

HILL-GORMAN THE COMBINE.

If New York's New Senator Can't Be a Presidential Nominee HE WILL MAKE ONE.

A Pair of State Manipulators That Are a Strong Team.

QUAY TALKS WITH HARRISON, And Preaches a Long Sermon With a Very Permeant Text.

He Thinks Graham's Indorsements Should Secure Him the Collectorship—A Laughable Joke on Andy Stewart—Pennsylvania Congressmen Who Have Contests on Their Hands—One of the Cases Based on Money-Spending in a Campaign—Republicans Expect Mercy at the Hands of the Overwhelming Majority in the House—Carlisle's Shut-Out From Presidential Lightning Regretted.

These days of approaching conventions no thread is so slender that the public will hang upon it an important inference, especially if some big politician is at the other end of the thread. It is perfectly natural that Gorman and Hill should consort together so soon as the latter entered the Senate.

They are the two great manipulators of the Democratic party. No other man in the party has had so close an acquaintance with the mere process of manipulation as either of them, and as twin manipulators their counterparts can only be found by crossing over the Republican line. Therefore it is as natural that they should engage in the closest intimacy as for the Siamese twins to sleep together. Yet the fact that they should have held a long conference yesterday, and another this morning, is heralded as certain proof that they are fixing up the Presidential nomination for Gorman.

It is assured that Hill knows that though he can defeat the object of his cordial animosity, Cleveland, he cannot effect his own nomination. The thing next best is to ally himself with the person who will be nominated. In this position he can seek the man, can make his own selection, and unless there be a tidal wave of Clevelandism he will go near to nominating whomsoever he may choose.

While matters have hardly gone so far, and while these over-written conferences doubtless have nothing more in them than a consideration of party policy and a place and time for holding the convention, there is nothing more natural than that Boss Hill should seek out Boss Gorman as his candidate. Gorman has been adept in stealing offices and Hill has neatly bagged a majority of a State Senate, and through that act will probably gobble the State for his party next fall.

Gorman's Methods in Maryland. It is within five years that Gorman's methods in Maryland politics almost excited a revolutionary uprising. His lieutenants had even gone so far as to murder those who stood in their way, and his thugs and policemen stood at the polls and beat and intimidated any who opposed them. Thieves, murderers, gamblers, men of the worst elements and of the most desperate character, were put into office. Upright and clean people protested in vain. Baltimore was dominated from the slums, and Maryland was controlled through Baltimore.

Then came a revolutionary movement which at one time threatened the overthrow of the whole disreputable crew. Business and professional men of the highest character and prominence led a Democratic revolt. The opposition contained names which, from the very fact that they were arrayed on the other side, should have made Gorman retire from the field in shame. A fusion ticket of Republicans and Independent Democrats was nominated from Governor down.

An Earnest Revolt That Failed. About two or three days in that year studying this campaign for THE DISPATCH. Never have I witnessed more enthusiasm and earnestness. The mass meetings were addressed like a first night at an opera. Great preparations were made to prevent fraud and intimidation at the polls. Gorman set at Harman's Hotel, his lieutenants visiting him there; through them he pulled the strings. Few meetings were held, a still hunt was conducted, the boys worked like trained soldiers; there was almost no trouble at the polls and Gorman men went into the last one of them. Vicious election laws, through control of the political machinery, long experience in quiet, unscrupulous manipulation, did what all the influence of "leading citizens" could not do.

"The kid-glove movement" was crushed out of existence, and has not been heard from since. It is the difference between professional politics and sincere popular movements for official honesty. The sincere popular movement is not in it, or if so, then very rarely. But to direct the professional element requires a master hand, and Gorman almost might be said to have two master hands.

A Record to Be Respected. It is hard not to entertain admiration for a man, from a page boy, come to be named, who holds his place with real dignity, though by the most vicious employment of political cunning.

I believe, however, that Gorman has somewhat changed his associates, if not his methods. I am told that many of the old crew have been dismissed—possibly because they fell so low as to be no longer of use even in Gorman's scheme of politics. At any rate, Gorman's name is spoken of with respect and very widely in connection with the President, and Hill is a natural and powerful supporter. Why this should be so can only be explained on the theory that professional politicians purpose that henceforth office holding shall be confined to their own class, from President down.

It is to be regretted that such a policy must shut out of the grand intellects like that of John G. Carlisle. Gorman is a man of fine abilities. Hill is his counterpart. But those abilities are not directed in the channel of broad statesmanship. They are bounded by mere considerations of party and personal success.

Andy Stewart the Victim of a Joke. Doubtless there is no member of this Congress who affords his friends the enjoyment of a more constant flow of humor and good feeling than "Andy" Stewart, of the Twenty-fourth district. No one is fonder of a joke, and it is the case with all of his kind, the joke is sometimes turned on the joker. This was the case to-day, when the Committee on Contested Elections announced the calendar of its cases. Stewart has made hosts of friends here with his jokes and unflinching bonhomie, and it was generally predicted that his case, Craig versus Stewart, would come about last on the list, and so be deferred until the end of his term. There was a broad smile all around, therefore, when the calendar was made up, and up! the name of Stewart led all the rest.

It was probably Mr. Stewart's wish that he should be last rather than first in the stretch—not because of any doubt as to the strength of his case, but because of a vague impression that it might be difficult for even a son of old "Tariff Andy" Stewart to successfully battle against a Democratic majority almost up in the hundreds.

where it was secreted. They then held lighted tapers to her feet, burning them terribly, until she was unable to stand the pain longer. She told them where the money was concealed. They secured \$350 in money and a gold watch, rings and other jewelry containing valuable stones.

Two of the robbers were promptly arrested and the officers traced Scyles, whose right name is Henry Zrogel, from Massachusetts to this city. He carried a buldog revolver, which the officers say he would not have hesitated to use had he been given an opportunity. The officer has started for Chicago to see that his prisoner without extradition papers.

HE LOOKS LIKE FITZ. THE MAN UNDER ARREST IN MISSOURI CLOSELY INSPECTED. He Resembles the Photo of Gilkinson's Murderer—The Police Description Also Fits Him—His Clever Work in Prison Also Furnishes Another Link.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Yesterday it was announced that a prisoner answering the description of the murderer of Detective Gilkinson, of Pittsburg, had been arrested. The supposed Fitzsimmons cleverly attempted to escape, attracted the attention that has resulted in the belief that he is the escaped convict from Pittsburg.

THIS DISPATCH correspondent to-day inspected the case. According to the description and photograph in possession of Sheriff Spratt there is little doubt that in the prisoner Harrington he has the murderer Fitzsimmons. The resemblance between Fitzsimmons and Harrington, as shown by a photograph of the former in the possession of Sheriff Spratt, is nearly perfect, and other points in the description not portrayed in the photograph are well answered in Harrington's personal appearance.

For instance Fitzsimmons, the escaped prisoner, had abnormally large feet; so has Harrington. Fitzsimmons is described as being about 5 feet 8 inches tall and 35 years of age. This is about the height and age of Harrington. Fitzsimmons' beard was thickly sprinkled with gray, and so is that of the Buchanan county prisoner.

But the indescribable facial resemblance is what more thoroughly convinces the local authorities that they have the badly wanted murderer.

ELKINS' ROAD IS A GO. He at Last Gets His Charter for a Railroad to Connect West Virginia With Baltimore—The New Branch to Run Through Allegheny and Washington Counties.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—About two months ago, just before he was made Secretary of War, Stephen B. Elkins mystified the residents in Western Maryland by making a tour through the upper counties on horseback. His connection with and interest in the West Virginia Railroad was well known, and it was not long before the idea of a railroad connecting the line between the Chesapeake and the Potomac, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. When this deal hung for an offer was made to purchase the Western Maryland Railway, the largest stockholder was almost prohibitory, and this idea was shortly abandoned.

The case of Reynolds versus Shunk involves the most serious charge. Mr. Shunk is a bright young man of wealth from the Twelfth, or Luzerne county district. It was considered that it was not fair to assume the campaign. He admits using a large sum of money, admits paying the expenses of Democratic supporters to go out and work for him and to stand at the polls. The anti-Corcoranites are not satisfied with this, and Shunk knew he would have to strain every nerve to win. He denies, however, that he did anything illegitimate, but he does not deny that he used money to influence the election.

Senator Quay visited the President to-day, when he lengthened of the visit is understood to be in regard to the appointment of a Senator from the plainer servant he has yet delivered to that public servant, who is using his office more or less shrewdly to promote his personal ambitions.

THE NOTORIOUS DIVE-KEEPER GETS A YEAR IN THE PEN. He Must Also Pay a Fine of \$300.—The Judge Roasts Him, but Cuts Off \$300 From the Fine of \$500 Because Billy Dally's Trial Was a Mistake.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Billy McGlorey, the notorious dive-keeper, has at last been brought to the end of his tether. He was brought into the General Sessions Court this morning, for sentence by Recorder Smyth, who addressed the following scathing language to him: "Any man who has lived in this community for a number of years, and who remains a dive-keeper, is a disgrace to the community and the laws that govern it. The evidence in your case showed that this dive in Fourteenth street was resorted to by men and women of the lowest character, and the most dissipated and degraded kind went on there. I have no doubt that it was all done within your personal knowledge and under your approval, and it was further proved that you received all of the profits of the wretched business carried on there."

There is but one circumstance favorable to you that I shall take into consideration in imposing sentence, and that is, that you alone shall I suppose less than the extreme penalty—imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and a fine of \$500. The sentence is that you did not go upon the witness stand and take the oath, and that the witness perjured, as so many defendants do. In consideration of that circumstance I sentence you to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of \$500, and that you stand committed a day for each week and five days of the most dissipated and degraded kind went on there. I have no doubt that it was all done within your personal knowledge and under your approval, and it was further proved that you received all of the profits of the wretched business carried on there."

McGlorey turned from the bar with a rueful countenance. He will appeal, it is understood, from the conviction.

CABLE service from every capital of Europe for THE DISPATCH to-morrow. An epitome of the world's history for to-day.

RUN DOWN IN MICHIGAN. The Last of Mansfield's Brutal Robbers of Phobio Wife Is Captured.

PORT HURON, MICH., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Two days ago a cigar maker, giving the name of C. C. Seyles, got work with Chambers & Mulford, of this city. This morning he was arrested by W. E. O'Donnell, of Mansfield, O., and Detective Buckridge, of this city, charged with complicity in a robbery committed at Mansfield. On December 18 last three men broke into the residence of Miss Phobio Wife, living alone there, who was reported to have money. She refused to give up the money or tell

PEACE WITH CHILE A Foregone Conclusion; the Present Administration Being DEAD SET AGAINST WAR.

England Awaking to the Fact That We Are to Have a Navy EQUAL TO ANY IN THE WORLD. She Is Anxious for Chile to Arrange Matters Speedily Now.

CONGRESSMAN RAINES ON THE SUBJECT (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Congressman John Raines, in an elaborate interview to-day on the Chilean question, said: "I do not imagine there is at the present time any very great fear of war with Chile entered by the administration. It is the simple reason that we are preparing for emergencies at an unprecedented rate."

"You don't see the point? Well, England, to begin with, has some pretty heavy interests at stake in that little South American Republic, in fact, that will, to a great extent, control any present actions of the new administration. England has found out that the people of this country are behind the Government in the demand for ample justice in the case of the assault upon the salter of the Baltimore was both unprovoked and unwarranted. Mind you, I say in case it is satisfactorily proved."

Our Navy to Be Respected. "The English people are advised that at the present time every effort is being put forward by the Navy Department to place a fleet at the disposal of the Government in case of need. What is more, they know perhaps what is not generally known here in this country—that parts of the work on the vessels awarded under contract to several firms are being hurried along outside the firms that received the contract. In other words, when practicable and possible, such work as cannot be pushed forward satisfactorily by the original contractor is being given to outside firms, with a distinct understanding as to the time required within which the parts needed are to be ready."

Chile Could Be Choked Into Peace. "To prevent a continuance of the building of new battle ships and cruisers, England will step in and fairly choke Chile into a necessary apology. This will be the outcome of the matter, I believe. The Chileans themselves are a hot-blooded race, and their idea of the war is to get the best of it. They are not averse to defensive, foreign ports, know that the United States will have a fleet that will command not only respect, but fear."

Prospects for Peace Excellent. The prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Chilean troubles now appear very bright. This country has never been in a position in the matter, but insists now, as it has from the first, upon suitable reparation being made for the outrages of the mob at Valparaiso. The Chilean contractors are means necessary to maintain the national dignity. The peaceful outlook is due to a change of policy in Chile since the inauguration of Valparaiso. The Senator who has been in the matter, and who has been acquainted with the state of things in this country to bring the Chilean Government into an appreciation of the folly of trying to carry out a policy of aggression. His efforts with the Junta were entirely unsuccessful.

Information attainable now indicates that the present Government in Chile is desirous to restore the friendly relations between the two countries.

Senator Montt Says It's All Right. Senator Montt, in discussing the question, said that the Chilean Government was desirous to restore the friendly relations between the two countries.

He expressed the opinion that Chile would certainly be no wars, he said, as long as the present administration or those in sympathy with it retained power. Though the last war between Chile and Peru was necessarily a war of injury to the country, and every effort would be made to preserve peace.

A Report Comes From Chile. The present Chilean Minister, in accord with another conference with Secretary Blaine to-day, the Minister laid before the Secretary the following information which he received from Senator Perin, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The voluminous summary of judicial proceedings instituted before the regular court of the Republic of Chile, in reference to the deplorable incident of the day before yesterday, which resulted in the death of the American sailors from the Baltimore, has terminated. The District Attorney has presented an extensive report upon its merits, drawing the following conclusions:

First—The unfortunate accident of the day before yesterday was accomplished by means of the special ward in which it occurred, full of houses of bad reputation and saloons.

The police were reported by every one of the witnesses and of the American sailors except two.

Only one isolated shot was fired. It was from a revolver. The police carry Comblan's carbines.

One of the Americans indicted. The District Attorney indicts the following named prisoners: Carlos Gomez, a Chilean; Frederico Rodriguez, a Chilean; Ahumada, a Chilean, and Davidson, an American. He asks that they be punished according to law, as follows:

Gomez, from three to five years' confinement in the penitentiary; Rodriguez, two to 18 months' confinement in the penitentiary, and Ahumada and Davidson, 20 to 40 days' imprisonment.

Minister Montt declined the request of a

REPORTER TO BE INTERVIEWED ON THE SUBJECT OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT. He explained, however, that the presentation of the report of the District Attorney, or Promoter Fiscal, as the officer is called abroad, is the prerogative of the judge of the district attorney. He said that the trial will now take place before the Judge of Crimes who heard the evidence taken originally by the district attorney. He said that the trial will follow speedily, and believes the result should be known within two weeks.

HANGING A DISGRACE. CITIZENS OF LITCHFIELD PROTEST AGAINST AN EXECUTION. They Admit the Sentence Man is a Brutal Murderer, They Don't Want Their Place Defiled—No Execution To Be For 100 Years.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—On January 29, unless the Court of Pardons interferes in his behalf, Andrew Borjensen will be hanged in the village of Litchfield. Borjensen murdered his sweetheart, Emma Anderson, in October, 1890. He crept into the girl's bedroom and struck her on the head, killing her.

There has not been a hanging in Litchfield for more than 100 years. Petitions have been circulated and widely signed, and an application for mercy will be presented to the Board of Pardons when it meets in this city on Monday, in special session, to consider this case.

Ministers, lawyers, storekeepers and other business men of Litchfield are working to save Borjensen's life. They have no sympathy with him, and acknowledge that his crime was brutal and shocking. Still, they want to save Litchfield the "disgrace" of a hanging. They say that the people from the surrounding towns would flock into Litchfield on the day of the hanging ready for a debauch, and that the drinking and carousing would do the village great harm.

There are those who base their desire to save the murderer on the fact that he has epilepsy. They believe that Borjensen should be committed to an asylum, and that he is not responsible.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the hanging. The jail is right in the center of the village, so that no one can go to the gallows without passing through a crowd of spectators. To avoid this gigantic task it is proposed to build the fence only 25 feet high and cover it over with canvas. The Litchfield people consider the place unfit for an execution, and are making every effort to avoid it.

CORINNE'S MASH IN TROUBLE. H. R. Jacobs, the Extensive Manager, Has to Mortgage His Theaters.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—A chattel mortgage given by H. R. Jacobs, the theatrical manager, to Aaron A. Graf, a furniture dealer of this city, was filed in the County Clerk's office here to-day. The mortgage is given to secure the payment of ten notes, of \$100 each, to cover to Mr. Graf on October 31, 1891. It covers the opera chairs, scenery, carpets, chandeliers, fixtures, deep curtains, draperies, hangings, and other furniture in H. R. Jacobs' Grand Opera House here, the Corinthian Hall, or Academy of Music, in Rochester, and the Court Street Theater in Buffalo, and also the leases of those places.

Mr. Jacobs says the reason for filing the chattel mortgage was the announcement this morning that Mr. Jacobs had transferred his Newark theater to his son, Marcus. Mr. Graf said he felt perfectly secure in the mortgage, as he had had legal counsel advised him to file the mortgages. Part of this indebtedness was incurred for the purchase of special furniture sent to the home of Corinne, the actress, in Philadelphia.

CANNOT BE OVER 65 PER CENT. Maverick Bank Depositors Must Be Content With That Amount.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—The cash collections of the receiver of the Maverick National Bank deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer for the benefit of creditors amount to \$3,189,362, or 38.3 per cent of the known deposits at the time of the suspension.

The committee of the Clearing House Committee says: "Although many loans marked doubtful or worthless by the committee have been paid they were for small amounts, and all the collateral are successfully disposed of and the holders of the 1,500 shares of stock held outside the directors all respond to an assessment it is hardly probable that the total dividend will exceed 65 per cent."

SHERMAN BACK IN WASHINGTON. He Is the Recipient of Many Felicitations From His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Senator Sherman returned here this morning from Ohio, and this afternoon appeared in his committee room, where he found many beautiful floral offerings sent by his admirers in Washington and elsewhere.

The few Senators at the capital dropped in to report on the progress of their election and to exchange felicitous remarks. After looking over the large amount of mail which had accumulated in his absence, he returned to his residence.

SCANLAN STILL HAPPY. He Likes His Last Home and When Pitou Left Was Playing Billiards.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—The removal of William J. Scanlan, the well-known actor, from the house of his former partner, Augustus Pitou, to Bloomingdale Asylum yesterday, was accomplished without exciting an suspicion in the feeble mind of the actor that he was in an asylum. When Mr. Pitou left him he was playing billiards with an attendant and seemed most pleased with his surroundings.

DANCING FOR THEIR MESSIAH. Five Indian Tribes Indulging in the Fantastic Ghost Rites.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., Jan. 8.—Six hundred Indians, members from the tribes of Ottos, Iowas, Kaws and Poncas, are indulging in ghost dances at Red Rock, in the Cherokee Strip. The whole tribe of Pawnees are dancing a short distance from Red Rock. The latter have bought \$1,000 worth of presents for their messiah.

A PACKING COMBINE. Six of the Largest Concerns Outside the Big Four Said to Be Sold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—There was gossip in the stockyards to-day to the effect that six of the largest packing firms outside of the "Big Four" are about to be sold to an English syndicate.

The promoter in the enterprise was said to be Frederick S. Winston. The names of the six firms could not be learned, but J. C. Hastely and S. W. Allerton were put down as two of them.

DALZELL IN GOOD FORM. He Is Pleased With the Character of the Correspondence He is Receiving—Friends Springing Up in Every County The Legislative Contests.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Congressman Dalzell was in the city for awhile to-day, leaving to-night for a short visit home, intending to be in his seat at Washington again when the House meets on Monday. He was not disposed to talk much about his Senatorial chances, saying he preferred to let future developments in that line speak for themselves. In the

BIG BROTHER AND BOODLING Charged to Have Been Factors in the Ohio Senate Contest.

PLENTY OF OFFICES. For Those Who Would Vote the Right Way in the Caucus.

THE COST PLACED AT \$1,000,000. By Ex-President Nugent, of the Ohio Miners' Association.

Representative McConnell Says He Stood Firm Against Threats, Cajolery, Promises and an Offered Bribe of a \$25,000 Government Position—Five Senators and Ten Representatives Who Laid Low Till the Last—Quay's Friends in Philadelphia Being Fired From Office by the Administration—Dalzell Confident of Success.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The Democrats of the Legislature have constituted the necessary committee in caucus, and will, probably, as early as next week, offer a resolution for an investigation of the methods which prevailed during the Senatorial contest and the caucus. The Democrats want to know what truth there is in certain rumors and the developments so far as they have been made.

A local paper is giving considerable space to what it terms bribery, intimidation and promises which prevailed in the Sherman-Forker Senatorial contest. The charges have become so direct that there is considerable squirming among those who were on the fence in the Senatorial issue and who could not decide which side they would take until a few hours before the time for the ballot arrived.

A Miner Says It Cost a Million. It is cited that John Nugent, former President of the Ohio miners, declared upon the floor at the meeting of the States' Trades' Assembly that the nomination had cost Sherman \$1,000,000 in cash. As a starter in the way of exposition, an interview is published with Representative McConnell, of Lawrence county, in which he is quoted as saying that he was offered a Government department division superintendent worth \$2,500 if he would vote for Sherman. He was pledged to vote for Forker, and refused to accept the offer. Representative Workman, of Hardin county, is designated as another who had a similar experience with the Sherman managers.

A list of five Senators and ten Representatives is given with the statement that they were pledged to vote for Forker, and had no intention of changing when they came to Columbus. The considerations which place a portion of these records are given, being principally promises of good offices and appointments.

Government Positions as Collateral. Among those who changed positions on the Senatorial question, and who, it is claimed, are to receive positions, are Representative Flickinger, of Lucas county, who is to have the position of Consul at Frankfurt-on-the-Main; E. L. Lamson, who was given the position of postmaster of the town of Columbus; and a place in the Federal position as soon as a place can be made for him. The name of Representative Sterrett, of Miami county, is given as having signed the pledge with 38 others to vote for Forker, and then went back on his pledge at the last moment.

An old soldier interviewed says that he was approached by one of the Sherman managers and offered a bribe and a place of a desirable nature if he would use his influence among the old soldiers in the Legislature in the interest of Sherman. The manager, he says, agreed to get him a contract signed by Sherman that he would get what was promised if he would take hold of the work as they indicated. The offer was declined.

The truth of these interviews and claims is yet to be determined, as it is promised that the series of developments has only begun.

Cajolery, Promises and Threats. Mr. McConnell's interview is meaty. He is a school teacher. He says: "The Sherman men began their solicitations for my pledge as soon as I was nominated last summer, but desisted when they found that I could not be made to commit myself. Then they soured on me and would not give me a single penny to help in my canvass. I know that at the same time they refused to give me any campaign assistance they were dumping \$200,000 more in every county where the nominee would give a Sherman pledge. I pulled through without their help, however, and the morning after election I announced myself as a Forker man."

Since coming to Columbus I have been visited by delegation after delegation of Sherman workers, many of them being politicians from my own county. They tried kindness, cajolery and promises at first, and at last, finding me unmovable, began to threaten. Wednesday afternoon I was invited to attend a conference of Sherman managers, and there the specific promise was made that if I would give them my vote I should have the position of chief of a division in one of the Government departments at Washington at a salary of \$2,500 a year. I told them I was an honest man, as they well knew; that I had promised Governor Forker to vote for him, and I would keep my word."

BLAIR SOLID FOR CHINA. The Pekin Imperial Council of State Decides to Accept Him.

HONG KONG, CHINA, Jan. 8.—It is rumored here to-day that Tung-Li-Yamen, or the Imperial Council of State at Peking, has withdrawn its objections to Hon. Henry W. Blair as Minister from the United States, and that this leaves the Viceroy, Prince Li Hung Chang, at liberty to so advise President Harrison.

CULTIVATING CANADA'S TRADE. How a Pittsburg Firm Will Overcome the Discriminatory Tariff.

HAMILTON, ONT., Jan. 8.—The Hartman Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturers of wire articles, have decided to establish a branch of their business in this city. A representative of the firm was here yesterday and selected a site for the firm.

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PERILS OF A HILLY CITY.

course of the conversation, however, he said he is constantly receiving letters from prominent Republicans in every Republican county inquiring his candidacy and asking him not only of personal well wishes, but of active work in his behalf.

A distinctive feature of much of this correspondence is that it is from men who have heretofore been unswerving in their Republicanism, men who voted and worked heartily for the election of Delamater, but who think that Delamater and like blunders should not prevent them from selecting some other man than the present Governor. As Mr. Dalzell has shown, until late in the last election, both in the State and in the district he had the chance to support a man who has the courage to make an open and vigorous fight for the position.

This display of the charges often reiterated by the Quay organs that Mr. Dalzell is only the candidate of a few kickers. When asked about Legislative candidates he said that but few had announced themselves as yet, and that he had not yet declared himself on the Senatorial question. The nominations will not take place in any of the counties earlier than March, and in most counties not until later. The preferences of Legislative candidates for Senator will undoubtedly be declared in time to allow the people to vote their choice for United States Senator in voting for members of Assembly and State Senate.

FIRING QUAY'S FRIENDS. The Administration Resorts to Extreme Measures in Philadelphia—Twelve Anti-Harrison Gangs Have Their Official Heads Chopped Off—The Beaver Man Admits No Compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Finding that some local Federal officeholders were not looting up as strongly in the fight for national delegates as the friends of President Harrison deem desirable, extreme measures were resorted to to-day, and quite a large-sized basketful of heads fell under the official ax.

A telegram from Washington stated that 12 employees of the Internal Revenue Department were discharged against him, and the satisfactory to Secretary Foster. Internal Revenue Collector Beck admitted that six gangsters had been notified directly from Washington that they were to be removed. Two are personal friends of David Martin, Senator Quay's chief lieutenant.

The activity on the part of the national administration in this respect is due to the sincerity of the fight being made to prevent the Quay men from capturing a solid delegation to Minneapolis from Philadelphia, but the Government's henchmen are not standing still, and the henchmen have been put on such employees of the city as are suspected of taking an interest in the plucky fight being made by the Harrison men. The henchmen are fixing up for him. Mr. Leeds declared to-night that the city administration had been forced into the fight against him, and that he was having a hard struggle, but felt very much encouraged at the developments of the last few days.

Mayor Stuart to-day declined to commit himself to either side in the contest. Representative Richard S. Quay came to town this evening from Washington, and is supposed to have come loaded down with orders from his father. He was soon joined by leader Martin and John A. Glenn. The trio departed for a short time and then departed for some more secluded place.

Leader Stuart, in regard to rumors of a contemplated compromise that would harmonize the warring factions: "There is only one way by which peace can be assured, and that is the retirement of the Harrison administration. Unless this can be done, it will be a battle to the finish, but such a battle as can be won by us with hands up."

PEANUTS TURNED OVER IN FIVE YEARS. Peculiar interest is being taken in respect to this matter of fines, because of the odd way in which many of these prosecutions under the act of 1874 have been conducted.

For years it was the custom of the Law and Order Society to bring a case once a week, on some occasions as many as 30 to 100 suits being entered at a time. The reporters have almost always been excluded from access to the records in these cases, although all other cases are freely laid before the public. The State has never had an investigation. He has a right to demand the books of the Aldermen. He has not kept a detailed statement of the cases for which fines were turned in.

PECULIAR INTEREST IN FINE. Peculiar interest is being taken in respect to this matter of fines, because of the odd way in which many of these prosecutions under the act of 1874 have been conducted.

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THE REASON THAT THIS WAS RETAINED UNTIL IT REACHED SUCH A LARGE SUM WAS BECAUSE THERE WAS A DISPUTE AS TO WHO THE FINES SHOULD GO TO. The Attorney General instructed Mr. Frazer to watch the interests of the State and he, assisted by Mr. Voss, the Law and Order Society, has been endeavoring to get the Commonwealth through choice, carried the matter into the courts.

Cassidy Had to Give Up \$3,000. Judge Ewing decided that all fines collected under the act of 1874 should go to the State and not to the County of Allegheny, and the Aldermen's decision. The Aldermen's decision was turned over the fines, which he had held until that time. The entire amount was over \$3,000, and the State has been receiving in over \$3,000. Robb and Brinker, of Allegheny, attended to Law and Order business at different times afterward, and what they turned in did not in all amount to much over \$1,000. Robb has been receiving in over \$3,000. Robb and Brinker, of Allegheny, attended to Law and Order business at different times afterward, and what they turned in did not in all amount to much over \$1,000. Robb has been receiving in over \$3,000.

As in all the movements of the Law and Order Society, however, the Aldermen are surrounded in a mystery as deep and dense as the workings of the Mañá. A rags word, a series of raps, a door with a wicket and a Law and Order Alderman's office within, which a hearing was being conducted, might be taken by a man on the outside as being the headquarters of a secret society. To any and all questions the Aldermen's office would answer, "The blank announcement is the usual reply. The docket is closed as tightly as the book of fate. Informations are locked in a safe so old that it might have done service for Noah in preserving papers entitling him to the ark. So mysterious are the workings of the society that only omniscience can tell how many of the hundred or more persons brought before Alderman Robb were fined the usual \$25.

Robb Has No Right to Settle Cases. It is possible that some of them were discharged. It might be that one or more were settled. It is even possible they were all settled, but, in case they were, the Alderman did not collect any fine. The State, Mr. Frazer still has a "crow