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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

DECIDEDLY SHERMANISH

Is the Present Aspect of the Ohio Race for U. S. Senator.

TO-DAY SETTLES IT.

The Caucus for the Speakership Sure to End the Agony.

ANGRY AT THE ADMINISTRATION.

Foraker Attacks It in One of His Characteristic Speeches

The Senator Thinks the Charges Made Against Him Redound to His Credit—The Ex-Governor Makes a Regular Fire-Eater Speech to Some Cleveland Friends—An Alliance Man Fighting Sherman Single-Handed—The Senator's Friends Say They Have 57 Votes, or 10 More Than They Need—The Contest Considered by Cool-Headed Politicians a Very Close One.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—To-night the situation is decidedly Shermanish, and all day long the chances for the Senator's re-election were constantly improving. In fact, with well-informed observers of the fight it was evident the forces of the ex-Governor were approaching dissolution. The Governor and friends tried in vain to stem the rapidly rising Sherman current, but the efforts were all unavailing, and the Sherman boom swept on in an almost unresisted force.

Up to a late hour to-night there was one continuous stream of people going to call on Ohio's great statesman and the nation's ablest financier. People from every nook and corner of the State, old and young, solid business men and hard-working Republicans, anxious only for the party and the country's good, filed up the stairs to pay their respects to the man whose public services have done so much to strengthen the Republican party and put the country on the broad road to an unexampled prosperity.

The Fates Against an Inflated Boom.

The Foraker men and their chief tried in vain to create a boom for the ex-Governor, but the fates were against the movement. The very air seemed Shermanish, and the veteran Senator's good qualities, his labors for his party and his country, and his annihilation of Pefferism and fiatism in the late campaign, formed the leading topics of discussion in the corridors and parlors.

If there had ever been any doubt that Senator Sherman would succeed himself, all doubt was dispelled to-day by the uprising that seized the Neil House and overwhelmed the candidacy of Mr. Foraker. It looked as if the solid and best working Republicans of Ohio had feared that Foraker would by some coup-de-etat defeat the Senator, and had rallied in force to sustain the man whose achievements of the past were sure precursors of greater Republican victories in the future.

A Disgraceful New Year Scene.

One of the most disgraceful episodes to-day were a set of political heelers from Cleveland, making up in brazen effrontery what they lacked in numbers and character, shadowing and tagging around after the Cuyahoga delegation to keep it from Sherman. These fellows made up in loud braggadocio, abuse and billingsgate what they lacked in argument and tact.

The friends of Mr. Foraker put in most of the day denouncing solid Republicans and brave old soldiers who chanced to be Federal officeholders because they were here to sustain the Sherman canvass. While they were reviling and abusing these Federal public functionaries they have brought up from Cincinnati its Mayor and half the gang city government of the Queen City, with its big Tammany-Cox retinue, to howl and blow for their man and cause.

As a big, broad-shouldered man, with the appearance of a farmer, remarked to-night: "The Republican party of Ohio and its State government are not going to be turned over to the Tammany of Cincinnati, and neither will it be allowed to organize and control this Legislature for its gang projects.

Big Gains for Sherman's Ranks.

There were two big gains to the Sherman ranks to-day. These were Representatives Hale, of Summit, and Axline, of Perry. The latter has been confidently claimed by the supporters of Foraker, and the former was considered doubtful. They announced they would vote for Sherman and for Laylin for Speaker.

It was reported on the street to-night that Dunn, of Morgan, would declare for Mr. Sherman. Mr. Dunn, while friendly to the Senator, will await the House caucus before declaring.

These accessions to the Sherman army, with no loss, caused the Sherman forces to be jubilant to-night. Ex-Governor Foraker never before had such a fight as this. The fight for Speakership is not entirely on the Senatorial lines, as some Foraker men will support Laylin and some Sherman men vote for McGrew. Still, Mr. Laylin is a strong Sherman man, and his election is generally conceded, and will only render more certain Sherman's renomination. Both sides are chary about names of members certain. At the Sherman headquarters to-night they claimed the election of the Senator by 57 votes, not including a half dozen classed as doubtful.

Foraker's Protest Against Officeholders.

One important event of to-day has been the general protest of Foraker's friends against the alleged interference of the officeholders of the national administration in the interest of Senator Sherman. Editor William Binkley, of Sydney, who is one of Foraker's leading managers, is particularly severe. He said to-day:

It is simply outrageous that this army of Federal officeholders should invade Columbus and attempt to dictate the Senatorship. It is a shame upon our citizenship that the national administration should lend its influence to a State affair of this kind and permit all the appointees to come here under Government pay and take a hand in the matter. The disposition of all the local Federal appointments in this State has been under a referee system. Senator Sherman appointing the referee in each locality and that man dictating the appointments in his section of the State. To-day we find these referees and all the men who have profited under their appointments here like a great army working for Sherman's re-election. Those men are reinforced by a multitude of officeholders at Washington, until there are three or four Federal officeholders on the ground to every member of the General Assembly. Secretary of the Treasury Foster would have done well to follow the salutary lesson of propriety given by Secretary Blaine when the latter wrote a letter refusing to participate in the contest. I say now, as a man who knows the result of this interference by President Harrison—a man who cannot carry Ohio if nominated next spring.

Sherman's Reply to the Criticism.

A visit to Senator Sherman's headquarters found his followers confident of success and disposed to make merry of the complaints of Governor Foraker's friends of the impropriety of officeholders expressing their personal preferences in the contests.

"The friends of Governor Foraker complain, Senator, that undue outside influences are being exerted in your behalf, and point particularly to the array of Federal officeholders who are working in your interest. Have you anything to say to this?" The Senator replied to this query:

I can only say that all the former officeholders under Governor Foraker are for him also. Nearly everybody that ever served under him seems to be laboring in his behalf. I do not see that there is any difference in this respect. That people connected with the national administration, that people outside the State are personally for me should, it seems to me, be an incident in my favor rather than against me. That people outside of Ohio and throughout the nation are for me is not a subject of reproach for which any apologies are necessary. It shows simply that outside the State of Ohio there is practically no difference of opinion. That is all.

Too Close to Be Comfortable.

Another correspondent writes: There will be 93 Republicans in the Senatorial caucus, and of this number it is conceded by the opposite side that Sherman and Foraker each have about 42 or 43 votes definitely pledged. Of the eight or nine non-committal each side makes positive claims of having secret pledges of fully two-thirds the doubtful, but as these gentlemen themselves refuse to give any public declaration of their intentions, and state they are waiting to hear fully from their constituents, no one can positively predict how they will ultimately vote. This is the situation concisely expressed, and no cool-headed politician to-night denies it or assumes to predict the result until these doubtful gentlemen have made an open declaration.

George Cox, of Cincinnati, one of Foraker's chief lieutenants, said this evening:

The House caucus to nominate a Speaker and minor officials, and the Senate caucus to nominate a President pro tem and subordinate officers, will both be held to-morrow afternoon and evening. After they are over the doubtful members will all promptly declare themselves on the Senatorial question, and the American public will know by to-morrow night who is to succeed John Sherman. We claim that it will be Joseph B. Foraker, and we base this claim upon personal assurances we have received from over half the members of the General Assembly.

Sherman's Friends Very Confident.

A visit to the Sherman headquarters late to-night found his followers equally cheerful in the assurance of success. "We are not giving figures or names," said Chairman Hahn, of the State Central Committee, Senator Sherman's chief lieutenant, "but we claim the nomination of John Sherman. We already have pledges enough to warrant this statement, and expect an increased strength from the few remaining doubtful members."

The doubt surrounding the position of Mr. Thomas, of Stark county, whose nomination is said to have been due to the Foraker influence, leads many persons to believe that the gentleman's actions are due to the influence of Major McKinley, and that the Governor-elect is taking a hand, in a quiet way, against Governor Foraker. Mr. Thomas is prominent in labor circles, and it is claimed that he owes his seat to the personal efforts of John P. Jones, President of the State organization of United Mine Workers, a man whose preference for Foraker is equally well known. However this may be, Mr. Thomas has just declared himself unequivocally for Sherman, and many of the Foraker papers of the State and not a few of the ex-Governor's supporters here declare that Major McKinley has influenced the course of the representative of his county.

McKinley Not Blamed by Foraker.

This growing storm was promptly checked to-night by George Cox. "This report does great injustice to Governor McKinley," said he, "and I want to say now that Foraker and his friends do not hold McKinley responsible for Thomas' actions. We believe the Governor has maintained throughout a position of strict neutrality, and he should not be hastily accused of interference. He has been fair and frank, and has taken no part."

Governor Foraker's speech to the delegation of Cleveland business men who called on him to-day, was very characteristic. Among other things he said:

This contest is entirely friendly. It is among ourselves, and not only is it confined to Republicans, but properly it is confined to the Republicans of Ohio alone. [Applause.] I am simple-minded enough to believe that the Republicans of Ohio are capable of determining for themselves by whom they want to be, and should be, represented in the Senate of the United States, and that it is little short of impertinence to have outside people and interests dictating what we shall do. [Applause.] But, however this may be, when the contest has been ended, the result, no matter what that may be, should be cheerfully accepted by every Republican. [Applause.] I know, and it is with no little pride that I say it, that every supporter of mine will so accept it, without regard to whether it results favorably to me or not. [Applause.] In other words, it is with no little pride that I realize that no supporter of mine in this contest has put forth the claim that my election is necessary to keep my friends loyal to the Republican party. [Cheers and applause.]

Proud of His Kind of Support.

It is with pardonable pleasure and pride, I trust, that I am able to say that, no matter who succeeds now, every Republican who honors me with his support will be loyal to the Republican party and its standard bearer in the great campaign that is now before us, and in every other campaign that is hereafter to come. [Applause, and cries of "That's right! That's right!"] I am proud of one other thing, and that is that no Democratic newspaper, either in Ohio or in the United States, is supporting me in this contest [Applause], and that outside of personal friends and acquaintances, the whole Democratic party is in hostile array against me. [Cheers.] There is much consolation in this fact. It will keep me clear from all embarrassments with respect to our Democratic friends on account of "Senatorial courtesy." [Laughter and applause.]

Representative Welsh, of Knox county, still maintains his peculiar position in the contest, and is hilariously endeavoring to create a McKinley boom, greatly to the embarrassment of the Governor-elect. He has announced positively that he will never support Sherman, and asserts that the proper solution of the question is the election of Major McKinley, who, he says, is a national character, is clean and honest and able, and has not had any part in the animosities of the present campaign.

The United States Senatorial caucus will not be held until Wednesday next, but there is no doubt the contest will be practically settled before that, and that the caucus will be but a mere formal affair.

J. P. Mitchell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of Franklin county Alliance, states this evening that he is here to oppose Senator Sherman. The Sherman men laugh at his threats, and say the Alliance is taking no hand in the contest.

FORAKER CUTS LOOSE.

HE GOES FOR HARRISON AND DECLARES FOR BLAINE.

A Sherman Man for Thirty Years, He Thinks He Can Now Be a Forakerite—The Senator Makes a Sensation, Too, by Breaking Into Hamilton County's Ranks.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—1 A. M.—The Senatorial contest unexpectedly took a sensational turn late to-night, when ex-Governor Foraker made a speech criticising the interference of the national administration, and declaring for James G. Blaine for the Presidency.

A delegation of several hundred admirers of the ex-Governor marched to the Neil House, and after cheering their candidate vociferously, proceeded in a body through the corridors and up the stairs to the Foraker headquarters. There were loud cries of "Speech! speech!" and the Governor gracefully responded to the invitation, as follows:

My fellow Republicans, somebody said about three months ago that he would not "scramble" for a re-election. [Laughter.] It is my impression that he has changed his mind. [Laughter, applause.] At least, that is indicated by the presence in this city to-night, not only by all the Representatives, by appointment, that hold office within the borders of our State, but all who can be commanded from all the confines of the United States. [Cheers.] We have, in this fight, to contend upon our side against everything, as I once said before from grandfather's hat to Baby McKee [renewed cheers], but, against all, we shall win the fight. [Applause.] I know whereof I speak, and I hesitate not to make the prediction, without any qualification whatsoever. [Tremendous applause.] We did not seek this fight [Voice, "That's right"], but when it was thrust upon us we did not hesitate to accept the challenge. [Applause.] When anybody wants a fight he can get it if he comes asking for it. [Laughter and cheers.] We are "in it:" we are in it earnestly: we are in it for success: but we are in it with good nature [Applause and voices: "That's right, that's right"] and with good nature we can afford to be "in it," for we are "in it" in the proper sense of the term. [Great applause.]

No Long Faces on His Side.

There are no long faces on this side of the Neil House. [Applause.] And, my fellow citizens and fellow Republicans, there is one thought about it, something I am proud of—no man who is honoring me with his support in this contest is saying that I must be elected to save the Republican party. [Great applause.] I don't want the support of any man in this contest who would not rather have John Sherman to be re-elected than any Democrat on the face of the earth. [Tremendous applause.] I am a Republican from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. [Applause.] I am for the Republican party above any man. [Applause.] My own interest is as nothing compared with the interest of this grand old organization, to which we are justly so proud to belong. [Applause.]

And so, my fellow Republicans, no matter what may be the result of this contest: let defeat come if that be so willed; every man of my following will be following the banner of the Republican party in the next contest to the last man. [Cheers.] I so believe in the principles and doctrines of Republicanism that I could not be a Democrat any more than I could steal my neighbor's horse [applause], and I could not sulk or play the Mugwump if I wanted to. [Applause.] And there is nothing on the face of the earth that would make me want to. Now, my fellow citizens, with good will to everybody, with good will particularly to every Republican, with an eye single to the good of our great party in the great national contest opening before us, let us go forward with earnestness, but with charity for every man who may differ with us. [Applause.]

A Sherman Man for Thirty Years.

I have no ill will toward any Republican because, perchance, he should favor Senator Sherman instead of myself. [Applause.] I have been favoring Senator Sherman myself for the last 30 years. [Applause.] Twice have I nominated him for the Presidency, and each time with words of earnest commendation and praise, but not one word did I utter that I did not mean and believe, and not one word would I retract now. [Cries of "good! good!"] He has been a great man, and is a great man yet. He has rendered distinguished services, his record is illustrious. He is all that is implied by the term "grand." [Applause.] But my fellow citizens, if the Republicans of Ohio should happen to take the notion to say he has been there long enough, and to have me go there to take his place, I am not going to stand in the way of their doing so. [Applause.] I do not feel called upon to do anything of that kind, and if the Republicans of Ohio should take that notion, nobody will accept the result more graciously than Senator Sherman himself. [Applause.] If they should be of a different opinion, and think he ought to go back, I shall endeavor to accommodate myself to the situation, and in the next battle you will find me, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder with you for the standard bearer, whomsoever he may be, helping all I can in the presentation of our principles, and doing all that it may be in my power to do to win success for our great party and for the good and glory of the United States. [Tremendous applause.] I do not know who this next standard bearer may be. Our present President has given us a good administration, but if the people of Ohio should take a notion that James G. Blaine should be the nominee [great applause], we will try and accept that, too, and if he should be named we will triumphantly elect him. [Cheers.] And when he shall have been elected, we will have in the White House the greatest of all living Americans. [Tremendous applause.]

Sherman Breaks Into Hamilton.

Great excitement was created late to-night by the announcement that Representative William H. Dicks, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, had openly declared for Sherman. Mr. Dicks' action was regarded as most significant, from the fact that it meant a break in the Hamilton county delegation, which has heretofore been claimed as solid for Foraker. To definitely settle the question of his allegiance Mr. Dicks himself called at the Sherman headquarters and personally pledged his support to the Senator. "I have decided to support you, Senator," said he, "and it is time everybody should know where I stand."

This settles the question of Dicks' preference, but Foraker's friends state to-night that they have never regarded him as more than a doubtful man, and that they will have the votes necessary for a nomination without his support.

Several prominent citizens of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county, headed by Hon. Mark Hanna, called upon Senator Sherman this evening and assured him that he would receive the substantial support of the Cuyahoga county delegation, despite the reports to the contrary. The Senator responded:

It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to meet you. I am glad of this assurance of Cleveland's hearty support as represented by many prominent and influential business men. [Applause.] My past experience leads me to believe that when Cleveland promises anything she always fulfils her obligations. [Applause.] This is a friendly contest, and after it is over we will still be Republicans and always remain Republicans. [Cheers.]

There was great excitement in the Foraker camp at 1 o'clock this morning, when extended interviews were given out pledging Representatives L. C. Reeves, of Ashtabula, and Williams, of Noble county, to the support of Foraker. The Foraker managers claim this insures his nomination.

WAR IMMINENT IN SAMOA.

The King Plucks Up Courage and Sends a Force Against Mataafa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 1.—Advices have been received from Samoa that another native war is imminent.

Two hundred of King Malietoa's warriors are said to be advancing upon the village of Lumu with the object of expelling the Mataafaite insurgents.

SAYERS IS ON DECK.

The Well-Known Texas Congressman Has an Important Bill Ready

THAT AFFECTS MILLIONS.

All the Appropriations to Be Brought Where They Can Be

WATCHED AND TALKED ABOUT.

Permanent and Indefinite Accounts That Creep Upward

TO BE FIXED SO THEY CAN BE CUT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Congressman Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, one of the leading Democrats on the Appropriations Committee, has prepared for presentation to the House next Tuesday a bill to repeal certain laws now on the statute books making permanent and indefinite appropriations of the public revenue. Under these permanent appropriations, millions of dollars are expended every year by the various executive departments, not in conformity with the constant review and sanction of Congress, as is the case with all other appropriations, but simply according to the knowledge or ignorance possessed by the Government officials who apply the money as to the necessities of the objects to which it is applied.

Among the long lists of objects of permanent appropriation which the bill is designed to reduce to the same footing as ordinary appropriations are the Customs service, supervisors of Federal elections, army and mail transportation over the Pacific railroads, salaries of retired United States Judges, the steamboat inspection service, the Marine Hospital service, the expenses of regulating immigration, expenses of the shipping service, arming and equipping the militia of the various States, and a large number of claims against the United States Government.

An Attack in Behalf of Principle.

Many of these objects of themselves are admittedly proper in every way, but Mr. Sayers' bill is directed not at the objects, but at the principle involved, which has led to dangerous results, and if not checked, will lead to more. These appropriations, unlike all others, are not subjected year after year to the rigid scrutiny of Congress, but they take care of themselves and cannot be molested without the current agreement of both houses of Congress and the Executive.

Last year the sum of the permanent appropriations, outside of the reach of Congress, was $147,000,000. There is an increasing tendency at this day in all popular and representative governments toward a strict parliamentary control of affairs. While this theory is presumably more advanced, however, in this country than elsewhere, yet, in point of fact, the existence of such permanent authority for the expenditure of nearly one-fourth of the nation's entire annual revenues, without the examination and express approval of Congress each year, proves that the tendency in this country is altogether false in practice.

All Accounts Will Be Scrutinized.

But the presentation of this bill and the determination on the part of Mr. Sayers and others to press it to success of the usual consideration at this session is evidence that a strong purpose has developed among the representatives of the people to submit the whole expenditures of the Government, as nearly as may be possible, to the severest possible examination and analysis in future.

The subject of permanent appropriations, to people who are interested in the question of the sum total of appropriations made for the support of the Government from year to year, is an unknown quantity, as for instance, in figuring up the total of appropriations made at the time for the fiscal year 1891, a reference to the official book of estimates submitted by the Treasury Department shows that under the head of permanent appropriations it was estimated that there would be expended during that fiscal year the sum of $101,000,000.

Great Growth in Twelve Months.

Twelve months later, strange to say, in presenting to Congress the annual budget of estimates for 1892, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated that the expenditures made and to be made under the permanent appropriations on account of that same fiscal year 1891 would be $126,000,000, a clear jump of $25,000,000 above the original calculation, and 12 months later still, in submitting the book of estimates for the fiscal year of 1893 to the present Congress, the Secretary now places the expenditures under permanent appropriations, actual and estimated, for that same fiscal year 1891 at $147,500,000, or a plump sum of $46,500,000 in excess of what Congress was originally advised would be required for 1891.

In the same way a similar disparity between the original calculation and the actual result occurs in the expenditure of permanent appropriations for any other fiscal year.

In justice to the Treasury Department, however, it should be said that subsequent to the preparation of the original estimates for 1891 and their submission to Congress, that body created certain additional appropriations chargeable against that fiscal year, notably the national bank note redemption account, and the refund of the direct tax to the States.

Mr. Sayers Explains His Bill.

Mr. Sayers, speaking to-day of the circumstances which led him to prepare the bill and to favor its enactment, said:

Some of these permanent appropriations which it is proposed by my bill to repeal were made so long ago as the close of the last century, and they have run along uninterruptedly, without change or alteration, ever since until now. Outside the particular clerks in the Treasury who keep these accounts, and the immediate beneficiaries of them, probably not half a dozen men in the entire country dream of the existence of any such authorized drafts upon the public treasury. My bill proposes to repeal, after the fiscal year 1893, about 121 different appropriations heretofore known as permanent specific and permanent indefinite appropriations, together with a large number of special items for which Congress has, from time to time, made specific provisions that have been construed to be permanent, and continuing many of these appropriations are now obsolete, as I said, or inoperative, because the original appropriations have been exhausted or the balances have been, under ruling of the department, covered into the surplus fund, or because the purposes for which they were made have ceased to exist.

Permanent Appropriations to Repeal.

Expenditures, in fact, are reported to have been made during the fiscal years 1888 and 1889 under less than one-half of the whole number that the bill will repeal, and in the aggregate for a little more than $12,500,000 for each of those years. In addition to these expenditures, however, the bill will repeal two permanent appropriations made by the last Congress, namely: for the payment of the bounty on sugar, under which the expenditures, actual and estimated, for 1893 are reported at $9,000,000, and the national bank note redemption account, under which the expenditures for 1892 are estimated at $16,000,000.

The real effect of the bill is not to repeal any law for which a permanent appropriation is made, but rather to transform the character of such appropriations from permanent and indefinite to annual and specific ones, that will require in their making the careful scrutiny and review of Congress each year. To this end, section 3 of the bill requires that annual estimates shall be submitted for the fiscal year 1894, and annually thereafter, upon which Congress may base appropriations for all objects for which the permanent ones are repealed by the bill.

PATTI IN AMERICA.

SHE ARRIVES WITH HER HUSBAND AND HER PET DOG.

Her Health Better Than That of Her Companions—She Is a Brunette This Year—Her Plans for a Concert Tour—What She Will Be Heard In.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—[*Special.*]—Mme. Adelina Patti and her husband, Signor Nicolini, and her pet dog reached New York to-day, on the steamship City of Paris. Little Prince Ricca, her pet dog, sat on Mme. Patti's knee, this afternoon, in her parlor at the Hotel Windsor, and looked miserable. He is not a good sailor. Signor Nicolini didn't look particularly happy, either, but Mme. Patti was cheerful enough for both of them. She is a pronounced brunette this year, and she looked as if she had thoroughly enjoyed her rough voyage.

Mme. Patti has been singing a good deal since she was last in New York, and she has returned in the best of health and voice.

"What am I going to sing?" she asked. "Why, nothing new. I shall sing in concert with my company, and will sing several acts from several operas. My repertory on this tour will include the first act of 'Semiramide' and the first act of 'La Traviata.' I have heard some new operas, but none that I wanted to add to my list. My company on this tour will consist of Mme. Fabbri, prima donna contralto; Mr. Guille, tenor; Signor del Puente, barytone; Signor Novaro, basso, and Signor Arditi, conductor. We are not going to give more than two concerts in any city, and our tour will extend as far west as San Francisco. In May we will return to England. There are no more concerts given at the Academy of Music here, now, are there? I do so love that hall."

Mme. Patti said that when she returned home in the spring she was going to appear in some amateur theatricals. In fact she had already done some work on them. She will travel in a private car, and from New York she will go to Boston. She will give one concert in Salt Lake City, and will sing in most of the large cities of the West.

AN IMPORTANT CAUCUS

To Be Held by Democratic Congressmen on Monday—Keystone and Maverick Bank Failures Investigations to Be Decided Upon—A Speaker Pro Tempore to Provide For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—[*Special.*]—There is to be a Democratic caucus of House members Monday night, to see whether the Keystone and Maverick bank failures shall be investigated by the regular Committee on Banking and Currency or by a special committee; to arrange for the investigation of the Pension Bureau, and to talk over tariff and silver matters. This caucus will arrange a programme for Tuesday, and decide whether an adjournment or the election of a Speaker pro tem. shall be the order of the day.

Speaker Crisp's illness still hangs on. It has been generally assumed that he will designate Mr. McMillin to act as Speaker pro tem. in case he shall not be able to be in his place Tuesday, but it is said by experts on the rules he has no authority to do so, for the reason that the House has yet no rules, but is sailing the chartless sea of parlimentary law. Under this law, in the absence of the presiding officer, it is the duty of the Clerk to call the House to order. The House may then proceed to elect a Speaker for the time being, or it may adjourn until Thursday in the hope that Mr. Crisp will then be able to take his place. The Clerk could entertain a motion to adjourn or to elect a presiding officer, but no other.

There is no arrangement as yet on the part of the Mills faction in the House to embarrass Speaker Crisp by making a fight on the election of Mr. McMillin as Speaker pro tempore; but on Monday, if it becomes certain that Mr. Crisp cannot take the chair on Tuesday, a storm cloud may gather suddenly.

A MAD HORSE EXECUTED.

He First Kicked Out a Side of His Owner's Barn, Though.

MILFORD, CONN., Jan. 1.—[*Special.*]—A few days before Thanksgiving a horse owned by Bailey & Co., was bitten by a mad dog. The dog was shot after biting a number of other animals, and the horse's injuries dressed. A few days ago the horse showed symptoms of madness and bit and kicked at anything within reach, at length becoming so violent that no one dared approach him. Yesterday he succeeded in kicking away the heavy stall in which he was tied, and after breaking loose, started on a rampage around the barn. Everything within reach of his heels was demolished in short order.

The horse finally became so violent that it was decided to kill him. Last night the horse was shot and killed, but not until it had kicked out one side of its owner's barn. The animal was valued at $300. It is thought that other animals in the town have been bitten by the dog, and fears are entertained that they will go mad.

MINERS GUARDED BY MILITIA.

More Trouble Feared When the Convicts Reach the Coal Creek Mines.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1.—[*Special.*]—The military force which left here last night for the Coal Creek Mines reached its destination to-day. They were joined at Knoxville by 15 members of the Queen City Guards. Thus far there have been no demonstrations on the part of the miners, but on the arrival of the convicts it will require the strictest watch to prevent trouble. It is understood that if the miners offer resistance it will be in the style of the bushwhacker, and not in a body, as heretofore.

B. A. Jenkins. President of the Tennessee Coal Company, whose mines were occupied by convicts at Briceville, stated to-day that he didn't know anything about the plans of the lessees, but thought the State's prisoners would soon be returned to his mine. One hundred and twenty convicts left here to-night for Coal Creek. They are guarded by 28 men.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS DENOUNCED

By an Iowa Coroner's Jury for Causing Death by Neglect.

BURLINGTON, IA., Jan. 1.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the boy, Clarence Lay, who died while under Christian Science treatment, to-day brought in a verdict of gross neglect, and censuring his parents roundly.

They denounce the practice, and ordered the Coroner to bring proper action against the "scientist" in question, Miss Vandewater.

A Specimen of Blaine's Popularity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—[*Special.*] After the usual diplomatic breakfast at Secretary Blaine's, to-day, the Secretary of State accompanied Lady Pauncefote to her carriage. There was a great crowd in front of the house, and when the people recognized Mr. Blaine, as, bareheaded, he advanced to the carriage, the crowd cheered and closed in about the two so that it was with difficulty that Lady Pauncefote got to her vehicle and Secretary Blaine got back to his house.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

PERKINS GETS THE PLUM.

HUMPHREY AT LAST SELECTS A SUCCESSOR TO PLUMB.

He Puts His Strongest Rival for Congress Out of the Way—His Own Reasons for the Appointment—Sketch of the New Senator.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 1.—[*Special.*]—[illegible] few minutes after 5 o'clock this aftern[illegible] ernor Humphrey signed the comm[illegible] pointing Hon. Bishop W. Perk[illegible] Oswego, United States Senator to fill [illegible] vacancy caused by the death of Senator Plumb. The appointment was not a surprise, as Perkins has been regarded as the leading candidate since Monday.

Every county in the Third district which Mr. Perkins represented in Congress from 1882 to 1890, sent strong delegations here in his behalf. It was known that Governor Humphrey intended to make the race for Congress in the Third district this fall, and for this reason, it was recognized that Perkins was a strong candidate.

The Governor Explains Things.

In speaking of the appointment to-night the Governor said: "None of the charges brought against Perkins, that he was employed as a lobbyist when the Sac and Fox lands were opened for settlers, were substantiated, and he was evidently stronger with the people than any other applicant. It was necessary to appoint a man who could go right ahead with the work undertaken by Senator Plumb, and I was convinced that by reason of his acquaintance and experience in Washington, Perkins was the best man."

Since his arrival in this State, 22 years ago, Mr. Perkins has been a prominent factor in its politics. He was born in Rochester, Lorain county, Ohio, October 18, 1842, and graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1862. He enlisted in Company D, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Stone river he was detailed to assist in the command of a company of mounted men for special guerrilla duty, and in December, 1863, was appointed captain of Company C, Sixteenth Colored Infantry. He was mustered out of the army in Nashville, in May, 1866, and went to Illinois, beginning the study of law in Ottawa.

Perkins' Removal to Kansas.

After being admitted to practice, he removed to Oswego, this State, in April, 1869, and has since made his home there. That spring he was appointed County Attorney, and held that position until his successor was elected. He was elected Probate Judge in November, 1870, and held that office until he was appointed District Judge of the Eleventh Judicial district in February, 1873. In November of the same year he was elected to that office. He was re-elected in 1874 and again in 1878, and elected a member of Congress in November, 1882. He was one of the famous "Big Four" Congressmen—Morrill, Peters, Perkins and Hanback—elected at large in that district. He was re-elected from his Congressional district in 1884, 1886 and 1888, but in 1890 he was defeated by B. H. Clover, the Alliance candidate. Mr. Perkins had moved his family to Washington, and one of the charges made against him was that he had lost his residence in this State.

AFTER HER HUSBAND'S SCALP.

A Chester County Postmaster's Wife Wants the Old Man's Office.

WEST CHESTER, PA., Jan. 1.—[*Special.*]—The most novel postoffice contest ever witnessed in Chester county is now on in Kennett Square. John C. Walton, the present incumbent, is a Democrat, and his Republican wife is seeking to dethrone him and be appointed in his place. The plucky woman is very eager to win, and if she does not win it will not be because she has left any stone unturned in her struggle. A number of prominent local Republican politicians have rallied under the banner of the ambitious wife. The office is worth $1,600 a year.

Mrs. Walton was here to-day, accompanied by Cyrus Jackson, a stalwart Republican, and interviewed several gentlemen who are known to be close to Congressman Robinson, with a view to interesting them in her behalf. Mrs. Walton comes from a Republican family and has herself always been outspoken in her zeal for that party. Her husband is just as good a Democrat. He was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland. His term of office will end in May next. It is thought that Congressman Robinson's gallantry will be the means of landing the female applicant in the desired position.

One Finn Out of Every 12 Starving.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Helsingfors says it is estimated that one-twelfth of the entire population of Findland is starving.

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MADAME DEL SARTE,

The Great Exponent of Her Father's System, Is Coming Here to Talk.

BIG CITIES PASSED BY

In Order to Pay Pittsburg Society a Flattering Compliment.

DRESS REFORM NOT IN IT NOW.

First Authentic Interview With the Lady This Side the Pond.

MEMORIES OF THE GREAT FRENCHMAN

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Madame Marie Geraldy-Del Sarte, daughter of the great Del Sarte—Del Sarte *fille*, to adopt a French fashion—has decided to come to Pittsburg immediately upon concluding a series of addresses and parlor entertainments in New York, and prior to visiting either Philadelphia or Boston, whose polite literary coteries earnestly desire her. Under the sponsorship of Mrs. William H. Havemeyer, the distinguished Frenchwoman has been presented to New York society, and for the time being is queen in that fickle, fashionable court. Delsartism *a la* Russell, *a la mode, de tout le monde*, is played out long ago, [illegible] Delsartism after Madame Del Sarte is [illegible]ing the waking and disturbing the [illegible]rs of the metropolitan matron an[illegible] cards have been left for

A R Spofford 10Jul91 Library of Congress

Del Sarte's Medallion by His Daughter.

Madame Del Sarte, who is at present a member of Mrs. Havemeyer's household, than even marked the early days of the arrival of the infant Cleveland.

Madame Del Sarte cannot speak one word of English; but as New York society conveys its fashionable ideas largely through the medium of her native tongue, it will hardly be any detriment to the cause. The Pittsburg engagement begins on January 11, when, under the patronage of that city's society, Madame Del Sarte will teach the method of having the body *en rapport* with the mind. In Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg—she goes to Pittsburg under the auspices of Prof. Parker and the French Mission recently established there—an interpreter will not be necessary, more than in New York; but when Madame Del Sarte visits the Western cities, as she afterwards intends to, some one conversant with both English and French will accompany her.

A Pen Picture of Madame Del Sarte.

The first personal interview Madame Del Sarte has ever given to an American newspaper was granted to a representative of THE DISPATCH, who visited her as soon as the Pittsburg tour was arranged. Mrs. Havemeyer was present with her guest. Being a capital French scholar herself, through her kindness and that of Prof. Henri Rollin Parker, of Pittsburg, the conversation was not so limited as it otherwise must have been. The tall, grave, retiring woman whom you meet is as unlike the typical Frenchwoman of feathers, coquetry and fuss, such as we hear of in books, as it is possible to conceive. Madame Del Sarte is in mourning for her mother, who died last spring. She wears over a black gown a heavy, black Conemara cloak and cape, and on her head a small black bonnet, covered with a heavy crape veil that reaches to her waist. She is taller than the average and large accordingly—not inclining to *embonpoint*, but simply large. Her hair, which is straight and black, is put up somewhere under her bonnet and is cut in a straight fringe across her brow. The face is not pretty, the features are too large for that, and her complexion is rather swarthy, with a good rich color in her cheeks, as well as a pair of dark, earnest eyes and a very tender mobile mouth. To Del Sarte *pere* she owes her nose, and the medallion herewith of him, made by his daughter, shows it to have been a strong feature, and they say her face greatly resembles his, but the severity in the man's has become tenderness in the woman's. Her smile is winning and half appealing as though she would say, "I am thousands of miles from home; *mal de mer* and the Atlantic separates me from husband and family, and I want you to be good to me." Madame Del Sarte, you see, is hardly fashionable as we know the word.

She Was Her Father's Model.

Madame Del Sarte explained briefly her right to be considered the only true exponent of Delsartism. "I was my father's principal pupil," she said, "what you would call his model, and the one on whom he always experimented and by whom he illustrated his teachings. I cannot remember when I began to do this; in fact, I began before recollection was developed, and then, besides being my teacher, he was my father, and thus I lived as well as learned Delsartism. The greatest orators and clergymen of France and its greatest actors were his pupils and friends. The men who taught religion came to him to learn that religion, like music, poetry and painting, yielded the richest harvest, when its nurture was drawn from nature.

"My father went to nature for everything. In his early days he came to Paris from the north of France, where his father, a doctor, resided. He went into commerce, but shortly gave it up in disgust, and having leanings for a life in a higher plane he adopted the stage. Later he discovered and developed the system now known by his name, and his house became the resort of the most noted men and women of Paris."

Madame Del Sarte frankly acknowledged that in France her father's system had largely fallen into neglect, but she knew that in America it was thriving, and it was because of this that her present visit was made to America. She knew that the teachers of Delsartism in America, well-meaning or otherwise, were rather better apostles than they were disciples. At the request of her American friends, and in