in THE DISPATCH.

a gain of 10,568 small advertisements in five months ending Jan-

uary 31, 1892. It pays to advertise

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

# SENATOR HILL **GALLED DOWN**

For Ordering a State Convention On Washington's Birthday.

#### CLEVELAND BOOMERS

Pack Cooper Institute to Protest Against High-Handedness.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED,

Implering the Committee to Undo the Wrong to the Party.

Cleveland Men Not Afraid of Their Colors-They Turn Out in Thousands to Tell Hill What They Think of Him and His Methods-A Precedent of a Quarter of a Century Not to Be Broken Without an Emphatic Protest Cleveland's Name at First Received Coolly, but Later on With Cheers That Shook the Building-The Big Democratic Mass Meeting Comes to the Conclusion That He's All Right.

INTECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATORAL NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-The muss meeting

arranged for by Mr. Cleveland's friends to protest against holding the Democratic State Convention on February 22, the date selected by the Democratic State Committee, was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute to-night. Over the platform hung long strips of fly netting, evidently placed there as a precautionary measure, for it was far from being ornamental. The nights when the Socialists meet in the hall and threaten destruction were recalled by the presence of Captain McCullagh and a score of hig policemen.

The seats were all filled, and men choked up the entrance to the hall. The platform was crowded, among others occupying seats there being Charles J. Canda, who extended so warm a welcome to Senator Hill at the latter's recent reception in the Manbattan Club. Near him sat Daniel F. Tremaine, Henry R. Beckman, C. C. Baldwin, ex-Mayor William R. Grace and a score of others of the County Democracy.

Editor Ottendorfer to the Front,

From 7:30 to 8 o'clock Gilmore's Band entertained the large audience with musical selections, and then Oswald Ottendorfer, editor and proprietor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, stepped forward to the order. When the hearty applause with which he was received had subsided sufficiently to permit his voice to be heard, he said in part:

You prove by your presence here that you eel deeply the indignity and insult cas upon you by the attempt to be represented the Democratic National Convention by delegates nominated through maneuver and schemes arranged in mid-winter, without consulting or giving an opportunity to express the views and wishes of the Demo cratic masses in relation to questions which influence materially our welfare and the tuture of our common country. It is in ended to treat you as a mass of unruly children, whose opinion is not worth while to be listened to, and who have nothing to to but to comply implicitly with the con mand of their preceptors.

A Provoking and Uncalled-For Act, The whole proceeding of the Democratic rate Committee is as provoking as it is uncalled for, and its only explanation is that it well adapted to promote the schemes of some intriguing politicians who have reason to avoid the open daylight and to try to ecure a snap judgment by which they car retend to represent the Democracy of the mpire State. It is not for the promotion of the ambition of this or that man, or for the realization of this or that clique, but for the triumph of principles in the defense of which the Democracy of the United States has achieved their victories during the las two years that we enter our protest against the appointment of delegates from this State by the convention to be held at Albany or

The members of the Democratic State and a mistake in such a matter is worse than to retrace their steps and adopt meas ures in accordance with the requirements of mirness and justice. If not, then they have to take the responsibility for the disastrous asequences that may follow their unwis and inconsiderate action.

Mr. Ottenderfer then presented Frederic R. Condert as President of the meeting, and as the well-known lawyer advanced to the deak he was greeted with rousing cheers. Addressing the great throng, and in speaking of the object of the meeting, Condert said it was not to denounce or glorify any human being, but for something more important.

An Assertion of Political Rights.

"It is," said he, "the assertion of the right of which men in authority are seeking to deprive us. It is the right to express our opinion and manifest our will upon every subject of public and political concern. To curtail speech has been in our catechism the worst offense that could be committed against authority." Then said

The great mass of as are loyal to the party and faithful to its rules. I, for one, do not know among the men who have been named as possible candidates a single man in the Democratic party whom I would not prefer to vote for to any man in the Republican ranks. The most dangerous rebellions are those which are based on resentment against violations of sound principles. Men, good or had, pass away, and movements founded upon an adherence to or a district of them or their methods cannot live forever. A

sound principle cannot, it is immortal. In naming objections to the call for a convention on the 22d instant he said: In the first place, I would say that every departure from usage and custom requires an explanation on the part of those who make the departure to those who are inter ested in the subject. Custom is the law. To violate the law is a crime. The burden is upon those whose conduct is questioned, and not upon those who objects fore are in the right, and may insist upon fore are in the right, and may insist upon fore are in the right, and may insist upon receiving a valid explanation. With us custom is king. It rules judges and course and parties and commerce, and we can scarcely be deemed bold if we say: "Show

your warrant to violate this law." The precedents of a quarter of a century have established a uniform rule. Why have you changed it? If you have a good reason, produce it.

We do not deny the importance of organi-zation. A large amount of authority and power must be allowed to those who are inzation. A large amount of authority and power must be allowed to those who are intrusted with the execution of the party's wishes. These men who are called the leaders must bear in mind that they are trustees and agents, not autocrats and principals; that they cannot substitute their will to that of the mass of their political brethren. I am making no objections to so-called "bosses" and so-called "machines." If bosses are merely leaders, faithful to their duties, they are necessary in politics as in war, and calling them bad names does not change the situation or beliftle their power. It may be said that there was power enough in the leaders to fix such dates as they might deem expedient for the holding of the convention. In a certain measure this is true, but when that power was conferred upon them it was with certain reservations; the reservation, first, of good faith. Has this been done in good faith? It was intended that ordinary usages should be followed. It was intended that all Democrats should have an opportunity to register their voices. It was not intended to cut off thousands of men, without repard to right, in order to serve a purpose. It may be that no purpose exists. But there is one thing which we need not be politicians to understand. That is, that no great party can afford to place its members in such a strait that neither party nor self-respect can exist.

Mr. Coudert was interrupted by frequent applayes and langhter though it was natice. Mr. Coudert was interrupted by frequent applause and laughter, though it was notice-able that nearly all the applause came from the front section of the hall, containing about one-half the audience. Those who applauded did so enthusiastically, but fully

one-half the audience, those in the rear seats or those standing in the aisles, main-tained the attitude of spectators who No Early Cheers for Cleveland.

Some one shouted, "three cheers for Grover Cieveland." There was a good re-sponse, followed by scattering hisses. The experiment was not tried again. At the conclusion of Condert's speech a list of vice presidents and secretaries, containing a selection of about 300 names from those attached to the call for the meeting, was

Ex-United States District Attorny Walker offered the following resolutions, which were warmly applantied: Resolved, That this assembly of Democrats of the city of New York now makes its re-spectful protest and appeal against the un-called-for and ill-advised action of the State ommittee in designating so early a date as

Committee and the state of the meeting of the State Convention, a convention which is to elect delegates to the National Convention appointed to be held at Chicago on June 21, Resolved, That the right of the voters of a political party to assemble at the call of the leaders, who are its representatives and servants, to carry out its will in regard to the details of party management, should not be curtailed in time, place or circumstances, in such a way as to limit or embarass a genuine expression of popular party stances, in such a way as to limit or embarrass a genuine expression of popular party
feeling upon the question on hand; that such
expression should be made in party assembiles upon subjects to be presently decided at as near a time to that wherein a decision is reached as can be
reasonably and conveniently appointed.
Delegates should be fresh from the people.
No body of men elected to express the will
of the voters assembled in party convention
should be for an unreasonable time custodians of the voters' rights, or hold their delegated powers for a period longer than is
alsolutely necessary for the purpose. The
people are justified in resenting any action
on the part of the party leaders whereby
their voices shall be suppressed or perverted.

History Called on for an Argument. Resolved, That the history of contests upon national issues in the State of New much labor and enthusiasm possible in the effort to carry the State of New York for the Democratic party. The record of success is confined to three out of nine most recent canvasses. We have met, and every time must meet, an arrogant and unstrife success does not go to numbers only. It rests upon unity and fidelity in every county to the interests and principles of the voters as declared in party platforms, which have been the basis of successful contests; and it is absolutely necessary in every campaign that no just grievances of the people, from the conduct of the party managers, should produce lukewarmness, or besitation anywhere in the great army of the state of the people, from the conduct of the party managers, should produce lukewarmness, or besitation anywhere in the great army of the men and it is faith to one man, its life would not be of the people, from the conduct of the party managers, should produce lukewarmness, or hesitation anywhere in the great army of Democratic voters. They are a body of volunteers, and not of hired soldiers, and must be taken into the confidence of their leaders in the early stages of the fight. Leadership need not and should not involve duress.

Resolved, That the State Committee holds its functions and political powers in trust for the welfare of the party. Its action in cailing the State Convention for the 22d of February, and thereby forcing the holding of primaries on brief notice is contrary to of primaries on brief notice is contrary to party usage and irregular. It denies to the Democratic electors of this State a full, fair and effective exercise of their right to be represented in caucuses, primaries and dis-trict and State conventions. This action is a grave violation of the political duties of the committee, which cannot but expose the party to needless danger in the election part November. next November.

Resolved, Thata copy of these resolutions,

Resolved, Thata copy of these resolutions, over the hands of the President of this meeting, be sent to the members of the State Committee, and thata Committee of Fifty, with power to add to its number, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to communicate with the members of the Democratic State Committee, and respectfully protest against their action in designating the date already fixed for the State Convention the date already fixed for the State Convention, and that they be urged to reconsider such action and revoke their call; and, if that is not done, that the committee hereby created exercise such further powers and take such other action as may secure a proper representation of the people of the State in the National Convention of the party and as may seem proper and in accordance with the spirit of these resolutions.

The Sentiments of the People, When Chairman Coudert called for the

aves and noes the resolutions were adopted practically unanimously, only a few scat-tering noes, less than a dozen, being heard when the chairman called for them. A telegram was then read from W. Ryan, of the Democratic State Committee of Richmond, Va., and others. A telegram of commendation was received from the State of Alabama, which was as follows:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 11. To Frederick Coudert, Chairman: To Frederick Condert, Chairman;
Montgomery Cleveland Democratic Club,
500 members, expresses to mass meeting at
Cooper Union, cordial indorsement of its object, and protests against action of New
York State Committee as unjust, unfair, and

as seriously imperiling the party's interests throughout the Union. GEO. W. CRAIK, Chairman Committee. The next speaker was John G. Milburn, of Erie county. He declared for sending a delegation to Chicago to come right from the heart of the people ("and for Governor Cleveland") shouted a voice, amid cheers; strong for genuine tariff reform, for a sound business principles, and for the nomination of a high-minded Democrat who is such in

ds and not in words. The Cheers for Cleveland Come.

It was during this speech that the latent nthusiasm for Governor Cleveland burst forth. Yells went up as from one throat and cheers upon cheers. Hats were waved and umbrellas flourished wildly. "Grover Cleveland!" went up the cry.

'What's the matter with Grover?' "He's all right!" came the response. William A. Beach, of Syracuse, next oke, calling a winter convention "a gross

and damnable outrage."

Emery Anderson, one of the leaders of the meeting, said that Mr. Cleveland stood politically for tariff reform and against free oinage of silver, while Mr. Hill practically favored silver legislation. He added

I do not intend to say anything as to th merits of the positions taken by these two citizens of our State to the issues above referred to. I only refer to them to say that they present questions of great gravity, questions of great moment, questions which involve almost every industrial interest in the land. A committee of 34 gentlemen met together on the 29th of January at the Hoff-

man House, in the city of New York, for the purpose of determining the time at which the State Convention should be held. In the face of a protest of unrivaled force and clearness of expression contained in the leading Democratic organ of this city, with the knowledge of all the facts relating to the issues and the candidates, with the knowledge that there was, in matter of fact, a wids divergency of opinion among the people as to the candidates, the committee, without deliberate consideration, and after a session not exceeding forty minutes in duration, issued their call for the 22d of February next. It was certainly a departure from usages and from precedent. No good reason has been assigned by any member of the company, or any of its defenders, for this extraordinary action, and no reason can be assigned for it except that it was intended to advance the fortunes and the ambitions of David B. Hill.

Fears for the Party's Safety.

Fears for the Party's safety. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchilds: "We who have been active in this movement, and who will continue to be active therein until the end thereof, be active therein until the end thereof, have only done our simple duty toward a party and a cause we love. We fear that our party and our principles are in peril. We believe that great numbers of Democrats, both in State and nation, feel this peril, and therefore we were cravens and cowards did we not do our utmost to give an outlet to the deep feeling which we know exists, and which has been repressed by every device known to official power and party machinery. Just to official power and party machinery. Just so firm as has been and as will be my devotion to Democracy, just so firmly will I stand by this movement to check the usurpers, who, while wearing the labels, seek to bind all true Democrats in chains, and thus prevent them from defending the principles of Democracy."

IN LINE WITH GROVER.

The meeting closed with rattling cheers for Grover Cleveland.

MR. MEANS SWINGS HIS NEW PARTY BEHIND CLEVELAND.

He Denies It Is a Cleveland Annex, Though While Saying the Ex-President Is Too Good for His Party-What the Colum-

bians Want. BOSTON, Feb. 11.-[Special.]-James Means, the founder of the new Columbian party, has swung his party into line behind Grover Cleveland, although he denies that it was formed for the purpose of booming the ex-President. He thinks it is now such a healthy infant that it can safely be trusted to the care of itself, so he has thrown it upon the tender mercies of the public, dressed in its best bib and tucker, in the hope that it may find favor with the voters, especially in New York State, it is expected to play very important role in the coming Presidental election. In a pub-

lished letter Mr. Means has explained at length the plans and purposes of the new party. In that letter he says: From paragraphs which have recently gone the rounds of the press it might be inferred that the Columbian party had been formed to boom Grover Cleveland. I notice that in a recent issue you have reprinted one of these from the Milwaukee Sentinel. That paper, in the article which you quote, says:

ou quote, says Not Many Men Rolled Into One, The Columbians are committed to the be-lief that Mr. Grover Cleveland is Pericles, Burke, Pitt, and a few other statesmen rolled into one. Looking at the matter from a physical standpoint this

are of greater importance than men, and they know that if it should appear that a new party had been formed simply to elevate an individual the spectacle would be ridiculous. If the new party would pin all its faith to one man, its life would not be

Condition of the Democracy What is now the condition of affairs in the ocracy are two distinct things; Cleveland ism and Columbianism are identical, The Democratic party is controlled well, everybody knows what they are.

—well, everybody knows what they are.

These men dislike Cleveland. They have knifed him once and they probably would not hesitate to do it again if they had a chance. They dislike him chiefly because they know he is a better man than any to be found among themselves. They dislike to be told of this, and when they are told of it they dislike Cleveland all the more. That is human nature. Now, there are some unwise men who think that if Cleveland is nominated by the Democrats he will be elected, and that all will be well as we ought to expect. They say that one mustn't expect too much in these times, and they seem to forget that when Cleveland was in office he was so handicapped by his party that he could not carry civil service reform any further than he did without breaking up his party.

The fact is that neither Cleveland nor any other one mortal can pull the Democratic party out of the slough. To state the case plainly, we want to see the bad men of the Democratic party throw their best man man overboard. We think that such a separation would be the best thing that could happen. We love Cleveland for the enemies that he has made, and we want to help him all we can to make a great many more enemies. We want to do all we can to emphasize the fact that between Clevelandism and Democracy there is a great gulf well everybody knows what they are

emphasize the fact that between Clevism and Democracy there is a great fixed, and that is what is the matter

## THURSTON FOLLOWS BLAINE

He Won't Be a Caudidate for the Vice Presidency Under Another Chief. OMAHA, Feb. 11.-Hon. J. M. Thurston, attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad, today announced, as a result of the Blaine letter, he would be a candidate for the Vice

Harrison Gets a District Delegation. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.-The anti-Carson faction of the Republicans of the District of Columbia to-day elected W. C. Chase and Simon Wolf delegates to the Minneapolis convention. They were not instructed, but favor the nomination of

## ANOTHER BIG DIVORCE CASE

A New Bundle of New York Solled Linen

for the South Dakota Laundry. PARKER, S. D., Feb. 11.-The soiled linen of another very prominent New York family is soon to be aired in South Dakota. The plaintiff who asks for divorce is Mrs. Charlotte Nicholl Minton, of Flushing, L. I. He brother is the famous Delancy Nicoll, District Attorney for New York City. The defendant is J. McKim. Minton, one of the editors and proprietors of the Illustrated American. The case is set for trial here to-morrow before Judge Smith, but the defense will make an effort to get postponement till next week. Judge Smith

for a jury trial. for a jury trial.

The parties to the suit were married at
Bay Side, L. L. in October, 1883, Mrs.
Minton arrived in St. Paul about July 1 in company with Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. She registered as "Mrs. McLain" and was thus known for several months. Mrs. Minton charges her husband with willful neglect, non-support, cruelty, drunkenness and infidelity. The defendant makes counter charges of immorality.

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY.

That No One in the House Is Willing to Wield Himself, but All Are

ANXIOUS TO LET THE JOB.

Lower Branch in Buncombe.

The Senate Keeping Pace With the

MOCK BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS

That Is Being Kept Up by a Senator for His Own Re-Election.

REED PREPARING TO THROW A BIG BOMB

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.-The Democrats in the House are experiencing many of the thorns of a policy of cheese-paring economy. The difficulty is that each ommittee wants some other committee to do the economizing. One of the first hitches has come upon the military academy appropriation bill. This bill is prepared by the Military Committee, and this year it is a few thousand dollars in excess of the amount allowed by the billion Congress, which, as has been recorded in history,

stinted nobody. The Military Committee defends the increase by declaring that the sanitary condition of the institution is bad, and that lecency and humanity require that the evil shall be corrected. A few foul odors, however, are not sufficient to terrorize the body of economists, many of whom are ac-customed to the high flavors of the barnyard, and they are fighting to keep the bill down to the figures of the previous year.

In the absence of Mr. Holman, Mr. Dockery is wielding the cheese knife for the Appropriations Committee. He has threatened, if the bill shall pass the House with-out a reduction in the amount, he will move its recommittal and put every Democrat on record by demanding a yea and nay vote.

Buncombe Claims of Economy. There is no one on the floor who has yet intelligently opposed the recommendations of the committee, and two-thirds of the talk of the committee, and two-thirds of the talk has been the purest buncombe. For instance, there was one paragraph in the bill providing for the employment of 20 policemen. The hayseeds jumped on this and argued that as the grounds were constantly patrolled by the future generals of the republic, the policemen were certainly all that would be necessary, and such an amendment was proposed. After considerable time had been lost in buncombe declarations for economy it was explained able time had been lost in buncombe dec-larations for economy it was explained that the policemen were not guardians of law and order, but were the male servants who cleaned up the sleeping apartments of the cadets. This timely explanation cut off any further objection on the same score.

With every appropriation bill reported by a committee other than the Appropria-tions Committee there promises to be a fight on the fleer of the House. The river and harbor bill will have to take a good drub-bing, but it is one of the measures that can always be log-rolled through.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul. The chances are that the Appropriations Democratic declarations of economy by leaving out some necessary appropriation altogether, and then squaring the account with a large deficiency appropriation at the

the House. The Senate produces its share. One of the gentlemen who is now occupying a delicate position is Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia. Ex-Senator Camden has his eye on the Senatorship, and Faulkner nay have a hard time to get back. And h is preparing for the future, too. The Secretary of the Treasury has withheld the pay-ment of the amount of direct tax allowed to West Virginia, and the Senator has reported a resolution to reverse by Conported a resolution to reverse by Con-gressional action the decision of the Secre-tary. This was called up in the Senate a few days ago and passed off-hand, without opposition. However, Faulkner was loaded with a speech, and his victory was too easy to attract attention. Accordingly he had the two Virginia Senators demand a reconsideration and attack his resolution. The result is that a mock battle has been going on for three days, and is still unfinished.

The End of the Play Awaited. Meanwhile Senator Faulkner has filled pages of the Congressional Record with eulogiums of West Virginia, and laid a fine foundation for his own re-election. There has been no time that he could not have had the resolution passed by merely calling for wote, and the rest of the Senate is wondering how much longer he will continue

the amusing play.

The chubby face of ex-Speaker Reed grows, if possible, more moonlike and gracious daily. The overwhelming Democratic majority furnishes him not only perfect vindication of his far-famed ruler its floundering around in the struggle of "how not to do it" affords him canstant opportunities for his characteristic rallies sarcastic wit. To-day the House had actu ally to abandon the field after several hours of fruitless endeavor to secure a quorn though the sufficient number was visible and present in the flesh. The Chairman mittee did not dare imitate the Reed method of counting the silent members. The process of roll call and divisions proceeded, while the decimated Democrac were forced to feel the chagrin of inability to deal with the paragraphs of the pendin

Reed Preparing a Great Paper. Just how the great absenteeism on the majority side is to be accounted for is be-yond accurate settlement. As long ago predicted, the natural result of so great a pre-ponderance has quieted all feeling of eterna vigilance, and many wander early down the avenue. It is known that Reed will make soon a carefully prepared attack on the new rules as tried in actual operation. His exhaustive study of parliamentary procedurabroad last summer has made the topic a ways fascinating, and an effort that wil mmand wide attention may be expected

## FIGHTING SUGAR BOUNTIES.

ott, of Illinois, Introduces a Resolution Do Away With Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Democrats of the West, it appears, are to make a serious attempt to repeal the provisions of the McKinley law providing for the payment of bounties on sugar. Representative Scott, of Illinois, to-day intro duced a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill providing for such repeal. There is some dispute as to whether the matter can be better reached by a repealing bill of the Ways and Means Committee or by the Appropriation Committee or by the Appropriation Committee merely cutting off the sugar bounty appropriation, but Mr. Scott maintains that there is no dispute as to the position of the Democratic party in opposing under all circumstances the sugar bounty, as well as all of the subsidies and

FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

I think the parliamentary way to reach the sugar bounty is through the Appropriations Committee, and I have understood that Chairman Holman, of that committee, also considers that his committee has jurisdiction of the matter. The sugar bounty is a question of appropriation alone.

NO BETTER THAN FONSECA.

BRAZILIAN STATES IN REBELLION

he Governors of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina Deposed by the Rebels -The President Suppressing the News as BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 11.-The province of Rio Grande do Sul may again be said to be in a state of open rebellion. Viscomte Pelotas is said to have been made chief of the revo Intionary party in that province, and to have proclaimed Corumba as the capital, deposing Governor Martinbo, the Piexotto

posing Governor Martinbo, the Flexotto representative, from power and placing Dr. Roche in his place.

At Santa Catharina, capital of the province of that name bordering on the Provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, there is also said to be trouble. The Government is reported to have been deposed and the revolutionists have the upper hand. Rio Grande do Sul is once more extlexing her. National do Sul is once more gathering her National guardemen together, and the most active preparations are being made to place the army in the field before President Peixotto eds in sending reinforcements to the

Another dispatch says that the insurgents are gaining strength in different parts of Brazil, and that Cuyabs, capital of the province of Matto Grosso, will soon be in the hands of the insurgent troops. The rebellion is said to have spread much further and to have sure acceptance than the bellion is said to have spread much further and to have many more supporters than the Piexotto authortties are willing to admit, and it is added that they are doing every-thing possible to conceal the really grave facts in the case. As the matter is under-stood here, the same charges, to all intents and purposes, are made against Piexotto as were made against Dictator da Fonseca.

#### GARRETT ASKS ARBITRATION

Being Out of the Panhandle Deal, He Wants

Good Value for Old Stock. COLUMBUS, Feb. 11 .- [Special.]-Robert Garrett, the Baltimore railroad magnate and banker, has gone into court here to get the little matter of the value of 1,728 shares in the old Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad fixed. The cause of this move appears to be a controversy between the railroad king and the owners of the new consolidated Panhandle system over what these shares of stock are worth. When the consolidation took place Mr. Garrett seems not to have been in it. Since it has taken place he has refused to accept the new stock of the consolidated lines because he could not get a suitable price for the old in exchange for new

The law of Ohio provides that in such an event the stockholder may go into the courts and ask for a Board of Arbitrators, who shall fix the value of the property. Then the new road must take the stock at that figure. Mr. Garrett took this emergency step and applied for a board of three arbitrators. The application is made by Mr. Garrett for the banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, who held the shares when the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis went into the consolidation.

# SNATCHED FROM BURIAL ALIVE.

Man Gets Drunk and Thus Just Saves Woman's Life.

WARSAW, ILL., Feb. 11. [Spe unity is still residing some miles south of Warsaw, from being buried alive. Mrs. Wilson was taken suddenly ill last Saturday and to all appearances, died a few hours later. No physician had been called and there was no person present competent to pronounce the lady dead. The body was kept unti Tuesday. A neighbor was sent to Warsaw on Monday for a coffin, but proceeded to get drunk and did not return with the coffin until early Tuesday morning.

While the watchers were placing the supposed corpse in the coffin the woman threw

both arms and caught one attendants by the wr wrist with a vise-like grip. No other signs of life were visible, but respiration was detected by use of a mirror. Restora-tives were applied, and in a few hours Mrs. Wilson was able to talk and will recover. While too weak at present to talk much, Mrs. Wilson indicates that she suffered untold mental agony while the pre parations for her burial were being made.

## NO ALLIANCE FOR MINERS.

The Convention at Columbus Declines Send Delegates to St. Louis, COLUMBUS, Feb. 11.-[Special.]-

eling was developed in the United Mine Workers' Convention to-day because Illi nois did not receive a representation on the Executive Board. The day was consumed in the discussion of a resolution for the appointment of delegates to the Industrial Convention at St. Louis February 22. John Costello, of Pitisburg, and others

nade arguments in behalf of the selection of delegates and J. A. Crawford, of Illinois, and H. P. Donnelly assumed the opposi-tion, explaining how the farmers in Illinois had been worked by the party and how the farmers finally worked their constituencies after being selected. The result was that no delegates were selected to St. Louis.

## NO BACK FOR SHERMAN

Republican Legislators Take a Neat Plan of Killing the Harshbarger Resolution. COLUMBUS, Feb. 11.-The Harshbarger joint resolution, calling on Senator Brice to take such steps as deemed necessary with reference to the charges of corruption in connection with the recent election of Sen ator Sherman, was disposed of to-day in the House. Member Daugherty moved it be referred to a select committee of one with leave to report at any time, and the proposition carried before the Democrats realized what was being done, the resolution being referred to the author of the motion. It is understood that he will either smother the resolution or load it for other game than intended by the author.

## OVERMAN'S FATE DECIDED.

The Verdict Probably Reached but Not to Be Known for Several Weeks.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.-The Overman courtmartial practically came to an end to day. The officers of the court retired, and from the fact that some of them have arranged to leave the city to-morrow it is reasonably certain that their verdict has been reached.

been reached.

When prepared the verdict will be forwarded to the President through the Judge Advocate General, and will not be known by the public for at least a few weeks. Major Overman remains in this city under orders of the War Department. Only Eight Bodies Unidentified.

NEW YORK, February 11 .- Two identifications were made at the moreue to-day. This reduces the number of unidentified to eight. These will be buried in the potter's field to-morrow.

# and Means Committee, on being asked his opinion, said: I think the parliamentary way to reach the sugar bounts is through the Appropria-TAKES UP ARMS

In Defense of His Military Record, of Which He Is Very Proud.

HE WIRES MR. DANA

At Length, in Reply to a Caustic Editorial of the Latter's.

THE GENERAL'S WAR DISCHARGE

Said to Have Been Caused by Conduct That Was Unsoldierly.

His Denial in Full—The Wolverine Presidental Candidate Claims General Custer Was His Enemy and Got Even With Him in an Outrageous Manner -When He Was Sent to the Hospital He Thought It Was Honorably-He Didn't Learn for Over Twenty Years That There Was a Suspicion of Anything Wrong in the Way He Left the Army-A Peculiar State of Affairs in the War Department.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- The Sun to-day printed the following editorial:

What is this about General Russell A Alger, of Michigan, as a Republican candi-tate for President on a platform of patriotsm and pensions? The various biographies of General Alger

iwell more in detail upon the beginning of his military services than on the end. He was Major in the Second Michigan Cavalry, General Sheridan's old regiment. On October 16, 1862, he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Subsequently he was transferred to the Fifth Michigan Cavalry and became its Colonel.
In September, 1884, Colonel Alger and his

regiment were in the Shenandoah Valley taking part in Sheridan's great campaign against Jubal Early.

About the first of that month Colonel Alger applied for ten days' leave of absence. The application was disapproved and returned by his division commander, General Wesley Merritt, because of the active opera-

tions then in progress. Upon the return of his application for leave disapproved, Colonel Alger left his regiment and went to Washington without leave. There he procured a detail on court martial duty in that Recommended for Discharge, This fact was reported to General Merritt who reported it in turn to General Sheridan

the War Department, recommending that Colonel Alger be dishonorably discharged from the service for being absent withou In consequence of that recommendation Alger was discharged from the service on

who brought the matter to the attention o

eptember 20, 1864. The record does not read that he was "dishonorably discharged." The punishment recommended by General Sheridar was softened, and he was merely dis charged. The incident terminated his milltary career. After the war was over he pro cured in some way the brevet of Brigadi These facts are not stated in the current olographical sketches relating to Genera

#### Russell Absent Alger. General Alger Replies at Once. In reply to the above General Alger tele

graphs the following: DETROIT, Feb. 11. To Editor New York Sun, New York: A friend has telegraphed in full your to-day's editorial con record. Will you kindly publish my answer. ent herewith?

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 11.

Colonel G. H. Hopkins, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.: Your telegram of this date giving editoria of the New York Sun concerning my mili-tary record is received. I was honorably discharged from the service, and was no dismissed, as stated. On the 25th day of August, 1864, at Shepherdstown, Va., on the Potomac, where we had engaged the enemy and were driven across the river by superior with my regiment, General Custer having crossed at the head of the brigade. I effected the crossing and was the last man to ford the river. For several days I had been iil

but on duty.
I went into camp that night, and not being able to march the next morning, was sent, with others who were sick, to the hospital at Annapolis, Md. After remaining there a few days and recovering sufficiently to be around the camp, I was detailed on court martial at Washington, where I reported and served a little time and resigned, as I was not able to enter the field and did not like court martial service. My ordinary weight was 160 pounds,

but I was reduced to 125 pounds. A Surprise After Many Years. I had never heard a single word of General Custer's (not Merrit's) recommendation un-til the Chicago convention, in 1888, my friends telegraphed me there was some question about my military record. I telegraphed back that it was absolutely false. I had never heard a word directly or indirectly up to that date-almost 24 years. That there had been any such recommendation, I there had been any such recommendation, I found afterward, to my surprise, was true. I never had any suspicion that I was not regularly sent to the hospital. There was never a more cruel or unjust act committed by man. I served three years: participated in 66 battles and skirmishes; was promoted to all the grades, from a captaincy to colonel, and was brevetted brigadier and major general without my application. I was never absent from my command a moment, except on account of wounds or sickness. I never received a censure from my superior officer in any way, shape or manner, during the war.

war.

Had I known of the existence of such a document during the lives of General Sheridan, who was always a warm personal friend, and General Custer, who always claimed to be a friend and visited me frequently, I could easily have had the record corrected, but when I first heard of it General Sheridan was on his deathbed and unable to see anyone, and General Custer was dead.

Why Custer Disliked Alger.

Along in June and July, 1824, General Cus Along in June and July, 1834, General Custer requested me at several times to have his brother Thomas appointed a lieuteant in my regiment, as he wished to have him serve on his staff. As he did not belong to my regiment I declined, and in a hot conversation about it one day he told me I would regret it some day. I said to him I would rather resign than to have an outsider promoted into my regiment when I had deserving men yet in the ranks. He afterward prevailed upon Colonel J. H. Kidd, of the Sixtu Michigan Cavalry, now of Iona, Mich, to do the same, which he did, and has always regretted it. These facts are known to General Kidd.

At the battle of Port Royal, on the 18th

At the battle of Port Royal on the 16th

large number of prisoners with my regiment. They were sent to the rear as I pressed forward, and General Custer gave the credit to another command, and we had some hot words over it. If you will examine the recommendations made for my promotion there, by my superior officers at several different times, from General Custer to General Grant, you will see what was thought of me.

The Dead Charged With an Outrage.

The Dead Charged With an Outrage. I never knew or suspected that there was the slightest question about my being properly sent with the large number of sick and wounded men to Annapolis, and as I have said. General Custer's recommendation, if he knew the facts, was one of the

dation, if he knew the facts, was one of the most cruel outrages that was ever perpetrated upon a soldier.

I dislike very much to say anything against a dead soldier, but these are facts, and a reading of the records will prove that one statement made by General Custer and concerning myself in that document cannot be true, for he states that I tried to absent myself during the year, and yet but a few weeks before I left the service, and while we were in the valley, he recommended me

very strongly for promotion.

I will thank you to give this dispatch the publicity the Sun editorial has received. It publicity the San editormi has been and is a great wrong committed upon me and my family. Please ascertain who gave these records out from the War Department.

R. A. ALGER.

MILLS VS. SPRINGER.

THEIR IDEAS ON THE TARIFF ATTACE GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE,

The Texan Would Make a Bold Assault All Along the Line - Crisp's Lieutenant Points Out the Fallacy of Such a Mode of

Warfare. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-[Special.]-It as been stated within the past few days, on the authority of one of the leading Democrats of the House, that Mr. Mills has decided to prepare a general tariff reduction measure with tariff reduction measure with which to antagonize the Springer plan of attacking the winley tariff act by separate bills.

\*\*Contemplates the introduct which the old Mills bill, the old Mills bill, the old Mills bill, for the first measure the springer of the beat bill for free wool, free blading, twine, or free anything also.

it be a bill for free wool, free binding twine, or free anything else.

This is probably what Mr. Mills meant when he announced in his speech before the Reform Club that the tariff reduction cause should not be allowed to languish, but that a chance should be given the advocates of free trade to put their principles into practice. Mr. Springer thinks that the movement is an absurd one, and that it will utterly fail. He said:

The talk about a general tariff bill as a substitute for the first of our specific bills is, I believe, sheer nonsense. In the first place a substitute, as well as an amendplace a substitute, as well as an amendment, must be germane to the
subject under consideration. Anyone
can see the absurdity of proposing
to amend a bill removing the tariff on binding twine so as to apply to salt. A general
tariff revision proposition would be even
less germane to any specific bill. If Mr.
Mills wants to get a general tariff bill before the House he knows that it must come
by the regular course through the committice.

#### NEW ENGLAND SNOWBOUND.

Twelve Hours the Beautiful Come Down in Blinding Clouds.

Boston, Feb. 11.-[Special.]-It began snowing at 8 o'clock this morning and came down in blinding clouds for 12 hours. Trains on the northern railroads are all delayed, and dispatches state that storm was equally severe

in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.
The most serious accident reported in this vicinity was in this city, due to the falling of a telephone wire upon a trolley wire.
The wire fell directly in front of a team belonging to the National Express Company. The moment a horse stepped upon the wire he dropped as if shot, falling upon the wire. In an instant the wire

blaze of light.

The moans of the tortured animal were accompanied by a fierce snapping and crackling sound as the powerful current concentrated in the flaming wire burned into the flesh. A policeman procured a broomstick, and, protected from injury by his rubber outfit coat, boots and gloves, pushed the burning wire from beneath the animal, but not in time to save his life. A horrified crowd watched the spectacle at a

# A DURL BETWEEN SOUAWS.

Armed With Butcherknives They Fight to

Bloody Finish. PINE CITY, MINN., Feb. 11.-There occurred last night on the banks of Pokegama creek, about seven miles from this place, one of the bloodiest battles ever waged among redskins. A group of wigwams on the creek forms a small colony. From some unknown source the squaws procured a large quantity of alcohol and indulged in a spree. Two of them became quarrelsome. The dispute terminated by the younger woman drawing from her waist a butcherknife and attacking her companion, who tried to defend herself with a similar

weapon.

The battle was a short and decisive one resulting in the worsting of the older par-ticipant, whose strength failed. No trace of either of the combatants can be found, but it is supposed they are being cared for by their friends. "Oct-Wan-Ah" says the old squaw could not live over an hour.

KILLED FOR A LOT OF LARD. Fatal Termination of a Dispute Between

Two Farmers, TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 41. - [ Special. ] -Newton Bloss was murdered on his farm. near here, this afternoon by O. Sherrell. Ross and Sherrell farmed last year on shares. In the settlement a dispute arose about a division of 25 pounds of lard. This afternoon Ross was sitting in his back yard reading a newspaper. Sherrell came up with a Winchester rifle in his hands yard reading a newspaper. Sherrell came up with a Winchester rifle in his hands and asked if Ross was ready to give him that lard. Ross replied "No." Sherrell then raised his rifle and plumped five bullets into Ross' body, killing him instantly.

Immediately after firing Sherrell fled and has not been captured. Both men are white. Ross was a well-to-do farmer and owned considerable property about here and in considerable property about here and in Alabama. He has a brother and sister living near Heflin, Ala.

#### DEMAND FOR JIMMY BLAINE. The Dakota Court Wants to Know Why He Doesn't Come to Time.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 11 .- [ Special. ] The Blaine divorce case came up again be fore Judge Thomas to-day on the motion of the plaintiff's attorneys for an order on the defendant, James G. Blaine, Jr., to show cause why his answer to the complaint should not be stricken from the files and record made of the action as for contempt of court for having ignored and disobeyed order show cause why the case should not be set down for immediate trial. The orders are returnable Februar 16.

Edward M. Field Indicted Again. NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- The Grand Jury to-day brought in another indictment against Edward M. Field. It is alleged he forged the name of C. Moore, master of the snip Dolcott, to a bill of lading for 71,282.-06.60 bushels of wheat. It was dated No-

THREE CENTS.

But Can Yet Make a Long Legal Fight for His Place If He Desires.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Elphinstone Holds the Office Vacant When Sentence Is Passed.

DUTY DEVOLVING ON COUNCILS.

Ex-Mayor Pearson Placed on Trial After the Verdict Is Announced.

MUCH CONFUSION ON THE NORTHSIDE

Wyman has been found guilty. For the first time in Allegheny county's history a Mayor of one of her cities has been arraigned and convicted of misdemeanor in office. When the jury filed in, the rumor that the verdict was for acquittal was plainly denied in each face. The verdict was: "Guilty on the first and second counts; not guilty on the third and fourth" The first two counts were for extorting money from Hungarians in witness fees, and the two last for extortion from Frank Willing, a gambler.

Ex-Mayor Pearson appeared even more affected than Mayor Wyman, and ex-Chief Kirschler was exceedingly crestfallen. It was stated later that 11 of the 12 jurors had favored conviction on all of the counts, but one man had held out until they had agreed to acquit him on two of the charges.

Matters Mixed on the Northside. Allegheny was never before so troubled. She does not know whether she has a Mayor, and it is a case of matching pennies to see whether Pittsburg's bed chamber has a city government or only a headless trunk. The prouncement of Mayor Wyman's conviction has thrown municipal affairs into a state of chaos and a dozen lawyers are busy fumbling over musty volumes to find out the exact status of the law. There never was such a ease in this county before. The Constitution of the State says the

conviction of misdemeanor in office creates

a vacancy and the removal from office is

made a part of the sentence, but in this case

there is no way at present of knowing when the sentence will be imposed. No provis-ion is made in case a new trial is asked for or an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court. The question now to be decided is whether the office is vacant or whether Mayori Wyman can hold over until the matter has been settled in the various courts. George Elphinstone, City Solicitor of Allegheny, said he had not been able to get

any clear light on the subject. He said, however, that conviction included removal. Then he quoted a part of article 6, section 4, of the Constitution, which reads: The Wording of the Organic Law. "All officers shall hold their offices on condition that they behave themselves well

while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of any misbehavior or of any infamous crime." found in the case of Commonwealth ve Harris, "First Pennsylvania Legal Gazette," in which it was decided: "A con-, viction for misdemeanor in office requires

the removal of the officer, and shall be a part of the judgment." John Harris was a County Commissioner in Cumberland county in 1871. He was charged with accepting \$50 from John Gracy, a contractor. For this he was to have a number of unjust claims, which and so smoothed over as to not excite the suspicion of the County Auditors. Harris was found guilty, but refused to vacate the

office and this was the final decision in the On this case Mr. Elphinstone believes the office is not really vacant, but does not know whether it is formally so until the sentence of the court is forwarded. Con-tinuing, he said: "Under the city charter, as soon as the office is declared vacant, Councils must assemble at once and appoint a Mayor protem to act for 30 days. They must also call a special election to select a man to serve out the unexpired term. The Mayor pro tem, chosen by Councils cannot be a member of that body, but a Councilman, of course, can run to fill the expired term, but such person cannot succeed himself any more than any other Mayor can. It is also mistaken idea that either of the Chairmen

of Councils can act in the Mayor's stead. Immediate Action Not Probable, "It is not at all likely that any action can be taken at once, for a person is not really convicted until all the chances of law are tried. I suppose there will be a motion for a new trial, but it is not likely one will be granted. Then in this case cause would have to be shown in order to take it to the Supreme Court. In that case it would not be acted on until next October unless the Court should grant it an earlier hearing, which, in cases of extreme urgency, it has the right to do. If the Mayor should re-sign it might simplify matters a little."

Over in Allegheny the verdict nearly struck all the city officials dumb and they had nothing to say. Thomas A. Parker, President of Common Councils, left last night for Washington and said nothing would be done for a few days. The regular meeting done for a few days. The regular meeting of Councils takes place on Thursday and he thought that possibly some action might be taken then, although he was not certain. He had no idea who would be appointed temporarily. He said affairs were in a bad condition, mainly because the appropriation ordinance had not been signed.

It was intimated that Mayor Wyman would hand in his resignation in order to simplify the question of the vacancy, but when the Mayor was seen yesterday he said

when the Mayor was seen yesterday he said he had not decided on any move. He was in his usual good humor and did not seem the least worried over the turn affairs had taken. He said he was now in the hands of his attorneys and could not make any statement. A member of the Reform said he thought the case would soon be disposed of and that the Mayor would likely esign. In that case the suit for embezzleresign. In that case the suit for embezzle-ment would very likely be dropped. He stated that in ease a resignation is not forthcoming a resolution will likely be presented on Thursday asking the Mayor to

PEARSON NOW UNDER FIRE.

Allegheny's Ex-Mayor Placed on Trial for Embezziement - Clerk Hunneshagen Gives Some Far-Reaching Testimony-Commitment Fees Were Always Placed lu a Pool,

Immediately after the announcem he Wyman verdict the case of ex-Mayor Richard T. Pearson was taken up before Judge Porter. The transactions of the ex-Mayor, upon which the suit are based, are