other clerks hurried in at this moment and the man made his escape. The occurrence was reported to the police headquarters, and late in the afternoon they arrested the man at the Red Lion Hotel, and took him to the City Hall, where an examination satisfied Dr. Andrews that the man was insane. He was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital.

EVOLUTION OF THE BIBLE.

DR. [LYMAN] ABBOTT SAYS THE BOOK [IS NOT] PERFECT.

A R Spofford 10july91 Library of Congress

He Believes the [New Theo]logy Will Make People Unders[tand the Scr]iptures Much Better—His Rea[sons for No]t Taking Everything They Te[ach Literall]y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was the speaker, this evening, in the course of Sunday evening lectures now being given at the Church of the Covenant, on "The Bible and Modern Thought." Dr. Abbott's theme was "The Evolution of the Bible." He said:

It used to be the belief that the Bible is a perfect book. I think that few hold this opinion now. They may think they hold it, but I don't believe that they do. Such a man opens the Bible at Genesis. He finds that the world was created in six days, and to make it perfectly sure that it means six days of 24 hours each it says: "And the morning and evening were the first day." If he believes that the Bible is a perfect book he is compelled to have two minds, one which believes in creation from a scientific standpoint, and the other from a religious standpoint. He comes to the laws of Moses and finds that slavery and polygamy are permitted, and he says: "Slavery is a patriarchal institution, and it is against the Bible to disturb them." He finds that circumcision is there prescribed, and that to be consistent he ought to believe in it. But baptism has taken the place of circumcision and sacrifices have been dispensed with.

I listened in vain this evening in this church for the lowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep, the cooing of doves. He takes the Ten Commandments and places them in the chancel. Yet he knows that a man may keep every one of the Ten Commandments, and not be admitted to any decent society in New York. He may obey every commandment, and yet not come up to the Christian standard of living—no, not even to the civilized standard as it exists in New York to-day, and we all know that that is none too high.

There is another danger beside skepticism. It is hard pretending to believe what we don't believe. Let us be honest with ourselves. I don't wish to shock anyone, but I do wish to say that for my part I don't believe that the Bible is an infallible book. I believe that it is an inspired book, but not infallible. There is no such thing as infallibility. By infallibility we would mean that the book infallibly communicates to the man who reads the infallible thought of the man who writes. We cannot believe this. We have one infallible book—Euclid's geometry. The value of the Bible is not that it is infallible, but that it brings God nearer to the human heart. It is the divine in the book, and not the infallible, that makes it sacred.

Here Dr. Abbott paused a moment, and then said with a shrug of the shoulders:

On the whole, I believe that Chronicles are better than a New York daily newspaper, for Chronicles are trying to find out God, and the New York daily newspapers are not.

The Ten Commandments are not our ideal of moral life; they were not Christ's ideal. Christ took two principles from the Old Commandments, love for God and love for one's neighbor. That was not Christ's law. That was the Hebrew law. Take down those Ten Commandments from your chancel; they don't belong there. They are Hebraic. Put up in their stead the New Commandment of Christ that ye love one another, for in that we find the principle of self-sacrifice.

The Bible is the product of 3,000 years' growth. The truth has been growing from Genesis to Revelation. I believe that the new criticism and the new theology will make us understand the Bible better than we do now.

HUNTING DOWN THE SIMSES.

TWO MORE OF THE GANG SUFFER THE MOB'S VENGEANCE.

Every Living Creature on the Homestead, Except the Fleming Family, Killed, and Yet the Rabble's Fury Is Unsatisfied—After Neal Sims Now.

SHUBUTA, MISS., Dec. 27.—The lynching still goes on. Two more victims, John Sims, brother of Bob, and Mosely, nephew of Bob, were both hanged last night, and the avengers are in hot pursuit of a negro that was with the Sims gang the night of the massacre. They have burned Bob Sims' dwelling and all houses on his place, and have killed every living thing to be found on the place, except the family, and they had to escape to a neighbor's house.

The Sims family say they are going to leave the country. The crowd continues to enlarge and is fully 500 strong and are hunting for Neal Sims.

It is reported that Neal Sims has gotten together about 40 men and intends to burn Womack Hill to-day. The bodies of Bob Sims and the three Savages have been cut down and thrown over in the graveyard. John Savage, the first man hanged, is still hanging.

DIDN'T FACE THE MUSIC.

Peculiar Reason Given for the Sudden Disappearance of Silas E. Cheney.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—Considerable alarm is felt over the sudden disappearance and protracted absence of Silas E. Cheney, one of the largest real estate owners at Litchfield, Conn. Mr. Cheney boarded with David W. Rowland, of West Asbury Park, and was a particular friend of Mamie Bishop, Mr. Rowland's pretty stepdaughter. She died under mysterious circumstances on Thanksgiving Day, and when Mr. Cheney learned that an investigation was to be made into the sudden death of the young girl he disappeared. He gave as his reason for going that his brother-in-law had broken his leg, and had sent for him.

This was a concocted story, as word was received from Edward yesterday that he had not seen his brother in several months, and asking for information as to his whereabouts. Mr. Cheney is a brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, and owns shares of the New York *Tribune* stock. He owned considerable property here, as well as at Litchfield, and was a stockholder in the defunct Asbury Park National Bank.

Fire in Allegheny This Morning.

An alarm from box 127, in Allegheny, about 1:30 o'clock this morning, was caused by a fire on the roof of a frame house occupied by Moses Fisher, on Howard street. The roof the house was damaged to the extent of $300. Cause, a defective flue.

HILL IS A TRICKSTER

According to Governor James E. Campbell, Who Plainly Declares Himself

IN FAVOR OF CLEVELAND.

He Fears, However, That There's a Combine Against Grover.

ANXIOUS ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA.

An Inquiry as to Whether Governor Pattison Will Be in the Field.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL SITUATION

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, was a passenger on the Eastern express for New York last evening. Mrs. Campbell is quite ill, and he said he would start for home this evening. He received a telegram here stating that she was better. The Governor has shaved off his gray mustache and it changes his appearance considerably.

He is enjoying the Senatorial struggle in Ohio, and he is puzzled to know whether Sherman or Foraker is the more abused. The Cincinnati people have been rubbing it into the Senator, and the Governor sympathizes with him. The hair-pulling will commence in another week. The Governor spoke very freely about the Presidental outlook, but he was guarded concerning his own position.

Campbell Is for Cleveland.

He is a Cleveland man as against McLean, who is for Hill. Mr. Campbell believes that it is anybody's fight at present.

"I don't think," he remarked, "that Cleveland will have two-thirds of the votes, the number required to nominate. If he is not named on the first ballot, he won't be nominated at all. It is plain to everybody that Hill hasn't the votes, either.

"He is the greatest political trickster in the country, and I am afraid when he sees that he can't be nominated he will throw his influence to some Western man whom he can manipulate."

"Will you be a national delegate?" was asked.

"I haven't thought about it, but I suppose if I wanted to go very badly the boys would send me."

The Governor was anxious to know if Pattison was a candidate, and how the delegation would stand—in the event of Cleveland's defeat, would the Keystone men vote for a Western man?

"Pennsylvania has a big vote," Mr. Campbell said significantly, "and usually three or four of the larger States settle the nomination. If the Pennsylvania delegation breaks to any man it will have a great effect on the convention. Senator Palmer is one of the strongest candidates in the field."

Keeping His Eyes on the Board.

While the Governor would not say that he was a candidate, it is apparent he is watching the political checker board very closely. He is popular with the Democrats in Western Pennsylvania, and if Pattison doesn't run he is as liable to get their support as anybody else. Mr. Campbell has no use for Hill or Gray, who refused to help him last fall. He expects that Hill will throw his votes to Gray.

As Cleveland and Campbell are working together, there is no reason why Grover shouldn't turn in for the Governor if he sees there is no chance for himself. Such a combination is possible.

Mr. Campbell said that Crisp could have done a very graceful act by offering Mills the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. The retirement of Mills doesn't mean that tariff reform has been given a black eye, he says.

HUMPHREY IS HOUNDED.

Kansas' Governor Sees No Necessity for Such a Rush—He Thinks Topeka a Very Small Portion of the State—A Significant Remark From the Executive.

TOPEKA, Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—Governor Humphrey arrived from Independence this evening, accompanied by a delegation which had come from Oswego in the interest of ex-Congressman B. W. Perkins. To his intense disgust he found that J. W. Ady, United States District Attorney, John R. Burton, of Abilene, and Major J. K. Hudson, editor of the Topeka *Capital*, had engaged suites of rooms and had opened up regular campaign headquarters.

"I see no occasion for all this rush," he said to a crowd of politicians who buttonholed him as soon as he had come from supper. "These fellows here in Topeka, I see, have fixed everything up for me. I want it understood that I consider Topeka a very small part of the State. I am going to take my own time for this appointment, and do not think I will make it before the latter part of the week. When I do name a successor it will be my choice."

Humphrey's First Loss of Temper.

The Governor announced that he would be in the Executive office during office hours only, and that he would attend to the regular business of the office. It was the first display of temper he has shown since his election to the Gubernatorial chair.

All the Senatorial candidates are in the city to-night except Perkins, whose campaign is being managed by F. S. Crumm, of Oswego. He has the largest delegation in the city at this time. Perkins and Major Hudson, editor of the *Capital*, are pursuing the same tactics. Hudson has wired all over the State for delegations to form petitions to be circulated in his behalf. A delegation of negroes is being formed to besiege the Governor in his interest, and the bankers and loan companies here and in the other large towns are signing a petition which declares that he has upheld through his paper the credit of the State.

Anybody to Beat Perkins.

The candidates have all combined against Perkins, and there is a determination to combine on anyone to beat him. Congressman Funston is at work in the Second district, getting indorsements for Perkins in order to defeat ex-Governor Anthony.

In the Executive office to-day the letters which have been received were tabulated, showing simply the name of the writer and his preference. Dispatches received to-night show that the city will be filled to overflowing to-morrow. All of the rooms in the hotels are now engaged.

Governor Humphrey's remark that he considered Topeka a very small part of the State traveled rapidly to-night, and has had a noticeable effect. The only candidate outside this city who is regarded dangerous is Perkins.

New York's Grip Victims.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Eleven cases of death from the grip were reported by the Health Board in this city to-day.