PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

THE NEW CHAPTER

GOSPEL IS FINISHED.

nother Statement of the Presbyterian Doctrine Ready for the Assembly—It Ex-

Belief-Revisionists About Through.

The committee spent most of the day get-

The committee spent most of the day getting its report into shape for presentation to the General Assembly, and also putting the changes made, 30 or 40 in all, in shape for sending to the Presbyteries for further consideration. The General Assembly meet at Portland, Ore., next May. The report will then be presented, and it is not likely any other action will be taken on it than to further refer it to the different Presbyteries. The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow, and it is expected will then adjourn finally.

YOUNG ELOPERS OVERTAKEN.

Their Parents Won't Forgive, and the Girl

Goes Back to a Convent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21 .- [Special.]-

Bessie Chaffee, the young daughter of Millionaire Carl Chaffee, of Springville,

and Charles Stowell, the young swell who eloped with her, have been found

will be returned to the convent in Roches-

ter, after Mr. Chaffee has succeeded in an-

PROBABLY NOT A SURVIVOR.

a Heavy Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- The British steamer

six miles away.

Captain Cox steered for the ship, but in

two hours steaming only made five miles. Then a heavy squall occurred and the

idden from view. The Imperial Prince

steered over the spot where the vessel had been seen burning, but not a trace of her save some charred wreckage could be found, and she undoubtedly had gone to the bottom. Captain Cox believes her crew must

have perished, as it would have been im-

possible for a small boat to live in such a

ONE ANARCHIST OWNS UP.

Deakin, the Walsall Club Suspects, Says the

Bombs Were for Russia.

the Anarchist Congress held in Brussels.

Deakin's confession dealt with the mean

employed to get castings for the bombs.

which he understood were for use in Russis

Bail was refused and the prisoners were

INDIANS STARVING AND FREEZING.

They Say Federal Officers Steal Their Tim

ber and Let Them Go Hungry.

DULUTH, Jan. 21 .- Some of the Indians

on the Fond du Lac reservation have just

addressed a letter to Bishop McGolrick, of

the Duluth Catholic diocese, claiming they

are starving and need clothing to keep them

They say there is no use to call on the Indian Commissioner for help, for his agents and deputies have been unlawfully cutting and selling timber off their reservation, and

since they complained to him of this he has been letting them starve. Bishop McGol-rick this afternoon published a letter in au-swer, calling on the public for relief.

Gibson Succeeds Senator Wilson

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 21.-Hon. Charles

H. Gibson was to-day elected United States

Senator in joint convention of the General Assembly of Maryland to fill the unexpired

term of about five years in place of the late Hon. E. K. Wilson.

Hoosiers Want Harrison Again,

sed for a renomination.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 21.-A

remanded.

LONDON, Jan. 21.-The Anarchists ar

weather became so thick that the ship

nulling the marriage.

journ finally.

plains Other Prominent Points of That

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

CHICAGO LUCK BEATS PLUCK.

The Windy City Captures the Convention Plum Without Effort.

TO BE HELD JUNE 21.

Desperate Struggle Between Eight Cities That Weren't In It.

IT HAD TO GO TO THE WEST,

And Chicago Was About the Only Place Not an Applicant.

The Big Four, Hill, Brice, Gorman and Barbour, Have Their Way-Chicago Even Telegraphed, Declining the Honor, but It Was Forced Upon Her-Eloquent and Witty Speeches That Were Just So Much Wind Wasted-Not One Syllable for the Victorious City, but Volumes Against It-Peculiar Fluctuation of the Ballots -Milwaukee Once So Near and Yet So Far-Even Bad Boy Peck's Speech

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21. There was much Chicago talk in the air, this morning, when the members of the several Democratic delegations began to gather about the Arlington. It was rumored that Chairman Brice, Senator Hill, Senator Gorman and Senator Barbour, now known as the "Big Four," had decreed that the convention should go to Chicago. The reasons were said to be its ample facilities for taking care of a crowd and its absolute impartiality in a political sense. This was strenuously denied by Chicago men who are here, and by the Democratic members of the Illinois delegation who took any interest in the contest. But Chicago gets the plum

Kansas City, especially, seemed to be fearful that Chicago would carry off the prize. and St. Paul also complained that the World's Fair city was working in an underhanded manner to secure the convention.

Actually Declined With Thanks, Finally, a telegram came from one of the members of the Iroquois Club, stating the Chicago Democracy did not desire the convention, and earnestly protesting against the consideration of that city as a candidate. This seemed to quiet the kickers, and the

of Chicago. As early as 9 o'clock hotel corridors were thronged with friends of the various contesting cities, and earnest pleas for the several rivals were to be heard on every hand. It was 12 o'clock when the National Committee assembled in the big banquet room of the Arlington Hotel, and was called to order by Chairman Brice. John W. Ross, the Democratic member of the Board of District Commissioners, made a speech of welcome to the members of the committee. and he was followed by Secretary S. P. Sheerin, the Indiana member of the committee, who read the call of the meeting and then called the roll of States. Only Four Proxies Necessary

It was announced that all the States were

represented but four, and proxies for these were subsequently presented. Ben T. Cable appeared for Erskine M. Phelps, the Illinois member, J. J. Richardson represented Iowa, Congressman Mitchell was present for Wisconsin, O. M. Barnes for Michigan, Michael J. Doran for Minnesota, and Frank P. Ireland held a proxy for Governor James E. Boyd, of Nebraska. Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, held the

proxy of John W. Jones, the Idaho member, and he was the first member to address the committee after Commissioner Ross had made the speech of welcome Vilas merely stated that he held a proxy, and as a proxy memher of the committee he moved that an executive session be held in order to pass upon the credentials, to hear several contests and to map out the work of the committee. His suggestion was adopted and the committee went into executive session. Three Contests Easily Disposed Of.

The executive session lasted about an

hour, and the committee disposed, of the only three contests that came up. Ex-Congressman W. I. Hayes, who was a member of the committee four years ago, appeared as a contestant for the place held by J. J. Richardson, the Iowa member. It was shown that Mr. Richardson held the certificate of the State Committee of Iowa, and no shange was made, Mr. Hayes' claim being

James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, now Clerk of the House of Representatives, was a short time ago appointed a member of the committed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William L. Scott. Mr. Kerr's appointment was made by the Executive Committee of the National Committee, and was merely intended to be temporary. Yesterday the State Committee of Peansylvania elected Mr. Scott's successor, naming William F. Harrity. Mr. Harrity appeared before the committee this morning with his credentials, and to avoid an embarrassing contest Mr. Kerr resigned. Mr. Harrity was given the place.

A Little Lift for St. Paul. The other contest was over Montana place in the committee. Judge Mitchell, of Helena, claimed to be the duly accredited member, and he was contested by C. A. Broadwater of the same town. Mr. Broad water appeared to have the best of the argument, and was seated. This action of the committee was not relished by the Milwankee men, who had counted upon Judge Mitchell's vote, and the St. Paul men were correspondingly elated, since Broadwater

had expressed his preference for their city.

The time for holding the convention was then fixed, June 21 being finally selected as the date. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge McHenry, of Kentucky, and W. L. Scott, deceased members of the committee, were adopted, and the committee took a recess until 4 o'elock. During the recess a lunch was served to the nembers of the committee by Chairman

Claims of the Several Cities. When the committee reassembled the claims of the several cities asking for the convention were heard. Twenty minutes was al lotted to each city in which to present its claims. The roll of the contestants was called in alphabetical order. Cincin-nati was called first, and William M. Ramsey made the opening speech. His speech, like most of those which followed, was full

taking care of the crowd, its hotel and railroad facilities, its varied advantages and He explained that it was within a short listance of the center of population of the United States, and was near the territorial center of the country. It had entertained one Democratic convention in 1880, to the satisfaction of all the delegates and visitors who attended, and in the 12 years which

of details as to the capacity of the city for

followed, had increased its facilities in every

How Ohio Was Lost Last Fall, Mr. Ramsey finally grew enthusiastic and ledged Ohio for the Democratic party in the fall election, on the condition that the party adopt a good platform and nominate a good candidate. He admitted that Ohio had been lost to the Democracy in the last election, but he attributed this to an issue on which the party had been divided. He did not say that this was the silver ques-tion, but he told the committee that the issue which had divided Ohio Democrats and lost the State to the party in the last election ought to be postponed for at least another four years.

With this parting injunction he closed and was followed by John F. Follette. Mr. Foliette declared that the accommoda-tions of Cincinnati were unequaled by any other city except Chicago. At the mention of Chicago there was a disposition on the part of some of the committeemen to applaud a little, but they seemed suddenly to remember that Chicago was not in the con-test, and they suppressed their admiring enthusiasm. He too pledged the electoral vote of Ohio to the Democratic party, but unlike Mr. Ramsey, he made it unconditional, and declared that Ohio could be carried by the Democracy whoever might

Detroit's Many Charms Dwelt Upon. Detroit next presented her claims through x-Representative Maybury. He said the sity wanted the convention and was amply able to take care of it. He dilated upon the fact that Detroit was the center of a circle with a radius of several hundred miles within which were the capitals of 27 States and the greater part of the popula-tion of the country. Political expediency emanded that the convention be located in Detroit. The State was Democratic, and if t got the convention it would not only the eight electoral votes already assured by the new law providing for district representation, but it might bring all the others which the State is entitled.

Congressman Logan J. Chipman followed Mr. Maybury. He explained that he did not want to reflect on New York, the home of Cleveland, Hill and Richard Croker, nor was he disposed to cast any reflection upon the other competing cities, but he was sure that the proper place for the convention

Michigan Guaranteed, Anyhow, Judge Chipman said that his city had just entertained the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had cared for the thousands of visitors amply and easily. He declared that the gathering was a great Republican demon-stration, under the leadership of General Russell A. Alger, "a candidate for President on the Republican ticket of 1892." In

wherever the convention should be located Michigan would go Democratic. Senator David Turpic made the opening speech for Indianapolis. His remarks were devoted principally to statistics as to his city's hotel accommodations, its number of boarding houses, and its railroad and telegraph facilities. The Senator got a little and "Baltimore, Del."

Charles I. T. mixed on his geography before he got

closing Mr. Chipman again declared that

Charles L. Jewett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, followed the Senator and made a wholly political speech. He declared that in Indiana every man was a politician. This was particularly so in the Democratic party, he said, because of the bitter and unscrupulous fight waged upon the party by the Re-publicans every four years. Indiana had been practically the battle ground in the last four campaigns, and it had gone Republican twice and Democratic upon two occa

Kansas City in a Bright Light.

Kansas City was given the next oppor tunity to present its claims. G. F. Pu made the first speech. He told bow i passenger trains ran in and out of Kansa City in a day, and he said there were 82 notels and 350 boarding houses in his town that were yearning for Democratic occu-

Senator Vest followed Mr. Putnam. He made a humorous speech, and was frequent-ly interrupted by laughter and applause. He explained that Kansas City had greater hotel accommodation, according to its popu-lation, than any city in the United States They had been left over from the boom. Kausas City had built hotels anticipating a population of a million. The population had not yet come, and the hotels were anxious to entertain the Democracy. He said that if Kansas City did not get the convention it ought to come to some other West-ern city. New York did not need it and should not have it. "New York will be the battleground in the coming campaign," he said, "and we should not court a factional fight by taking it to that city.

Tammany Bigger Than a Convention. Then he complimented the Tammany tiger, and said it was bigger than any con-vention and was not divided by factions. Tammany always knew what it wanted, he said, and its voice was always unanimon Chicago did not want the convention, and did not need it; nor did the beautiful and placid city of Milwaukee need it. Milwau-He was opposed to St. Paul because the Democracy was already accused of tenting on Republican camp grounds. The Republicans were going to hold their convention in Minneapolis and the Democrats should keep out of that neighborhood.

Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, then an peared for Milwaukee. His speech was short, but it kept the committee and the spectators in a roar of laughter from beginning to close. He left the statistical details to Milwaukee speakers who might follow him, but he told how the State had become Democratic from Republican rule, and was now in good Democratic hands. "There is not a Republican officeholder now in the State," he said, "from the man who tends the electric lights in the dome which blaze out toward Minnesota and Kansas City down to the stoker in the engine room in the basement of the Capitol, except one colored man, and we keep him just for luck. Our climate is so beautiful," he continued, that "our own citizens walk the streets at night from choice. Come and bring your wives with you," he said, as a concluding appeal to the committee, "and our ladies at ne will take care of them and give you

Money Enough to Take Care of It, Mayor Somers followed. He presented a written guaranteee of \$100,000 raised for entertainment of the convention and

representing citizens whose wealth is estimated at \$50,000,000.

Mr. Donnelly made a few remarks, in which he cited the political importance of holding the convention in Wisconsin. Milwaukee was the center of the German population, he said, and the Germans held the balance of power. If the city went Demogratic at the spring election the State would cratic at the spring election the State would surely follow in the fall. If the conven-tion were given to Milwaukee its influence would be immediately felt in the city and throughout the States and Wisconsin would give its electoral vote for the Democratic

New York next presented her claims. James Breslin, proprietor of the Gilsey House, appeared in behalf of the New York House, appeared in behalf of the New 1000 hotel keepers. He said there were 200 hotels in the city and they could accommodite 100 000 quests.

date easily 100,000 guests.

There was a big shout when Mr. Breslin referred to Senator Hill as "the great Kohinoor Democrat." Controller Myers was the next speaker for New York. He read an article indicating that New York ought to be given the convention because it was the great pivotal State and the greatest hope of the

John R. Fellows followed. He advised the committee to bring the convention to New York because it was the real center of Democracy. He declared that whatever might be the decision of the committee, New York would give at least 65,000 majority for the ticket next fall. New York, he said, did not need the convention in the sense that some of the other competing cities asked for it, but the convention needed New York. It needed New York because that city's facilities were ample beyond those of any competitor. Its atmosphere was Democratic, and the Democrats who might attend from all sections of the country could there learn lessons of De-mocracy that would benefit them and in-spire them, and direct them to success.

San Francisco's appeal was short, apparently because those who made it felt that it was hopeless. M. F. Tarpey, the member of the National Committee for California, made the first speech. He spoke of San Francisco's ample hotel accommodations and railroad facilities. Mr. Tarpey promised that if the convention were located at San Francisco each delegate and National Committeeman and visitor from the East would be furnished a rate of \$50 from the Missouri river to the coast and re-turn, good for six month. J. V. Coleman, representing the business interests of the city, followed in a brief speech.

St. Paul Under the Calcium St. Paul was the last city to be heard Before any of the speeches were made a tele-gram signed by a local committee was read, stating that \$100,000 had been raised for the construction of a fireproof auditorium in which to hold the convention. It would have a seating capacity of 12,000. This was filed with Secretary Sheerin, and E. W. Lawler made a short address. He said St. Paul had no favorite sons or dark horses, and was committed to no political candidate nor pledged to any political theory.

Ex-Congressman Wilson followed in a rather long speech in which he told of the recent Democratic gains in the Northwest and the hope held out to the party for the

This closed the speeches for the various cities, and shortly after 7 o'clock the committee took a recess until 9.

Peculiarities of the Balloting When the committee reassembled it went When the committee reassembled it went at once into executive session and began balloting. Much to the surprise of everybody else Kansas City led on the first ballot with 13 votes. The ballots proceeded until 15 were rolled up. From the accompanying table it will be seen that the variations were very peculiar and a number of experiments were made. For instance, Des Moines, although not a candidate, had 17 votes on one ballot and was never heard of afterward. A report came out once that afterward. A report came out once that Milwaukee had 26, but six of her supporters changed their votes and no choice was ballots:

Ballots, | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9401111211311414 chicago

The Reception of the News.

The various and surprising changes an-nounced from time to time as the balloting roceeded, caused intense excitement among the adherents of the cities contending fo The crowd grew impatient and anxious, and the suspense was only relieved when Senator Barbour, of Virginia, stepping out of the convention hall, said quietly, "Chicago is the place; she needs but one vote and she will get it."

There was an instant hurrying to the telegraph wires, and when a moment afterward, the official announcement was made that Chicago was the fortunate city, a cheer was raised by her supporters. But the hour was late, and what earlier in the day would have been greeted with triumphant exultation was received with comparative

The resignation of Mr. Mitchell, the member of the committee from Wisconsin, was accepted. The committee then ad-journed to meet in Chicago June 20 next.

Trouble Among the Hoosiers. Some ill feeling was created in the Indiana delegation by the formal announcement given to the press by D. P. Erwin yesterday regarding ex-Governor Gray's candi dacy for President. Mr. Erwin is Presi dent of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and happens to be a Republican. To comhat the argument that the convention would be packed with Gray men, he made the fol-

lowing statement:

As an earnest that Indianapolis is not de-As an earnest that Indianapolis is not desirous of assisting any local candidates we will agree to vest in the National Committee the exclusive control of the convention hall, and the regulations of admittance. It will then be impossible to pack the convention in the interest of Gray or anybody else. We have no candidate for the Presidency, and if the convention be held in Indianapolis, neither Gray nor any other Indiana man has any chance of nomination, because every political object would be accomplished by merely holding the convention in that State. Give Indianapolis the convention and Indiana will be in the Democratic column next fall.

olumn next fall. Indianians at the Arlington declared that Mr. Erwin and those approving the an-nouncement clearly exceeded their author-ity as members of the delegation in making such a statement, and Hon. Will A. Peele, Chief of the Bureau of Statisties, expressed his disapproval more strongly still by saying: "Mr. Erwin being a Republican had no more right to withdraw Governor Gray from the Presidental rose than 1 a Dawsons have Presidental race than I, a Democrat, have to come here to Washington and withdraw Mr. Harrison. The action was ill advised and unjustifiable. It would tend to create the impression that the party in his own State is against Governor Gray, when, as a matter of fact, it will support him solidly." Senator Voorhees also deprecated the an-nouncement as wholly uncalled for.

AN AUTHORESS INSANK

fler Husband Secures the Committal Marion V. Dudley to an Asylum. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.-Judge Mann. of the Probate Court, has issued an order committing Mrs Marion V. Dudley, the authormitting Mrs Marion V. Dudley, the authoress, to the insane asylum at Wauwatosa.

The petition for her commitment was made by her husband, Rev. J. L. Dudley, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church. Mrs. Dudley went to Chicago, and up to a late shour this afternoon had not returned. The order of com-

she will be taken to the hospital upon her

The Media Congressman Holds a Convention and Runs It as He Pleases.

BLAINE DELEGATE CHOSEN

Because the People of That Vicinity Are All for the Maine Man.

A GRAND ROW IN THE ALLIANCE.

Mississippi Legislators Begin to Favor Fenator Hill.

TURNED FROM THEIR CLEVELAND LOVE.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ! PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. - Congressman John B. Robinson had things his own way out at Media to-day. The Delaware County Republican Convention left over from last year-to save trouble by going through the customary motions of a primary election
-assembled in the old-fashioned Court House, and less than 30 of the 237 delegate. failed to answer to their names.

At no time during the proceedings was there any indication that Collector Thomas V. Cooper had anything to say in the general result. At no time, however, was the convention permitted to lose sight of the fact that it was a strictly Jack Robinson body, and all its transactions bore the Robinson slate mark, Enos Verlenden, Jr., was elected Republican National Delegate by acclamation. He is a manufacturer of textile fabrics at Darby, and four years ago was set aside by Mr. Cooper for Mr. Cooper's delegate, Captain Isaac Johnsons Delegate Verlenden is for Blaine because the Delaware-Chester district is for Blaine.

Four representatives to the next . Republican State Convention were elected to vote just as Congressman Robinson deemed best, Head of the list is George B. Lindsay, a Chester lawver, who holds a special commission to place in nomination Judge Thomas J. Clayton, Delaware's choice for Justice of the Supreme Court. Then follows William J. Cam, of Clifton Heights; ex-Quarantine Master R. M. Newhard, and Albert P. Freen, a clerk in the Auditor General's Department at Harrisburg.

partment at Harrisburg.

Captain Joseph H. Huddell's resolution indorsing Judge Clayton for Supreme Court Justice went through with a rush. Congressman Robinson admits that he inspired

A BIG ALLIANCE ROW.

MEMBERS CALLED DOWN FOR FLIRT-

MEMBERS CALLED DOWN FOR FLIRTING WITH DEMOCRATS.

Financial Reform Representatives Adrift
on a Stormy Sea—No Platform Quite
Broad Enough for All of Them to Stand
Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]
—There was a grand row in the Alliance
wigwam in this city to-night, and the representatives of financial reform are adrift in a
stormy sea of uncertainty. Between 25 and 30 persons attended.
Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; Tom Watson and
Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, were the Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, were the onspicuous figures of the conference. It was understood that all friends of financial reform would be welcome, and the object

was to agree upon some platform which would be broad enough to contain all shades of Alliance men. Jerry Simpson declared it was useless for the Alliance men to fool away their time with either the Democratic or the Republican parties, and he advocated the estab-lishment of a third party to act independent of the two local political parties. Jerry had about eight followers in this line, but Colonel Livingston, who is one of the strongest men in the Alliance movement, advocated another course, and there was

Livingston Justifies His Course. Colonel Livingston was attacked for pr ticipating in the Democratic caucus, but he justified his course, and those of the other members of the House who went into the Speakership fight. Tom Watson, who was Speaker, declared that the resentatives of his party cease to attend any further conferencesh under the auspices of the Livingston fac-tion. A wrangle ensues at each meeting

and personal and party allusions are made which cause ill-feeling on all sides.

There is such a vital difference of policy between the Ocala men, who do not go into party caucuses, and those who do, that harmony seems impossible. Under the cir-cumstances it would be wiser for those who old the Ocala demands to be independent of party caucuses, to stand by themselve and fight the battle straight out.

The Conference Called a Failure, It seems the trouble arose between Jerr Simpson and the Colonel over party poli-tics. This threw the meeting into con-fusion, and Mr. Everett, of Georgia, de-clared the conference was a fail-ure, and accordingly moved an ad-journment sine die, so that each member of the Alliance could act as he thought best on the floor of the House of Representatives. Captain Alexander, of North Carolina, appealed to the members present to act with more harmony, and suggested that hereafter no allusion in these meetings should be made to party politics.

To this proposition Mr. Watson agreed.

General confusion here ensued, and there is a misunderstanding among the members whether the meeting to adjourn sine die was carried or defeated. Both factions make different claims—one says there will be no further conferences, while the other faction insists that they will meet again a week from next Friday.

Mr. Simpson declined to discuss the subject with outsiders, but Messrs. Watson and Livingston were more communicative. The impression is that the Alliance party has lost its usefulness so far as the present Congress is concerned.

BILL SOLID IN MISSISSIPPL

He Almost Runs Even With Cleveland the Legislature.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 21 .- [Special.]poll of the Mississippi Legislature, to-day disclosed the fact that David B Hill has a strong following. poll stood Cleveland, 53; Hill, 42; a Western man, 20; Gorman, 7; Campbell, 1; Boies, 1; Alliance President Polk, 1; Hill, because of availability, 1; Hill, because of his tactics, 1. This is 74 against Cleveland's 52.

When the Legislature was elected, six months ago, Cleveland had the State solidly and Hill was unknown. The members were committed in great numbers to Cleve-

Bloody Outbreaks in Argentinia. BUENOS AVRES, Jan. 21,-The troubles between the Governor of Mendoza and the

Legislature have resulted in a serious out-break. Many persons have been killed or wounded. The National Government has sent a commission with full powers to re-FRIENDLY FEELING

On the Part of Chileans That Is Expected to Heal ON THE UNIVERSAL OFFER OF THE the Breach.

NOTHING BUT GOOD WILL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian General Assembly's Com-mittee on Revision, which has been at work Except on the Part of a Few Yanks in Chile Who Want War in this city for the past ten days over the Westminster Confession, practically fin-ished its work to-day. It adopted in a con-densed and amended form the proposed new

TO HELP ALONG THEIR BUSINESS.

shapter, "Of the universal offer of the Gospel." This is an important statement of the All in Position to Talk Insist That the Church's doctrine in regard to the offer of Little Republic salvation, deemed necessary as supplemen-tary and explanatory of other prominent points of doctrine, and is inserted as chap-ter XI. It reads:

IS MORE THAN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE First—God having provided in the covenant of grace, through the mediation and sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ, a way of relief and salvation sufficient for and adapted to the whole lost race of man, doth freely offer this salvation to all men in the cospel.

CAPPETAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Jan. 21 .- The following cablegram from Valparaiso, received tolay, was made public this evening: "The feeling here is unmistakably for a friendly settlement on the part of the Chilean Government and people. A few Americans here are doing their utmost to bring about war. Chile has lately shown every desire for an amicable settlement, but certain parties are, for speculative purposes, adding to the existing troubles between the United States and Chile."

adapted to the whole lost race of man, doth freely offer this salvation to all men in the gospel.

Second—In the gospel God declares His love for the world and His desire that all men should be saved; reveals fully and clearly the only way of salvation; promises eternal life to all who truly repent and believe in Christ; invites and commands all to embrace the offered mercy; and by His spirit accompanying the Word pleads with men to accept His gracious invitation.

Third—It is the duty and privilege of every one who hears the gospel immediately to accept its merciful provisions; and those who continue in impenitence and unbelief incur aggravated guilt and perish by their own fault.

Fourth—Since there is no other way of salvation thau that revealed in the Gospel, and since in the divinely established and ordinary method of grace—faith by hearing the Word of God—Christ hath commissioned His church to go into all the world and to make disciples of all nations, all believers are therefore under obligations to sustain the ordinance of religion where they are established and contribute by their prayers, gifts and personal efforts to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ throughout the whole world.

The committee spent most of the day get-W. R. Grace & Co. asked their house in Valparaiso by cable for the facts regarding the reported change of mind on the part of the Chilean Government about the disposition to be made of the refugees transferred from the American Legation to the United States steamer Yorktown. Chile Kept in Ignorance

The firm has received a reply by cable,

and Mr. Grace said to-day: The Government of Chile never had any knowledge, officially, of the transfer by Mr. Egan of the refugees from the Legation in Santiago to the Yorktown, their transfer having been made without any official recognition by Chile. The transaction, however, them in deference to the desires of the United States Government, and as a proof of their good will toward the United States. their good will toward the United States. As soon, however, as the refugees were placed on beard the Yorktown Captain Evans officially notified the commander of the marine district known as Valparaiso, that the refugees were about to be transferred by him to merchant ships, which make a trip along the west coast of South America, touching ten ports in Chile before arriving at a Peruvian port. The commander of the marine district merely answered officially to the Captain of the Yorktown, that the refugees would have to take whatever risks in the matter might apply to them as refugees from justice.

Not Conversant With the Matter, So that it is plain that the Captain of the Yorktown did not understand the whole osition and seemed to forget for a moment that under the Constitution of Chile no

sufficient for him to guarantee the safety of the refugees if they exposed themselves to the action of the municipal authorities at the different ports in Chile, where the steam-ers might stop and where any public prose-cutor might apply for or any judge issue an order of arrest.

This whole matter proves as strongly as could be desired that the Government of Chile is desirous of complying in every way consistent with their powers in the prem-ises with not only the rights, but with the desires of the United States Government in any questions that have arisen between the

More Peaceful at the Capital. THE DISPATCH staff correspondent at in Explosion and a Burning Ship Sighted on Washington telegraphs that so far as the diplomatic branch of the Government is concerned everything in the Chilean situation took on a most peaceful aspect to-day. So far as the War and Navy Departments are Imperial Prince, Captain Cox, from New York, January 4, for Leith, has arrived at concerned everything continues in a state of feverish activity. Within the same great building which covers the War, Navy and Portland. Captain Cox reports at 11 o'clock of the morning of January 16, when the steamer was in latitude 480, longitude 190 State Departments one could turn from the bustle and activity of the military and w., heavy clouds of smoke and a large flame naval establishments preparing for war to the somnolent peace of the State Departwas seen which twice shot high into the air as thrown up by explosions. Soon after-ward he perceived a large ship on fire about

the somnolent peace of the State Department, with its stereotyped reply of "There is nothing new in the situation to-day."

That War or Navy benches were never more vigorous than in their preparations for possible emergencies was evident from the fact that for the first time to-night in years the northerly portion of the building was ablaze of light, and the entire departmental forces of both Navy and War Departmental were at work up to 10 o'clock. The clerks were at work up to 10 o'clock. The clerks and stenographers had been notified that their services would be required for night work during the remainder of this week.

The Peace Messenger En Route. The southerly wing of the building, which houses Mr. Blaine's department, preserved its usual appearance of darkness after 4 o'clock. The information coming from Boston that Colonel H. M. Fisher, "who represents the Chilean Government represents the Unitean Government," says he knows a letter is on its way from Chile to the United States Government which will satisfy the United States and lead to a rested at Walsall were arraigned again today. The Chief Constable announced he had a statement by Deakin, the man artracts much attention among the State De rested in London, which incriminated all partment officials. They have been repeatedly assured that some such commun the prisoners. Counsel for the prosecution cation might be sent from Chile, but this was the first time that anyone officially repsaid the minute book of the club showed that Deakin was appointed a delegate to resenting Chile had specified that an apology was actually on its way here.

Colonel Fisher's representative capacity furthermore discloses what has heretofore been intimated that Minister Montt had been intimated that Minister Montt had secured the co-operation of agents at all of the leading shipping ports of the country. Some weeks ago, when the controversy first took on a warlike aspect, Senor Montt in person visited Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other leading ports, and at each of these places engaged the services of a man well versed in American shipping and naval affairs.

Several Signs of Intentional Delay. Colonel Fisher is one of the men thus engaged. One of the leading officials of the State Department said that he looked upon Colonel Fisher's statement as in line with the previous efforts to temporize. He called attention to the fact that if any apology was to be made the first step would be to withdraw the Matta note, and that, he held, would be withdrawn by cable.

The intimation by Minister Montt, to-day.

The intimation by Minister Moutt, to-day, that the report of Judge of Crimes Foster was not not yet ready, and might not be before the 1st of February, was held to be in the same line of securing delay. There is growing in Congress a slight feeling of impatience at the long expected and continually deferred message from President Harrison, which is now again held until the "first of next week." Chile's New Programme,

The programme of government announced by the new President of Chile, Senor Montt, has just been received in Washington. Nothing could more curiously illustrate the Nothing could more curiously illustrate the difference between Latin-American and Anglo-Saxon more than this pronuncialmento. He says that he proposes to observe "the parliamentary regime." He promises free education, reduction of taxes, civil reform, economy in public expenses, and something else which he vaguely calls the "development of national industry." convention of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District here to-day, President Harrison was enthusiastically inthe "development of national industry.

More important than any of these, however,
are his declarations for a reorganization BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 21. - The works of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company

The Democratic Situation in Pennsylvania Up to Date.

the army on what he calls a "democratic basis" and a "reform of the petty courts, providing them with remunerative and respon-sible functionaries." This last feature shows that President

Montt concedes the utter weakness of the unremunerated and irresponsible functionaries of that petty court which investigated the Valparaiso assassinations. Captain Schley Ordered to Washington, A San Francisco dispatch says: Captain they commanding the cruiser Baltimore, Washington under orders to

retary Tracy.

M. Ley, Superintendent of Peace U.S. World's and National W. Mrs. S. D. La Fetra, President of C. T. U. of the District of Columbia and Mrs. S. D. La Fetra, President this presented to him a memorial women of America and ot mrries praying for a peaceful solution the Chilean ing for a peaceful solution the Chilear

WILMINGTON GOSSIPS BUSY

bout the Domestic Affairs of the Sor Powder Maker Dupont.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan. 21 .- [Special.] -William Dupont, son of the late Colonel Henry Dupont, head of the great powder firm of this State, to-day transferred all his real and personal property to ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, for the sum of \$1. The value of the estate is put at several millions, and the transfer has created a hubbub here. For several months it has been rumored that Mr. Dupont had instituted proceedings for an absolute divorce from his wife, his own first cousin and the daughter of one of the most famous lawyers in the State—Victor Dupont. Many months ago Mr. Dupont left his home in the night and took refuge with his aged mother, who lives at the old homestead about three miles from this city.

that under the Constitution of Chile no power vested in the Executive would be sufficient for him to guarantee the safety of the refugees if they exposed themselves to the refugees if they exposed themselves to the action of the municipal authorities at the different ports in Chile, where the steamers might stop and where any public prosecutor might apply for or any judga issue an order of arrest.

This whole matter proves as strongly as could be desired that the Government of Chile is desirous of complying in every way consistent with their powers in the premises with not only the rights, but with the desires of the United States Government in any questions that have arisen between the name does not appear in the deed leads to the supposition that he has gone to South Dakota, secured his divorce, and will locate there in the powder business.

ALL SHAKERS ARE NOT SAINTS.

Shocking Scandals Uncarthed at the Com munity in Maine. BOSTON, Jan. 21. - The Herald prints

four-column article, charging immoralities and abuse against the elders at the Alfred, Me., Shaker settlement. The principal informant is Esther Browner, of Brighton, Mass., who recently escaped from the settlement after have escaped recently and reported improper proposals made them, and that for attempting to escape and other offenses they were subjected to brutal whipping and solitary confinement for al-most two weeks, with only bread and water to eat, and their clothes were almost entirely removed to allow wounds on their backs to heal. The Herald says:

Many Alfred men and women admit the truth of what the five girls have said. Doctors have remarked of illegal operations, hoys have spoken of wrong practices, girls have told of indignities, and illegitimate

UNITED IN THE GRAVE Double Suicide of Disconsolate Lover

Who Weren't Allowed to Marry. ROANOKE, VA., Jan. 21 .- [Special.] News has reached here of a shocking double suicide in Franklin county. John T. Pinkhard, the son of a well-to-do farmer, was engaged to Delia Nicholas, an attrac tive young lady of the same community.

Miss Delia's parents objected to
the match and guarded against every
opportunity of elopement. The young
lady procured a rope yesterday morning lady procured a rope yesterday morning and proceeded to the woods near her home, and, after making two attempts, was suc cessful in hanging herself to a tree. A younger sister, who missed her from the house, went in search and discovered her before life was extinct, but not in time to

Young Pinkhard soon heard of his sweet heart's untimely taking off, and proceeded at once to take a dose of arsenic, of which he soon died. The bodies of both unfortu-nates were buried to-day.

CRIPPLES IN THE FLAMES. All Rescued From a Burning Institute, but

a Lady Doctor Is Missing. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22-2 A. M.-The Surgical Institute of this city, where hundreds of cripples are under treatment, is burning. The inmates are screaming for help. It is now thought that all but one of the inmates have been rescued, but it is not

Quite a number suffered from exposure and some of them may die. The feet of one boy, who was forgotten and lay helpless in bed, were so badly burned that the flesh fell from the bones. His head was near a window, and this alone saved him from strang-ulation. Most of the victims are in a restaurant nearby, where the scene is appalling. Mrs. Dr. Button, a lady physician, is missing, and it is thought she has perished in the flames.

JUSTICE BRADLEY DYING. His Physicians Think He Can Hardly Sur-

vive 24 Hours. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, who has been ill for some time past, is sinking rapidly, and his physicians say

he may not live 24 hours,

HENSEL'S ASSERTION

THREE CENTS.

Led the Post to Publish the Alleged Libelous Article About Mr. Quay.

CERTAIN OF ITS TRUTH.

Will Defend on Rights Granted by the Constitution.

SENATOR M. S. QUAY ON THE STAND

Editor Mills Thought Him a Candidate for Re-Election.

FINE POINTS OF LAW TO BE DECIDED

The name of Attorney General Hensel figured prominently in Senator Quay's libel suit against the Post vesterday. From the testimony of Albert J. Barr it appeared that Mr. Hensel had acted in conjunction with State Chairman Kerr in securing the publication of the accusations against Senator Quay, which are now admitted to be false, and had also assured the Post that there was no doubt that Mr. Quay was a partner in the Bardsley stealings. As stated yesterday the exact words of the Attorney General were: "Quay is in it," and as a result of that assurance from such high authority the Post got its foot in it. How much further the Pittsburg Democratic organ will be "in it" will probably be determined to-day.

The defense put up by the defendants is that they acted in good faith, believing the statement of Mr. Hensel on account of the fact that in his official position he was conducting the State investigation into the Bardsley defalcation. It was admitted that they relied entirely on this, and at the same time it was argued that he was as high an authority as could be consulted. Mr. Barr did not attempt to cast any reflection on Mr. Hensel, but taking his testimony as fact, it could not escape notice that the Attorney General's hasty conclusion and rash into a dark, deep hole, but at the same time placed the Junior Senator from Pennsylvania in a position where prompt action was necessary for vindication. He has secured this on the one charge made against him regardless of the termination of the present trial.

Admitted the Charge Was Wrong The defense in opening their case admitted that Mr. Quay was guiltless of the crime charged against him, and from that time interest in the case seemed to lag. The admission robbed the trial of sensation as far as Mr. Quay was concerned and transferred the disapproval to Mr. Hensel. While the prosecution claims the Post did not exercise due diligence, it was evident the spectators thought the positive statement from the Attorney General was sufficient reason for the publication of an affair he claimed he had discovered in his of-

ficial capacity. The trial yesterday was as fiercely contested by the attorneys as the day before, of the prosecution, were not present, but their colleagues were well supplied with ammunition and kept Judge Porter busy making important rulings. The doors had been closed by the Court's orders and only interested parties were admitted. The number who proved the right to admission was sufficient to fill the largest courtroom in the building, however, and pack it as closely as on the first day of the trial. At least 100 of Allegheny county's 500 legal lights were present.

A Start on the Testimony. The proceedings were opened with the

testimony of E. C. Myers, a stockholder in the Post Publishing Company. General James W. Latta, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, followed crime. The next witness called by the The Senator never looked better in his life than as he walked in the witness stand. He had evidently come to the Court House from a barber's chair and had taken more care in dressing than usual. His black Prince Albert coat was buttoned close to his chin showing a little of a dark puff tie. The only of he wore were in a red, white and blue G. A. R. button in the lapel of his coat. His appearance was the signal for general at-tention. Everyone thought the counsel for the defense were saving their biggest bomb to throw at the Senator, and all were pre-

pared for any sensation that might be The witness himself was seemingly the least interested of all the people in the court room. He took his seat in the chair in the witness box as if it were in his office; threw his right leg over the left, resting his right arm on the railing, placed his left in an easy position, glanced at the Judge, then at the jury, and finally looked at District Attorney Burleigh with one of his peculiar, exclusive looks that indicated was ready for the best or the worst.

The Man From Beaver Testifies. "Where do you live?" asked Mr. Burleigh. "Beaver," answered the Senator without

either raising or lowering his voice.

The stereotyped questions that lawvers always ask through habit if not necesvers always ask through habit if not necessity were answered in the same monotonous, don't give-a-cuss kind of a tone that has won fame for Senator Quay, and is believed by some to have been the secret of his political success. When the alleged libelous article was handed to him to read and the questions asked if it was true before the witness had time to set half was through it there. get half way through it, there was no response. All eyes were turned on the Silent Senator, but the latter simply read. The silence grew oppressive; the Senator continued reading. Like a school boy spelling out a hard word while his teacher stood ready to thrash him if it wasn't prono correctly, the man who admitted his correctly, the man who admitted his home was away down at Beaver, never looked up; didn't move a muscle; kept his eyes pinned to the paper for what seemed to the crowd like an hour, and to anxious attorneys like an age. Finally what was evidently the last word was astisfactorily understood, the witness closed the paper, removed a steel-tramed pair of eyeglasses, put them in a case, put the case in his pocket, took his right leg off the left and threw the left over the right, looked at the Judge, then at the jury, and at last at District Attorney Burleigh, who at some previous date in the same century had asked a question which every person but the witness had forgotten.

"So far as reflection on me with regard to Bardsley is concerned, there is not a word of truth in this article," said the Senator in exactly the same tone he had used in his younger days, when he first went on the stand.

The remainder of the examination by the