SOCIAL CLUBS

in Order to Furnish Their Members

ANYTHING TO DRINK.

A Philadelphia Judge Hands Down a comes of these commendable restraints Sweeping Decision days, and the people who crowd about the polls on election days, instead of going to saloons, could find at their clubs that which

IN A CASE THAT'LL GO HIGHER.

He Doesn't Think Clubs More Privileged Than Individuals.

A Drink Bought and Paid for Is a Purchase. No Matter Where It Is Secured -Just What Was Contemplated by the Legislature-The Brooks Law a Strict Restraining Mensure-An Argument for the Clubs That Is Stronger

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.-Judge Penny-

packer rendered a decision to-day which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will make it necessary for clubs or their stewards to take out licenses to enable them to sell refusal to grant a new trial to Patrick Tierney, who was convicted on October 2 of selling liquor without a license, while acting as steward of the Ellsworth Club.

At the trial counsel for Tierney adduced evidence to prove that the Ellsworth was a bona fide club, and not a cloak for a speakeasy. The court instructed the jury that if it believed Tierney sold liquor to members of the club it should find him guilty and it

Money Paid Over Makes a Sale. In his opinion, Judge Pennypacker said that it seemed clear to him that the furnishing of liquor by Tierney to a member of the Ellsworth Club must be regarded as a sale, as there was for a money consideration a delivery of the property, accompanied by a change of title. The sum paid was the ordinary retail price for drinks. A profit was made that was applied to the purchase of literature, the payment of the steward's salary, and for other expenses.

A man who goes to his club and pays to it 10 cents for a glass of whisky is a purchaser. If he pays and does not get the drink he may sue for its value. If he gets it and refuses to pay for it he may be sued for the price by the club. The fact that the club sells only to its members does not affect the nature of the transaction, which is none the less a sale because limited to a cer-

tain class or set of individuals. The Brooks Law on Liquor Sellin

A man charged with selling liquor without a license cannot set up as a defense that he sold only to a few friends or to the stockholders of a certain corporation. If, then, the transaction constituted a saleand it seems to have had every element of a sale-it comes within the language of the act of 1887, the fifteenth section of which says that "any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale any vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any mixture thereof, without a license, shall be sentenced to pay a fine and undergo an imprisonment."

A serious question in the case is, was the sale such as was contemplated by the Legislature in framing the act? Did it intend to have the act apply to clubs selling liquor to their members?

An Argument on Either Side

It was contended by counsel that as clubs had always, under previous license legislation, sold liquor to their members and were not required to take out a license, and that as this fact must have been known to the Legislature at the time of the passage of the act of 1887 it would have enacted a special provision relating to clubs had it been its intention to treat clubs differently than they had been viewed theretofore.

The argument would seem to be stronge when reversed The Legislature, knowing that clubs had theretofore sold to members without a license, would, by a provision, have excluded them from the application of the act had such been their intention. This position is strengthened by the fact that in the sixteenth section it is provided that druggists and apothecaries shall not be required to obtain a license, showing that when it intended to exempt it used words fit for the purpose.

Inconvenience Not to Be Considered It was also contended that the provisions of the act show that the purpose was that licenses should be granted to individuals and not to clubs; that it is absurd to suppose that it was intended that members of clubs should be entirely deprived of the opportunity to be served with liquors, and that therefore the act was not intended to apply to clubs. Assuming that a club as an organization is not permitted to be licensed, and admitting that there may be difficulties in the way of a steward or some one else taking out a license for the purpose of supplying the club with this necessary concomitant of club life, the argument is still one that is based altogether upon inconven-

Is the nearest licensed place further away from the club to which a man belongs than it is from his residence? Is the aggregate inconvenience which the hundred members of a club are subjected to any greater than the inconvenience of any other hundred individuals who do not belong to a club and who are compelled by the restrictions of the act to go further from their homes to buy at a licensed place?

The Law to Restrain Liquor Selling.

Remembering that the purpose of the act is to restrain the sale of liquor, and that while many clubs are conducted with great propriety, there are others not so well consted, is at so improbable that the Legislature intended to prevent the sale

on Carthy under such limitations as the act imposes?

The very purpose of the act is to limit the right of sale to the few and to withdraw it from all others. Clubs may be composed of 10 men or 100, or of all the drinking men in a ward, with separate places for the dis-tribution of these needs of social life among

And Must Have License Legislature intended to provide an easy means of avoiding the responsibilities and penalties of the act, or is not logical to say that what one man alone has no legal power to do, may be done by him in combination with his fellows.

> Sunday and Election Day Chances. The restriction purpose of the act is fur-ther shown by the seventeenth section, which makes it unlawful to furnish liquor on Sundays, on election days, or to minors. If the act does not apply to clubs what be-Minors would have only to organize and rent a place where they could meet on Sun-

would lead to disturbance and disorder. Nor does it seem logical to say the responsibility may be avoided or duty performed by leaving it to juries to determine whether a club is organized bona fide or is merely a cover to evade the burdens of the act. If a lawful incident of a club life is the right to sell liquor to its members, why may not the purpose be avowed and a char-ter be demanded in the Common Pleas courts under the act of 1874, with this ob-

The trial judge, in telling the jury what was the legal consequence resulting from When Used Against Them-Responsi- the admitted facts in this case, and instructbility Not to Be Shirked by Leaving It | ing it that if it believed the evidence it was its duty to convict did not exceed his

For these reasons the rule for a new trial was not allowed. Tierney was then sentenced to an imprisonment of three months and to pay a fine of \$500. His counsel, Maxwell Stevenson, notified Judge Pennypacker of his intention to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, and later in the day secured an allocatur, under which Tierney liquor even to members of the respective was admitted to bail pending the disposition organizations. The opinion was given in a tion of the matter by the higher tribunal.

SPEAKER CRISP BETTER.

HE MAY PULL THROUGH WITHOUT THE PNEUMONIA.

Speculation as to a Speaker Pro Tem Should One Be Needed-McMittin the Probable Man-The Speaker May Have Only to Call the House to Order.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 31 .- [Special.] Speaker Crisp's condition is somewhat improved to-day and it is hoped that all danger of pneumonia has passed. The tenacity with which the patient's attack of bronchitis and resulting physical exhaustion clings to him is, however, very annoying and somewhat discouraging. The physicien to-day said he was very hopeful of getting the Speaker into condition to preside over the House when it reconvenes on Tuesday next. His ability to do this, however, in very uncertain.

The question of the selection of a presiding

officer, should the Speaker not be present when the House reconvenes, has been much discursed to-day. All the Congressmen now in the city have been interested in it, Mr. McMillin, the man who will probably be selected for the honor in case it shall be come necessary for the Speaker to absent himself, is not in Washington. Mr. Catch-ings, the second member of the Committee on Rules, is here, however, and he talked with a Disparch reporter on the subject to

with a Disparch reporter on the subject today. He said:

"Mr. Crisp undoubtedly hopes and expects
to be able to preside over the House when it
meets on Tuesday. He probably, however,
overrates his power of recuperation, not
realizing how weak he is. He will in any
event surely make an effort to be present at
least long enough to call the House to order,
after which some one will be requested to
take the chair and the Spesker will return
to his room at the hote! When the House
adjourns for the day it will probably be for
three days, as there will be literally nothing to do until the committees have an opportunity to get to work on the measures
that will have been introduced.

"On reconvening the same programme
will be repeated, thus giving the Speaker a
chance to regain his usual health and

obviate the necessity of naming a Speake pro tempore, as the existing rule of the House permits, for ten days. But that rule will be undoubtedly taken advantage of the Speaker is not well enough to be present in person. I am quite confident that the House will not be left to elect a Speaker was a speaker with the House will not be left to be set a Speaker was a speaker was a speaker with the House will not be left to be set a Speaker was a speake

quite confident that the House will not be left to elect a Speaker pro tempore. That way might result in a division that would tend to renew any bitterness that may have been engendered by the recent contest for the Speaker. The Speaker's nominee would of course be approved by the House."

Mr. Catchings said he had not the slightest idea who, if any one, would be named as speaker pro tempore, but thought that Mr. McMillin would be a happy choice.

Mr. Springer professes ignorance of Speaker Crisp's intentions in the matter, but raised a question as to whether the present House is bound by the rules of the last House until new ones are adopted. He thinks that anyone objecting to that construction

ones are adopted. He thinks that anyone objecting to that construction would invalidate any special rule. But he does not anticipate that any objection will be raised. Such an objection should be maintained, be believes, on the ground that each House of Representatives is its own master as regards rules of procedure, notwithstanding the rule of the existing code making that code binding until the adoption of a new one.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS INDIGNANT.

New York Central People Don't Like the Hastings Verdict at All.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-[Special.]-The only officer of the New York Central who cared to say anything to-day, about the verdict of the Coroner's jury concerning the accident at Hastings, on Christmas eve, was Superintendent McCoy. If Mr. McCoy voiced the sentiment of h superiors they were probably indignant that Train Dispatcher Augustus Ossman should be indicted as an accessory to the crime of manslaughter. Mr. McCoy used some pretty strong language to the reporter early in the day, but later he said that all railroad mea would agree that it was not customary to notify engineers, conductors and station agents in general of trains that were taken off. The entire blame rests with Brakeman Herrick, he said, but the idea that he was incapable and ignorant was ridiculous.

Coroner Mitchell called upon Voorhees, General Superintendent, to see whether it was necessary to arrest Train Dispatcher Ossman right away Mr. Voorhees assured him that Ossman was ready to surrender superiors they were probably indignant that

that Ossman was ready to surren self at any time, and so the ma

Herrick was not visible in the city to-day, therrick was not visible in the city to-day, but it was announced that be would surrender himself to-morrow, in case the necessary ball is ready. General Manager Foucey referented his statement that he had to thought of resigning.

FRENCH DUTY ON PETROLEUM

The Chamber of Deputies Reduces It Or Half From the Senate Figures. Pauls, Dec. 31.-The Chamber of Deputie o-day rejected the duty of 24 francs placed on petroleum by the Senate, and agreed to a duty of 12 francs on refined and 7 francs on

ude petroleum, the new tariff to go into The turiff bill was then finally passed and the Chamber adjourned metil Tuesday, when the petition of the Panama Canal share-

A Governor No Longer, He Now Reaches Out for the Presidental Prize.

THE BILLION CONGRESS

And Its Wasteful Work Must All Be Wiped Out of Existence.

THE DEMOCRACY IS HELPLESS,

Fut It Can Shape Its Legislative Policy to Insure Victory.

NOT A NEW ISSUE IS TO BE TOUCHED

erm as Governor of the State expired tonight, and the event was marked by a dinner at which Mr. Hill spoke about 5,000 words of farewell to 150 persons, including the State officials, Governor-elect Flower and many prominent State Democrats. Governor Hill opened his address thus:

Mr. Chairman, State Officers and Friends: "These are the times that try men': souls. The hour of parting from the comrades of a ong and arduous labor has come. Never again quite the same group—new commands oning one or another of us to a distant field to a new service. Never again the same shoulder to shoulder and touch all around. A link broken; the group changed. "It is not times of strife, either physical, moral or political, that test men's fortitude. Most men take to contention like babies to

their mother's milk. Parting of Comrades Tries Men's Souls. "Unless we found ourselves, now and then, standing dauntless and unwearied, knee-deep in a jungle of the shafts of political calumny and the broken arrows of bowmen who had missed their mark, I suppose we should har, the sensation of discomfort and completion of cold feet. No, I cannot believe it is times of peril or of strife that try men's souls. It is parting from the tried and true comrades of a long day that wrenches the hear; strings." Mr. Hill then stated that during the

seven years he had been in Albany the State debt had been practically wiped out-\$9,461,854 in amount. There had been a onstant succession of victories to the Democracy until now the entire State Government was Democratic. Referring then to his election to the Senate, Governor Hill "My first emotion was that of every other

Democrat, I suppose, who has been to Washington since 1865—where and how can he more efficiently rend away from that enormous aggregation of too centralized powers usurped from the States, usurped from the people, the hideous, huge progeny of war debt and of licentious Government partnerships with the plutocrats of priv-

Powers of General and Local Government Powers of General and Local Government.

"Nothing to the Federal Government, except its specific granted powers; nothing which can better be done by State Governments and more jealously watched; nothing to the State Governments which can better be done by municipal, by county, by neighborhood governments and more jealously watched; and even to these neighborhood governments, nothing which can better be reserved to the people, to their voluntary associations under the rule of justice, enforced by equal laws, nothing which can better be by equal laws, nothing which can better be reserved to the large liberty of individual

freemen."
Speaking next upon the wisest course for the Democracy to pursue in the present Congress, Governor Hill continued:
"Concerning the tax power and the coin "Concerning the tax power and the consequence of the consequence of the continued of the continue age power which, I suppose, we must concede to be specifically granted to the Federal Government, and concerning recent

eral Government, and concerning recent abuses and misuses of those powers by the billion-dollar Congress.' I have had something to say. Our polities, I trust, will turn upon those abuses for the coming year—upon issues made by the billion-dollar Congress—nothing else and nothing less.

"The overturn of the billion dollar Congress' by an immense popular uprising, by the election of 237 Democratic representatives out of 332, will not enable one new line to be written by the present Congress in the Federal laws; but the acts of the billion Congress' are now a part of the Federal statutes.

No Democratic Leading

No Democratic Legislation Possible. "There they stand, flagrant, intolerable The Senate, or the House, or the Executive, can prevent change. Two of the three being Republican, actual law-making to redres

No reveal, no change, except what perfectly suits the Republican wrong-doer.
"The House can compel frugality in cur rent appropriations. Speaker Crisp, Judge Holman and all our good Democrats in both Houses will see to that; but Mills bills Morrison bills, single bills, general bills, repeal bills, all alike are sure to be halted at the Senate threshold and slaughtered in

"Why? Because Republicans, though quite as powerless as we, now, to pass new laws, can sit still, do nothing, yet keep, at least till the 4th of March, 1803, all they got least till the 4th of March, 1803, all they got by the acts of the billion-dollar Congress, and the chance of saving thereafter their main booty, saving their tariff for protection's sake, in place of a tariff for revenue only, with protection incidental; saving their bounty and subsidy principle; saving their reciprocity humbug, which is but a scheme to unhold socialism and substitute the restrictive bargains of diplomats for the world-wide commerce of freemen.

"It's a bad outlook. Time runs on, and they counted on time to root their policy in business dislikes of change, and to give those wrong-doings the air of rightful precedence.

Legislative Policy for the Campaign.

Legislative Policy for the Campaign. "What are we going to do about it? You and I and every Democrat in Washington is asking himself that question. Since any Democratic legislation proposed by the House is sure of defeat in the Senate or White House, is there a wiser course open than Democrats shall first send up for de-feat what will cost the Republican party its final overthrow in the next Congress

and Presidental elections?
"Now, let us hold fast to the great facts and pivot our policy on those. Here is one fact: Democratic legislation by this Fifty-second Congress is quite impossible. Plebald legis-lation, of course, is possible: I have no in-terest in that. Here is another fact. It is the largest fact with which our great leaders in Congress have to take account: The peo-ple's verdict last year upon the 'billion dol-lar Congress' and all its works becomes utter nullity and empty wind, unless the people of the United States, unbedeviled, unfooled, of the United States, unbedeviled, unfooled, stick to their work, again come together at the ballot boxes, and again next November thunder forth the same just verdict.
"Shall the people's verdict on the 'billion-dollar Congress' have execution or not? Shall the Democratic party, by keeping before the people the 'billion Congress' issues of 1890—nothing else and nothing less—so act that the people will add to their verdict of 1893 its execution in 1892?

A Purely Negative Programme, "How can that best be done? First, po "now can that best be done? First, pass no free coinage bill; pass only needful ap-propriation bills, enforcing economy; second, grapple to undo the worst work of the bil-lion Congress? demand the repeal of the Sherman sliver law and the two McKinley

No small issues, no untimely issues, no

this, demand nothing but this, and keep on demanding this, in Congress, in our State conventions, in our National Convention and throughout the canvass till sundown next November 8.

"The characteristic feature of the present political juncture is, that by holding fast to the issues made by the billion Congress during the canvass already preparing with great energy throughout the Union, the coincidences of time, of public interest, of Senatorial elections, of the elections of Representatives and of the Executive are such that the people's will, as declared a year ago, can in one year more, immediately and throughout, prevail."

CHILE HEARD FROM.

SHE IS STILL INVESTIGATING THE BALTIMORE CASE.

Telegram From Minister Matta Trans lated for Blaine-Significant Expression Made Use Of-The Delay in the Hear

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31 .- Senor Montt, the Chilean Minister, had another interview with Secretary Blaine to-day. The Minister laid before the Secretary the following translation of a telegram from Mr. Matta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, bearing on the inquiry into the trouble in the city of Valparaiso between the Chileans and the sallors from the United States steamer Baltimore:

Steamer Baltimore:

SANTIAGO, December 31, 1891.

To the Minister of Chile, Washington, D. C.:

From the summary of proceedings it appears that the struggle commenced between two sallors in a tavern at the Ward Arrayan; that it was continued on the street with the accession of numbers of inhabitants and transient parties from the streets called "Del Clave," "San Francisco" and "Alamos." The Clave," "San Francisco" and "Alamos." The disorder continued and extended to the streets "Del Arsenal" and "San Martin," where the police force succeeded in restoring order, All the North Americans except two state that the police did their duty, and from the voluminous proceedings it appears that the Court has done and is doing its duty.

igs it appears that the control of t

be they will be punished. The legal proceedings are being actively carried forward to their proper termination.

The Minister, when asked by a reporter for an opinion respecting the statements made in the telegram, called special attention to the statement that all North Americans excepting two had said the police did their duty. He regards this as favorable to the Chilean side of the controversy.

It is noted that the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs promises that when the due process of law according to Chilean jurisprudence be observed those found guilty will be published, and says that these judicial proceedings are being carried forward actively. This, in connection with the statement that the police did their duty is significant, as showing that the Chilean Government does not wish the action of individuals belonging in Chile to be confounded with the actions of those connected with the Government and having official station. These lawless acts on the part of individual, as the dispatch says, are being inquired into under the usual judicial proceedings of Chile, which are conducted secretly, and with the cumbersomeness attaching to nearly all law courts deriving their authority and precedents from Spain. This Government has never asserted a right to interfere with the ordinary judicial methods of other nations. It is, however, watchful to see that customary judicial methods are followed, regard, of course, being had to the extraordinary character of the offense, and in the meantime making provision for the always possible occurrence of some untoward event, such as undue delay and a final response not consistent with the dignity of the United States.

ATTACK ON THE BAKER BILL.

tionality in Court-They Claim It Disfranchises Voters-A Decision Reaches

he Prohibition leaders of this city lave! resolved to apply to the Court of Common Pleas for an injunction to prevent the County Commissioners from expending any money or giving out any parapher-nalia with which to put the new ballot law, popularly known as the Baker ballot bill, into effect. The de that the bill is not constitu tional, and that the County Commissioners should be restrained from taking any action should be restrained from taking any action in the premises till the Supreme Court has finally and fully passed upon the question.

The decision to get an injunction was arrived at to-day, after a conference of local prohibitionists had been held. It has not yet been determined when the injunction will be taken out. There is a little difference of opinion among the Prohibitionists on that point. Ex-Judge Amos Briggs and Hiram Dewalt had a consultation on the subject this afterneon, but arrived at no definite conclusion. Neither of the gentlemen, however, had the slightest doubt that they would succeed in preventing the bill from going into operation in its present form.

"Can you conceive of anything more unreasonable than the bill in its present shape?" asked Mr. Dewalt. "It deliberately disfranchises a large part of the voting population of the State for no reason whatever on their part. Law is supposed to be common sense, but this sort of law is decidedly poor sense. The fact that it was possible to raise such an important point as we are about to raise does not speak well for the manner in which the bill was drawn up. There is no question in my mind but what the Court will decide in our favor. In the meantime, the commissioners will have to hold off."

PITTSBURG PROJECTILES ORDERED.

ssful Test of the Sterling Company Manufacture at Indian Head. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- [Special.] - The Nava Ordnance Bureau conducted a trial to-day, at the Indian Head proving ground, of Wheeler - Sterling sixinch armor - pieroing projectiles
manufactured by the Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburg. The trial was
so entirely satisfactory that an order
has been given by the department for a lot of the projectiles.
The success attained to-day was the result
of three years' study and experiment by
the Sterling Steel Company, and the
process used is purely American, having been developed entirely by that
company. The success of to-day's
test gives promise that in the near future
the Sterling Steel Company will rank among
the most important makers of armor piercing projectiles in the United States, and
adds another to the list of establishments
that can be relied upon to supply the Gov-Wheeler - Sterling adds another to the list of establishments that can be relied upon to supply the Government with war material.

The results of to-day's trial were superior to the expectations of even the makers of the shells. The tests were very severe, and of the two projectiles fired one rebounded practically perfect. The other was broken, but its fracture showed a closeness of texture and a quality of metal never seen before except in the best Holtzer projectiles.

A PRINCETON MAN MISSING The Football Tenm's Best End Rushe

Wanders Away and Is Lost. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31 .- [Special.] Raiph H. Warren, of New York City, a Princeton College student and well-known football player, left the house of fries football player, left the house of friends where he was visiting, at 2013 Hillier place, yesterday morning, and has not been seen since. He attended the Glee Club concert and the reception at the Vice President's Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning he complained of dizziness and headache, and started out for a walk. He failed to return, and his friends are greatly alarmed over his disappearance.

He was the Captain of the Princeton team that made the great struggle against defeat by Yale on Thanksgiving Day. He was the best end-rusher of the team, and played on the right end. He is 21 years old and belongs to the class of '95.

COULDN'T BEAR ILL HEALTH.

One of Baltimore's Merchant Princes She

Himself in the Heart. BALTIMORE, Dec. 31 .- Jacob H. Wight, one Baltimore, Dec. 31.—Jacob H. Wight, one of the best known tobacco merchants in Baltimore, committed suicide at his residence this morning. A revolver was used. The man was dead when the inmates of the house reached the spot. The ballet had gone through his heart.

Wight mid become melancholy through continued sickness. The family fear that Mrs. Wight may not survive the shock.

Dublin Castle Is Almost Blown Up by a Mysterious Explosion.

THE PLOT WAS PREMATURE

Its Evident Intention Was to Send the Privy Council Flying.

OFFICIALS ARE PANIC STRICKEN

Gas Might Have Caused the Eruption Which Looks Suspicious.

NO HEAVY DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.-A sensation was caused in this city to-day by an ill-defined rumor that the "physical force" party had restored operations here, and that their first attempt had been made upon Dublin Castle. The rumor was found to be based on fact.

A number of workmen have been em ployed in making alterations in and about the castle. One of the places which was being overhauled was the office directly under the room in which the Privy Council holds its meeting. The workmen were being hurried in order that all changes might be completed by the opening of the castle season, which begins February 2 with the holding of the first levee. On the following morning the Viceroy and the Countess of Zetland propose to hold their first "draw-

ing room" at the castle. Whether or not it was the object of those who caused the explosion to originate a scare that would put a damper on the viceregal festivities, is not known, neither is it known whether the explosion was the work of men or was due to natural causes; but at present the circumstances are mysterious.

Turned Pale From Fright, The fact remains, however, that while the workmen were busy there was suddenly a tremendous report in the office above, which shook the building and caused everyone to turn pale with fright. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the force of the explosion was so great that several windows of the castle were badly shattered. The police were immediately notified and began a searching investigation into the affairs.

At 5 P. M. it was found that the exploion occurred in the cellar, and the damage is far greater than was first supposed. The ceilings of the two floors above the cellar were blown to pieces, the heavy beams in some places being torn to small pieces. The furniture in the office beneath the Privy Council Chapel was completely smashed and destroyed. It was fortunate that worknen employed in making the alterations

Charged to People in America. Advices have been received here that the "physical force" party in America was about to make a further attempt to put their policy into actual practice, but the authorities pl. ced nigle credence in these reports, feeling confident that any such attempts would result disastrously for those who undertook them, and none would be found foolhardy enough to inaugurate a dynamite campaign How false was their sense of security was exemplified to-day, and it is hardly neces-

Dublin Castle. The Earl of Zetland late in the aftern risited the scene of the explosion and exexpressed satisfaction that no life was lost, The Irish authorities do not intend to rely pon their own judgment in solving the London, summoning to their assistance Colonel V. D. Magendie, C. B., Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Explosives in the Home Office. This action was taken in spite of the fact that Sir Charles Alexander Cameron, who is Inspector of Explosives in this city, declares from his investigation that the affair was caused by a large quan-

ity of gun cotton. Intended to Destroy the Privy Council It is evident that it was the intention of the author of the explosion to destroy the Privy Council Chamber. A meeting of the Privy Council was to have been held to-night, and it is supposed the miscreants made a mis-calculation in their arrangements for timing the explosion. Of course, there are no means of determining how the explosion was fixed, as everything in the cellar was

blown to pieces.

Frederick J. Cullinan, one of the principal clerks in the office of the Chief Secre om instant death by the explosion EVENING-The castle officials state that

after the first feeling of alarm had passed away the consequences of the explosion were found to be less serious than they had feared. An expenditure of a few pounds they say will repair the damage. The Privy Chief of Police Mallon says that the force of the explosion was exerted chiefly in outward direction, and that it was possibly

THE MANDI LOSING HIS GRIP. A Life of Luxury Stops His Earlier Drea

of Conquest. CAIRO, Dec. 31. - Father Ohrwalder, who re cently escaped from Omdurman, is strongly in favor of reconvening the Soudan. He declares that Mahdism has been expiring ever since the death of the so-called Mahdi, the latter's followers realizing that he was not the true Mahdi, and that his successor, Mahdi Khalifa, pretended to be a believe because he had been nominated to power. Mahdi Khalifa, who is not 45 years old, i

losing his energy. He leads a luxurions life, possessing a harem with 150 inmates. He has abandoned all designs to extend his power northward. Ohrwalder attributes the failure of the Madhi's operations beyond Dongola solely to the presence of the British in Egypt. The Mahdi means to attack the Italians at Bisha, first organizing an expedition of 4,000 troops to take Kassala. losing his energy. He leads a luxurious

ANOTHER SPECK OF WAR.

Japan and Spain May Fight for a Group Pacific Islands, MADRID, Dec. 31 .- A sensation has caused here by advices from Manila, the capital or the Phillipine Islands, that Japan

capital of the Frintpine Islands, that Japan has occupied some islands near Mariana Islands.

The Government organs declare that a Spanish squadron will visit the principal ports of Japan, and then, dispersing, proceed to Marianos to reassert Spanish supremacy over the islands.

MARIE VAN ZANDT WASN'T DRUNK.

Pay Damages or Retract. Paris, Dec. 31 .- The Tribunal has declio either award damages to Marie Van Zandt or to compet the newspaper, Le Petit Per-iesen to publish in 10 American papers the apology it makes for stating she was drunk on the stage during a performance in a St. Petersburg house. SHERMAN SHOWS UP

And Immediately the Foraker Enthusiasm Cools Down. THE SENATOR AND HIS SIXTY.

Laylin's Chances for Speaker Increasing With Honest John's.

AN ALL-DAY OVATION FOR MR. SHERMAN

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31. -It is now imply a question of how big the majorities of Mr. Laylin, for Speaker, and Senator Sherman will be. Every detail and devetopment tend to strengthen their cause. The drift which began its onward flow a few days ago cannot be stopped even by the final resources of the supporters of Foraker, and goes rushing on, pulling in a member here and there and carrying him to victory. The condition staring the opposition to

when they hustled out into the corridors of the hotels, seemed to paralyze them. The colonels, captains, majors, bosses and other chieftains whose recent rush to the breach gave promise for a gallant fight in behalf of their favorite seemed utterly incapacitated for duty. They forgot their mission and momentarily their cause, and mingling with the crowd as plebeians, they listened with amazement at the glowing picture of the Senatorial situation, as was heard from many people's lips. Forsker Enthusiasm Given a Chill.

Every effort to create some enthusiasm in They could not warm up, and even the faithful George Cox issued his orders to his lieutenants in a methodical way, like a man suffering from a stunning blow. Literally, nothing was accomplished during the skirmish lines were drawn in to-night, For-aker's friends could not deny that instead of prisoners, part of their forces were miss-

The Sherman colors are to the front, The Sherman colors are to the front. Everything bears this here, and it now shows out unmistakably plain to those members who have deferred their declarations to see which was to be the winning side. They came rushing in, and it now looks like the original Sherman estimate of 60 would be about the size.

speak about the matter, preferring that Mr. Williams do his own talking, but a private telegram to a business man confirmed the

A Clear Gain for Sherman.

Representative Williams has never been onsidered anything else than a doubtfu nember, leaning toward Foraker. He re ently visited the city, and was in company cently visited the city, and was in company with Foraker's friends most of the time, going on to Cincinnati, where he called on the Governor. He has never committed himself, but as the people of his county are strong for Sherman, it is presumed he has concluded to act in compliance with their sections.

sentiment.

Two more Senators who have been in the Foraker doubtful estimate dropped in to-day, and, visiting the headquarters of Senators Sherman, renewed their previous declarations of allegiance to the cause. Senators John Q. Abbott and John Bain were the members taking away the last propage to ers taking away the last props to the hopes of Mr. Foraker in the Senate.

Never was such an ovation tendered a public man as that given Senator Sherman, from 8 o'clock this morning until near midnight, His room was flocked with crowds

An Ovation to the Senator. Coming upon the terrifying turn in affairs, the arrival of Sherman this morning put another wet blanket on the Foraker support ers. It did not take 15 minutes of the proence of the great statesman to plainly out-

line the enthusiastic scenes which were to follow. Senator Sherman was accompanied by H. C. Babcock, his private secretary, and they slipped from the carriage unincum-bered with more baggage than a small valise.

The Senator displayed an ability which The Senator displayed an ability which forcibly brought to the minds of observers the played-out how of "Old age," "Sunset of lite," etc., which at present is very funny. The Senator was looking well and fresh, an expression he gave utterance to as he stopped to shake the hand of a friend. The sight of the awaiting throng prepared him for what was to come—a good exercise before breakfast. He met his friends, and after a hearty greeting left on the register that specimen of chirography, familiar to the American household. He then retired to his room, followed by a number of admirers, who would not let up on him till each got to shake his hand. After breakfast he repaired to the headquarters,

breakfast he repaired to the headquarters, where he received during the day thousands of his friends. From morning till night there was one constant flow of persons to pay their respects. More a Social Than a Business Day. There were few conferences of the Sons tor and his chief supporters, he giving his time to his Republican admirers, members, workers, business and professional friends Mr. Sherman seemed to be contented with the situation, and evidently believed his lieutenants needed no further instructions. He did not bore anybody by a canvass when they called on him, and every member, for or against him, was given the same atten-

Mr. Sherman declined to be interviewed

He referred the reporters to Chairman Hahn for information, and was rather plain in reference to the assaults made upon him, and said it was the bitterest contest he ever had for the Senate.

There were several scenes in the rooms during the day, a commanded considerable attention services and the senator and spects. Senator Craft was the light of the senator and spects. Senator Craft was the light of the senator and spects. Senator Craft was the light of the senator and spects. Senator Craft was the light of the senator and spects. Senator Senator Services of the senator sen

enator Sherman said he was sorry to learn that the delegation was solid against him as he had many warm friends in Cincinnati, and had always taken a great cinnati, and had always taken a great interest in its growth and prosperity. Mr. Craft replied that while all the members entertained the greatest regard and esteem for the Senator, they felt it their duty to support their fellow-townsman, Mr. Foraker. The Senator thanked them for their candor, and suggested: "Then we will have to get along without you."

When Hon. C. A. Flickinger, of Toledo, called at the room, he was halled with shouts by the throng on the outside, and they fairly carried him into the presence of Senator Sherman, where he was given a warm greeting. The Senator thanked him for his support in the face of as bitter persecution as man has ever been subjected to in a contest of this kind.

GARCIA ASSASSINATED.

The Loyal Mexican General Killed by His Own Command, Which Goes Over to the Rebels in a Body-Convicts Poor Material for Soldiers.

MONTERRY, MEX., Dec. 31.—The news was received here late last night that General Lorenzo Garcia, in command of the troops in the field in the northern part of Mexico, with headquarters at Mier, had been murwith headquarters at Mier, had been indi-dered by his command, and the entire force, numbering several hundred men under his numbering several hundred men under his receiver, but there was only a small q immediate command, had gone over to the side of the revolutionists, crossing over into kill a canary. I had inneled the side of the revolutionists over into the revolutionists over into the revolutionists. and Carriza. The private soldiers in the

and Carriza. The private soldiers in the Mexican army are nearly all convicted criminals who, instead of being given a term in prison, are sentenced to serve with the military. They are desperate characters, and are nearly all secret sympathizers of the revolutionary movement.

General García was one of the most prominent and efficient officers in the Mexican army, and his death at the present time is a serious blow to the Government. Governor Reies has been in constant telegraphic communication with President Diaz all day, but the nature of the dispatches is not known. Governor Reies, of the State of Nueva Leon, and the military authorities here are much disturbed over the situation. The movement of troops through here from the lower part of the Republic during the past five days has been very great, and the transportation facilities of the Mexican National road has been insufficient to accommodate the heavy demand upon it by the Government. The garrison here has rushed all of its available troops 10 Nueva Laredo, from which place they are distributed along the yield bart of pops to Nueva Laredo, from which place are distributed along the right bank of

A PITTSBURG ROBBER SHOT

While Trying to Escape From a Cincin Detective Who Ran Him Down, CINCINNATI, Dec. 31 .- [Special]-This after hand store on Central avenue, near Fifth

noticed by Detective Toker, who followed dealer, but before he had a chance Toker attempted to arrest him. He escaped and ran down Central avenue, and at the corner of down Central avenue, and at the corner of Fifth, Toker caught up and arrested him. McNamara turned suddenly and dealt Toker a heavy blow in the face, knocking him down. He then ran west.

Toker arose from the sidewalk and gave chase, firing several shots, one of which took effect in McNamara's right leg, causing him to fall. Ho was removed to the City Hospital and his wounds dressed. He is 28 years old, and a railroader from Pittsburg. The charge of petit larceny stands against him for railronder from Pittsburg. The charge of petit larceny stands against him for stealing the coat. McNamarn's wound, although painful, is not regarded as serious, atthough he will be laid up for some time. He refuses to tell how long he has been in Cincinnati. Instead of preferring charges of shooting against Toker, Chief of Police Deitsch warmly commended him for his deed.

MISS CLEVELAND IN AN ASYLUM.

Horace Greeley's Favorite Niece Says She Is the Victim of Persecution. NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-[Special.]-Pauline Cecelia Cleveland, a favorite niece of Horace Greeley, has been committed to the insane asylum known as St. Vincent's Retreat, at Harrison, West Chester county. She and her friends protest that she is perfectly sane, and that she is the victim of the persecution of Rev. Frank Montrosi Clendennin, who married her Montrosi Clendennin, who married her cousin, Gabrielle Greeley, last April.

The young woman's friends in this city, who are numerous and influential, are indignant. That she has ever shown the least trace of inshuity is denied by them with indignation. But her incarceration in a madhouse is said to be only the last act in a chain of incidents that were even more cruel to one of her sensitive nature. She was compelled to be the inmate of fifthy and low boarding houses, and possibly her removal to a mad house was even less humiliating than was her former condition. The father of Pauline Cleveland was an editor on Horace Greeley's paper, and was also his brother-in-law.

ALLIANCE, Dec. 31.-Ephriam Kelley, of North Georgetown, a few weeks ago forged notes for \$6,000, and then deserted his family, eloping with a Salem girl. Abner King, of Salem, one of Kelley's victims, put a de-tective upon his track, who overtook the fugitive near Wichita, Kan., where he made Kelley's acquaintance. To day Kelley has neen gathered in, and will pass New Year's Day whizzing through the country toward the seene of his crime. No report has been received from the runaway girl. MANY EXPERTS

Nearly All Believe That V. a Safe Annesthetic.

DEATH WAS DUE TO EXHAUST

The Coroner's investigation into the cumstances of the death of Bernard Me at the office of Dr. W. S. Yates, dentis Wednesday, took place yesterday, an sulted in a full and absolute exoner of Dr. Yates from any blame. The vi finds that the doctor used all possible cautions in administering the antes and in trying to revive deceased. Furthermore, expert testi of the most convincing kind was given Dr. Yates was a good and careful while Mr. Lee S. Smith, who has the dentists' supply business for 26; and who sold the vitalized all prof i instance, said that there was safer anæsthetic in use, and that he taken it himself over a bundred time out any deleterious effect. This a with the experience of thousan

The result of the inquest was rewith very general approval. Dr. Yates ministering this anæsthetic carefully du nearly all that time, and it was pretty generally that it would be a cruel ustice to hold him accountable for an currence which, however sad, might

taken place anywhere else, or, just as ly, under other circumstances. The Testimony of Dr. Yat In his investigation of the casner called George and Wil rothers-in-law, and Patrick of the deceased, but their te Dr. Yates himself testime chair several so I told him to come again at to hold him. When he can three men yesterday I gave h tracted a piece of the tootal.

later I went to remove the but when he received the air he grev let in the face. Then I tried to revive but failing, I sent for Dr. Dickson. only four and a half minutes from the Diekson. The vitalized air was taken i a tank cylinder in which it had been ceived from the madufacturer, L White. A piece of hose was attrebthe tank; on the other and we are piece or reservoir, by which is adtrebtered. We use a vial containing from

effects vary on different people; some quiet, others get violent and want to fi I was never present at the death of a per from using the air. Dr. A. F. Gentry, who assisted Dr. D son in the endeavor to resuscitate Motestified to the details of their efforts.

also submitted a report in writing of autopsy conducted by himself and Di Guy McCandless. A Very Complete Autopsy. The autopsy report is very full, and. Coroner says, the most complete he ever received. It shows the heart and organs of the body to have been in condition, except that the nucous morane of the stomach and the spleen somewhat congested and the kid showed the use of alcohol. The report cluded with this statement: "We a rganic trouble in any vital organ."

Dr. James P. Scott, an Allegheny de of 37 years' experience, testified the formerly used and made nitrous oxide but different from what is now made

but different from what is now made; does not approve of its use, but, from Yates' testimony, he was satisfied the tor used it carefully.

Dr. S. J. Hayes testified that he had a dentist for 27 years; that he used vitalized air until 18 years ago, but wa now using another preparation. He sidered it dangerous to administer the second time, but thought Dr. Yates cautious in using it.

Dr. Robert Brady, colored, of Vavenue, had been a practicing deutist 1862. Vitalized air had been fift duced by Dr. Spencer. "I worked! Spencer and worked with Dr. Yates when he was a boy until three years a made the gas until we commenced to from the East in cylinders. I consid-Yates a practical man and know he is careful in the use of anæsthetics." Never Discovered Any Bad Effect

Drs. W. B. Richardson, C. J. Phi

dentists, and Dr. B. M. Hauna, all tenthat Dr. Yates was a good dentist, an reputation was first-class. Drs. Rich and Phillips had been using the sam of gas that Dr. Yates used and had found any bad effects from it. Dr. J. Guy McCandless, the Core physician, testified to the autopsy, said there was a danger in the use anæsthetics, but they by the dental as well as the fessions. In this case he was com contess ignorance as to the cause.
The Coroner asked the he could suggest, as an physician, any other step that taken to place the responsibilit less replied: "I cannot. I think point has been admirably covered and seems to be no possible way of detern the actual cause of his death."

The verdict rendered by the Co.

jury was as follows:

Bernard Mohan, aged 31 years, ca death in the office of Dr. W. S. 1 802 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, on We December 30, 1891, about 3 r. x. From the evidence the jury is had gone to said office to have a tracted, and had been given an known as vitalized air for that middled under the influence of a

ROME, Dec. 31 .- The Memoigerie to

that Signor Ferraris, Minist has resigned. The Marquis