

SPECIAL TO LET LISTS  
Are printed to-day in THE DISPATCH. If you are going to move you should read them carefully. They will guide home-hunters.

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?  
Then read the Special Advertisements in THE DISPATCH To Let Columns to-day. They are most satisfactory.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892-TWELVE PAGES

THREE CENTS

## THE SILVER MEN WELL PLEASED

With the Way in Which  
They Scored First in  
Their Big Game.

## PIE FOR THE CRANKS

Who Seize Every Opportunity to  
Air Political Speeches.

## SERMONIZING VERY TIRESOME

Even to the Most Sympathetic Ears  
When Heard Every Day.

Champions of Labor to Have a Chance to Make Themselves Heard—Bills Demanded That Eight Hours Be the Legal Day Are to Be Passed—How Some of the Chiefs Take Holidays With Pay While the Common Laborer Is Docked if He Loses an Hour—Mr. Tarsney's Committee Professes to Be Anxious for Business—A Demand to Be Made for Data to Work Upon—It May Be a Ruse to Delay Immediate Action.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTERS  
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.

As was to have been expected, the free coinage men grow more and more pleased with their little victory of yesterday in showing Mr. Tarsney that while they are not disposed to push things with undue rapidity, they can push them quite successfully when the time comes.

It is claimed by the anti-silver men that the vote that crushed Filibuster Tracy was not a fair test of the strength of the two factions. It was not, assuredly, because the silver men did not anticipate the action of Mr. Tracy and could not muster their full strength at once. Possibly it was not anticipated, either, by those of Mr. Tracy's way of thinking, but this leaves it that there was an average attendance of the House, and, logically, an average attendance of the two factions, leaving the Republicans out of the question, and therefore the vote must have been in a way a test.

Free Coinage Men in Great Glee.  
At any rate, the free coinage men are laughing at their easy victory, and the anti-silver men are snubbing Tracy for precipitating a test of strength the result of which they admit is having the effect to carry some doubtful members into the free coinage ranks.

Mr. Blair himself treats the matter with lofty indifference, and sits in his seat chewing his everlasting gun as though there was nothing on his mind more important than to sit through the sessions and listen to the tiresome demagogues of his associates with as much philosophy as the circumstances will allow. He is as mysterious as a sphinx in regard to his intentions, but everyone knows that he will have up the silver bill before the tariff bills come, and anyone who imagines he will be defeated without a great struggle does not know the man.

Demagogues and Cranks in Line.  
The debate in the House to-day on the Indian appropriation bill is an example of what may be expected all through the session. Every measure before the House will be seized upon by the demagogues and cranks as an opportunity to make political speeches. By those objectionable and very common nouns I do not mean the "Tom" Watsons and the "Jerry" Simpsons of the House. These may seem to be somewhat frank, but for demagogues, compared with a hundred others in the House, on both sides, they are all earnestness, all sincerity.

Their efforts this afternoon, however, are a good sample of their intentions. They put themselves forward at every opportunity—not to speak to the question before the House, but to repeat and re-repeat their honest but foolish story about the wrongs of the poor farmer, and to urge as a panacea Government sub-treasures, loans at 2 per cent, and all the rest.

Too Much of a Good Thing.  
This is all very well. It is in a way exceedingly refreshing to hear someone on the floor of either Chamber give evidence that the evils that arise from weak spots of the social structure touch his heart sorely, and that he earnestly desires to apply some remedy, but the best of sermonizing grows tiresome, even to the most sympathetic ears when it is heard day after day with scarcely a change of note.

Already the Alliance gentlemen have occupied much more than their share of the time—time hitherto happily quite unimportant of the House and they are already dubbed "calamity howlers." They are not interesting, either as to personality or oratory. Not one of them but is of remarkably insignificant appearance. Senator Peffer's head alone almost fits him to be a freak for a dime museum. A big head would drop down on his very conspicuous ears, and I do not think there is higher than a No. 7 hat in that extraordinary little circle of enthusiasts.

Not Exactly Revolution Makers.  
Such men may excite curiosity for a time, then amusement, then annoyance and disgust, but they never make revolutions, and their many utterly absurd propositions though intermixed with much borrowed common sense, must really tend to retard vastly greater movements which have been thought out with scientific exactness by some of the greatest minds of the world.

Again it seems the "champions of labor" are to have a chance to be heard before Congress. For years under Democratic rule the Chairman of the Committee on Labor has been from Missouri. The first two or three terms it was Hon. John O'Neill, but as that jovial gentleman supported little for the Speakership, Mr. Tarsney, who supported Crisp, was taken, and O'Neill was left. Mr. Tarsney cannot discover that anything tangible has been done by Labor Committees in the past, or that any data are available on which to

proceed in the future. He wants data and to get them asks to call for persons and papers, as the saying goes.

Bills Demanded 8 Hours' Limit.  
A host of bills have been introduced and referred to his committee. Many of these demand that eight hours shall constitute the legal working day for all laborers, mechanics, and so forth, employed by the Government, or by any person having a contract for Government work. Chairman Tarsney finds there is an eight-hour law on the statute books, but has no data to show whether it has been enforced or violated, though a bill has been before Congress for years, accompanied by a voluminous report, asking for the pay due to Government workmen who have been compelled to work for more than the legal eight hours.

Again, Chairman Tarsney finds a lot of bills demanding that convict labor be prohibited on all public works, and declares he cannot discover that any such labor is employed, and wants the former to investigate. He knows very well that whether convict labor has been, or is, or is not so employed, it could do no harm to urge the passage of such a bill. The honest laboring people of the country want it, not only for prevention in the case of the Government, but as an example to the States.

Where the Rub Comes In.  
And here is where the rub comes on. On Mr. Tarsney's committee there are persons who represent States where convicts are leased to contractors of all kinds and these members want no such law and dare vote for no such law, because the highest influences in their States would resent it as a reflection.

The fact is there is no law asked for by the laboring people that does not meet with this objection, that whatever is done to favor workmen in Government employ to demand similar privileges and ameliorations. Employers, asked to grant eight hours as the working day, answer that the Government tried the eight hour system and it was a failure. They do not know or do not explain that it was deliberately made a failure. I do not say this to be partisan, but merely to state a fact that has been and can be proved. General Grant, a great soldier accustomed to think that men were made to obey and not to suggest nor complain, did what he could to vitiate the eight hour law, and as no way of enforcing it was provided, it was violated continually.

The Sport and Plaything of Public Officers.  
When Hon. Robert Lincoln was Secretary of War he deliberately ordered the violation of the law and that against the repeated protests of President Arthur, who did not like to issue to him an absolute command to have the law obeyed. And so on. This law has been the sport of public officers, obeyed or violated as the private convictions or social influences actuated them.

Mr. Tarsney gives the two instances of a lack of data, cited above and asks in a request of about 2,000 words to be permitted to investigate. It is to be hoped he will get what he wants and investigate honestly and earnestly.

Usually, taking the historic treatment of labor questions as a basis for judgment, it would be said that such an investigation could be intended for no other purpose than to delay action on bills till so late a day that their enactment would be impossible. Let us assume that Mr. Tarsney is in earnest. If so he can collect and furnish many interesting facts in connection with the treatment of laborers and labor questions by the Government of the United States.

Thirty Days Leave With Pay.  
In this connection I may state that it has been decided to report favorably a bill giving the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 30 days leave with pay each year. Two or three years ago the employees of the Government Printing Office were given 15 days and the period was subsequently increased to 30 days. It may be assumed that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing people will get their bill through. With this, one is led to wonder when mechanics of a possibly less skilled class will be given holiday with pay and then when the boon will be extended to the poor watchman, laborers and multifarious workmen, who are now many of them half paid and half starved.

The annual salary of the United States geologist is \$50,000 a year and goes fishing and duck hunting and kiting around the country making a circus of himself, drawing his pay all the time. A cabinet officer gets \$8,000 a year and is away from his office for 30 days, and the same is true of his workshop. Assistant secretaries, heads of bureaus, deputy commissioners and chiefs of divisions drawing \$6,000 down to \$2,000 a year may go and come at leisure, but must request 30 days leave with pay each year, and they are not alone. Deputy commissioners and chiefs of divisions must go but little beyond the allotted 30 days of the clerks of various grades who have had this 30 days leave for many years.

These men, and the same is true of the engineers, mechanics and laborers of all kinds have no such blessing allowed them and lose their pay if they are absent from their posts, yet it is said there are no classes in this country.

Laborers Have No Such Privileges.  
Going up the grand staircase of the Capitol this morning, I came upon an aged Irishman with bowed back, wrinkled face and grizzled beard and hair. I asked him what wages he received and was answered that his pay was \$1.25 a day, but that he was only allowed to work 13 days last month. There were two forces, each working 13 days. They lost pay for rainy days, but were required to sweep the stairs, terraces and corridors when near its maximum.

The army of laborers employed about the grounds get \$1.50 a day; but are also allowed into two "rangs," to use the word of the old man, each working 13 days in a month. So while Mr. Tarsney's Committee might not find it convenient to criticize the possibly undue privileges taken by some high officials who do not seem to feel the fact that they are just as much employed of the Government as is this poor man, they might well inquire if great wrongs are not perpetrated by this great Government against the poorer and poorest classes of workmen like this poor man and his thousands of fellows. The spirit of the Government must be reflected in the spirit of the whole country and if it oppresses its poor that shall be expected of the individual and the corporation?—LIGHTNER.

THE NEW STAR BRIGHTENS  
Astronomer Serviss Doesn't Think It Was Caused by a Collision.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Garrett P. Serviss, a member of the Sun's editorial staff, whose articles on the subject of astronomy have gained him a reputation in this country among astronomers, has been closely observing the new star Auriga for some time. "I have observed to-night," said Mr. Serviss, "that the new star Auriga is brighter than it was last night. It is possible that there has been a sudden accession of light in the star since Tuesday night. This would indicate that the star is a variable of long period, but that it has rapid fluctuations of brightness when near its maximum. The later spectroscopic observations tend to throw doubt on the first assumption that the star was caused by a collision, and these fluctuations rather fall in with the idea that it is a variable star whose maxima had not hitherto been observed. At the same time, it is possible that the outburst may have been the result of a collision, and that the apparent brightening to-night resulted from the falling of another mass of matter into the star."

## ANOTHER DEAL ON. An Open Secret That Cam- eron and Quay Are Recon- ciled With Harrison.

## OPPOSITION IS DISARMED

By the Satisfactory Conclusion of All  
the Arrangements.

## DUDLEY THEREAL MASTER SPIRIT.

Negotiations Conducted While the Prin-  
ciples Were Absent.

## CAMPBELL GOES TO MEET CLEVELAND

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—[Special.] A special dispatch to the Times from Washington, D. C., says: "It is an open secret within the political circles in this city that a movement for a reconciliation between the President and Senators Cameron and Quay has been in progress for some days, and it is confidently asserted that it will be consummated before Senator Quay's return from Florida, by which our Pennsylvania Senators will resume their control of Pennsylvania patronage and Harrison will be given the vote of Pennsylvania for re-nomination."

This is not a mere rumor, and I speak advisedly when I say that the effort to reconcile these parties has taken positive shape, and has been steadily progressing since Quay left on his southern journey. Strange as it may seem, negotiations are actually conducted by Dudley, although he is not brought into personal relations with Harrison. Dudley now regards it as his interest to have the present administration continue for another four years. While the President is personally distasteful to him, he is not only in the deal to aid in Harrison's re-nomination, but he really chooses to appear in them at all, but that they have been conducted in his absence with his knowledge and with the assurance that if satisfactorily concluded, he would give his assent to act with them in the future. I have reason to believe that the President confidentially expects in a few weeks to have the support of Quay and Cameron in Pennsylvania and thus practically control the vote of that State and to have the active co-operation of Dudley in Indiana, which would disarm the opposition to Harrison in his own State. If so, the re-nomination of Harrison will be absolutely assured, and with the announcement of such a combination in the interest of Harrison no opposition candidate could take the field with any reasonable hope of success.

ANOTHER HARRISON INDORSEMENT.  
The Anti-Lottery Republicans of Louisiana Hold Their State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The State Convention of the Anti-Lottery Republicans of Louisiana was called to order shortly after noon to-day. All persons of the other faction were rigidly excluded.

Resolutions presented by the committee were adopted. They recognize with satisfaction the proud achievements of the party in the last four years, including the adoption of the McKinley bill, congratulate the people of the State on the overthrow of the Louisiana Lottery Company and credit the Republican party with the good work; condemn the action of the majority of the State Committee in attempting to control the party; repudiate the boodle convention held under their auspices, and claim that the convention was dominated by lottery money; call attention to Mr. Leonard's record when he was a leader of the White League. The last plank indorsed President Harrison for re-election. For Governor, John E. Braux, of Pointe Coupee, was nominated.

## BILL HAS INDORSEMENT

They Pass Resolutions Approving of His  
Midwinter Convention.

KINGSTON, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The First Ulster county district has elected Dr. David Kennedy, John F. Cloonan and Lawrence Kelly to the Albany convention, and unanimously adopted the following:  
WHEREAS, Certain alleged Democrats in the city of New York and elsewhere are attempting to promote discord in the ranks of the Democracy and discredit the action of the State Committee in calling the State Convention for the 24th day of February next, the democratic of the county of Ulster, assembled, do hereby resolve that the action of the State Committee be and the same is hereby heartily approved and indorsed; and be it further resolved, That the delegates to be chosen to represent the First Assembly District of the county of Ulster, be and they are hereby instructed to vote for such delegates to the National Convention as favor the nomination of Senator D. B. Hill for President of the United States.

## SOLID FOR CLEVELAND IN OHIO.

Ex-Governor Campbell to Tell Grover So at  
Detroit, Next Tuesday.

HAMILTON, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor Campbell will meet ex-President Cleveland at the Russell Hotel in Detroit next Tuesday and confer with him. The purpose of the conference on the part of ex-Governor Campbell is to assure the ex-President of a solid delegation for him in Ohio at the coming National Democratic Convention.

Ex-Governor Campbell, associated with certain prominent Ohio Democrats, proposes to try to make the Ohio delegation solid for Cleveland.

## CAMPBELL AND CLEVELAND.

They Are to Meet at the Ann Arbor Col-  
lege Exercises.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor Campbell was at Toronto, Canada, to-day, in the capacity of attorney for a New York railroad corporation before the Canadian courts. He was to return to New York to-night, and will remain there until to-morrow, when he goes to Detroit on business.

At the latter place he is expected to meet ex-President Cleveland, Senator Vilas and ex-Senator Bayard, who are attending the college exercises at Ann Arbor.

## A G. A. R. Defense of Alger.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—To-day's session of the State G. A. R. Encampment the Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution declaring the New York Sun's attack on General Alger to be a libel on a brave and a generous soldier, and a disgrace to American journalism, which should be corrected by the New York American citizen. The resolution was adopted.

## CUMMINGS HAS A ROOM.

Nebraska Democratic West Badges With  
His Name on Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—It is not often that an American statesman of these days has a Presidential boom thrust upon him, but such is the enviable experience of Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York. During the session of the House, to-day, Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, called Mr. Cummings to the rear of the hall, and in the presence of a few admiring members presented to the New York Congressman on behalf of the Democrats of Fremont, Neb., a badge bearing the following inscription: "For President, Amos J. Cummings, of New York. For Vice President, John M. McKim, of Nebraska."

Mr. Bryan explained that this badge was worn by the Fremont Democrats at Lincoln, last Monday, at the installation of Gov. Boyd, and that he had been directed by the Fremont Democrats to notify Mr. Cummings that he was their choice for the Presidency.

## LOVE AND THE LAW.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER'S DAUGHTER  
MARRIED IN ITALY.

Her Father Opposed the Match But Her  
Mother Finally Blessed the Young  
Couple—She Left Them to Spend Their  
Honey-moon Alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—There has been another romantic marriage in the family of Chief Justice Melville Fuller, between Miss Mary, the eldest daughter, and Mr. Colin C. Manning, a son of ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina. Young Manning at the instance of the Chief Justice's family was introduced to Miss Fuller and fell deeply in love. His affections were reciprocated and they made no attempt to conceal the fact.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller did not look with entire favor upon young Manning, but he continued his attentions until it was thought best for all concerned that the young lady should be sent to Berlin to finish her musical education. Several weeks ago Mr. Manning went abroad and joined Miss Fuller.

About the same time Mrs. Fuller learned their daughter's health was not good so she also went to Berlin. While traveling in Italy, the story goes, Mr. Manning met Miss Fuller and her daughter and without delay induced the young lady to marry him. When Mrs. Fuller learned what had occurred she expressed her surprise and disappointment, but Mr. Manning, by his blessing, and after attending the wedding immediately started homeward leaving the young couple to spend their honeymoon in Europe and come back to America at their sweet will.

## SAWED HIS OWN THROAT

With the Jagged Glass of a Broken Win-  
dow Pane—One of the Most Horrible  
Suicides on Record Happens Over in  
Westmoreland County.

GREENSBURG, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The grip claimed another victim in this vicinity yesterday, by suicide. A few weeks ago George Grumbling, a citizen of old Nineveh, was stricken with the disease, but during the last few days he seemed to be convalescent. During the temporary absence of the nurse last evening Grumbling arose from his bed, and, going to the window, broke a pane of glass. Then, placing his neck and throat through the hole in the glass, the man deliberately sawed his throat over the roughened edges of the glass.

Blood spurted all over his clothes and the walls, but he sawed his throat until he fell to the floor exhausted. The nurse returned and found him unconscious. A physician was called, and 12 stitches were made in sewing up the wounds. While the physician's back was turned the apparently dying man tore off his head with his teeth, and covered his throat with his hands, inflicting gaping wounds. The physician tried to staunch the flow of blood, but before anything could be done the man was dead. Grumbling was a prominent business man and leaves a wife and several children.

## HYER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Man Who Gave the Police the Slip  
Near Pittsburgh Is Locked Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—John Hyer, the clerk who is accused of embezzling \$6,000 from his employers, William Harvey & Son, real estate agents of Jersey City, and who fled the police such a chase all the way across the continent to California, surrendered himself this morning. He went quietly to the home of his father-in-law, ex-Alderman Harvey Martin, where his young wife has been staying since her return from Pittsburgh, beyond which place her husband escaped from Detective Dalton to board a train on his way from San Francisco.

Hyer remained at the house all night. In the morning Mr. Marsh sent for Police Captain Farrier, of the First precinct, to come to the house, and when he arrived Hyer was produced. The police were not surprised. They became convinced several days ago that the story of his sailing on a steamer for Australia was untrue, but had not abandoned their efforts to find him. Hyer pleaded not guilty and was remanded till he is fixed.

## VINDICTIVE MRS. MINTON.

She and Her Friends Won't Travel on the  
Same Train With Her Hubby.

STOCK FALLS, S. D., Feb. 17.—All the parties in the Minton divorce proceedings left this morning for Parker. Mrs. Minton, Colonel Weston, the co-respondent, and Edward Nicol, brother of the plaintiff, refused to go on the train on which the defendant was a passenger, and drove across the country. Mrs. Minton took her children. J. McKim Minton, accompanied by his attorneys, went by the train.

The trial was begun this morning before Judge Smith and will occupy two or three days. The day has been consumed in getting a jury. Mrs. Minton withdrew the more serious charges against her husband, and the trial will proceed on the charge of willful desertion and failure to support. She alleges that she has frequently been obliged to dispose of her property and jewelry to procure the necessities of life.

For the reason for opposing her husband's divorce, she alleges that her husband succeeded in kidnapping the children in June, 1891, and that he is now working in a salary of \$300 a month.

## STOLE ONE OF ITS OWN CARS.

How a Railroad Company Outwitted the  
Indian Territory Police.

LEHIGH, IND. T., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The unique exhibition of a railroad company stealing one of its own cars was witnessed last night. A car of beer that was shipped in here last week was taken in charge by the Indian police, who have been holding it for orders from the Indian agent. One engine and a caboose made a flying run, never even stopping to couple on, and took the beer car out of town at the rate of 20 miles an hour, men having been previously placed at the switches to let them out.

## ORGANIZED MOVE TO QUEEN QUAY

By Men of His Party Who  
Will Not Support Him  
for Re-Election.

## A LENGTHY ADDRESS.

Issued by Officers of the Pennsylv-  
ania Republican Association.

## WITH BUT ONE OBJECT IN VIEW.

The Organization Enumerates Its Reasons  
for the Step.

Names of the Prominent Originators  
of the Bolt—Many Pittsburghers  
Among Them—A New Man for Sen-  
ator Demanded—They Want One Who  
Will Attend to His Duty at Wash-  
ington—They Also Claim He Hasn't  
Been True to Blaine—They Say He  
Drives Many Out of the Party—The  
State Divided Into Two Districts—  
Members of the Legislature to Be  
Worked for Who Will Vote Against  
Quay.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The Republi-

cans of Pennsylvania, who believe that the great Keystone State is without adequate representation in the Senate of the United States have formed an organization, which already extends into every Republican county in the State, to elect Republican members of the Legislature who will not support Senator M. S. Quay for re-election. The movement began to take shape immediately after the election last November, the anti-Quay Republicans of this city quietly talking over the matter at one or two informal conferences, and deciding to issue invitations to prominent Republicans of this State to meet in the city and agree upon a plan of organization.

The first conference was held in this city December 15 last, and was successful beyond the expectations of those who called it. About 35 persons were present at the conference, which was held at 1200 Chestnut street, including one Chairman of a Republican County Committee, the publishers of half a dozen of the most prominent Philadelphia newspapers in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and several others prominent in State politics.

Organization Found Necessary.  
The universal expression of the members of this conference, which held two long sessions, was that popular sentiment overwhelmingly was in favor of a new man for Senator, and that all that was needed to insure success was organization. It was decided then and there to perfect an organization of this kind and a provisional committee was chosen to select a State Committee of at least one member from each Senatorial district and county in the State, and in addition to organize a State Association, which all like-minded Republicans could be invited to join. This was a work of some magnitude, but as soon as the holidays were over the committee pushed its work so rapidly that it was able to call the State Committee together for organization on January 29, the day the Republican State Committee met at the Continental Hotel for the time and place for the State Convention.

The first conference was held on the day of Blaine's visit to this city, which made it comparatively easy for the participants to confer without attracting attention, and the meeting for final organization being held on the day of the meeting of the regular Republican State Committee, the presence of 30 or 40 strangers in the city led to no suspicion that so important political conference was in progress.

Organization of the Committee.  
The committee met at its present headquarters and organized by electing W. W. Justice, of the wool firm of Justice, Batesman & Co., President; Henry S. Paul, of this city, and George W. Dilworth, of the firm of Dilworth Bros., Pittsburg, Vice President; John Scott, Jr., son of the former United States Senator, and Dr. Joseph R. Neff, Secretaries, and J. Bayard Hyer, Treasurer. At the request of the Executive Committee of over 40 members was selected almost wholly from Philadelphia and Allegheny, with a view to dividing the State into two districts, with headquarters both in this city and Pittsburg. The men composing the Executive Committee from this city are too well known to need further introduction to the public.

They are all Republicans, most of whom were active supporters of Delamater in the last gubernatorial campaign. The Western members include such prominent men of Pittsburgh as Charles Arbuthnot, of the well known drygoods firm of Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., T. C. Jenkins, wholesale grocer; Colonel William A. Herron, agent for the Schenley estate; ex-Judge Thomas Mellon, Henry Preston, of the Davis-Chambers White Lead Company; J. B. Ford, of the largest glass manufacturing establishments in the world; John H. Ricketson, of the Garrison Foundry Company; Thomas De Armit, of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company; W. L. Chalfant, Charles W. Robb, Thomas Patterson and S. U. Trent, well-known lawyers, the remainder of the list comprising capitalists, bankers and well-known business men of Allegheny county.

An Address Decided Upon.  
After electing officers it was decided to prepare an address to be issued as the first public announcement of the organization which adopted the name of the Pennsylvania Republican Association. This address, which will be issued to-morrow morning, sets forth the reasons for opposing Mr. Quay. It will be followed by active work in all the Republican counties, those in which nominations are first held receiving first attention.

The fight will be made strictly within party lines, and those at the head of the movement declare that they will not allow themselves to be forced out of the party by Mr. Quay or his friends, or permit themselves to be characterized by any other name than that of Loyal Republicans. The motto of the organization is "Republicanism versus Quayism," and the movement in addition to the large number of prominent business men who have identified themselves with it, will include prominent political leaders who have tired of Quay's leadership.

The Address to Voters.  
The movement is entirely separate and distinct from the Reform Republican League, of which Herbert Welsh is Presi-

dent, and while both are desirous of accomplishing the same end—the election of some other Republican than Mr. Quay to the Senate—the two bodies will work on entirely different lines. The address is as follows:

A point has been reached where, unless prompt action is taken, the Republican party to deprive Mr. Quay of further capacity for disastrous leadership, the party in this State will utterly fail to achieve its true mission, and will, sooner or later, meet with final overthrow. We have no personal animosity against Mr. Quay. We regret that his conduct as a party leader and United States Senator has rendered it impossible for us longer to support him. We do not forget the services which he has rendered the party, and while giving full credit therefor, cannot but feel that he has not only been amply rewarded by the bestowal of his abundant official and pecuniary favors, but that the scale has been turned against him by the evils and defeats he has brought upon the party.

In a similar regretfulness at the necessity which compels action, without malice, and with a desire to be fair to Mr. Quay, but determined to be loyal to the Republican party, we will briefly outline our reasons for opposing his re-election to the United States Senate.

Why They Are Opposed to Quay.  
We oppose him because he has forced unpopular nominations and platforms which have brought defeat to the party. Because he has instigated, or countenanced, the defeat of the party's candidates to achieve some personal end. Because he has repeatedly induced delegates and Legislators to support the wishes of the majority of their constituents.

Because he has aided in defeating legislation to secure a free ballot, and in the South, in the enactment of which the party had been pledged, and which, as its National Chairman, he was in honor bound to have supported.

Because he has both by words and actions discredited the pledged policy of his party in behalf of a genuine, efficient and business-like system of civil service, and has compelled office holders to devote their time and money to political work in his behalf.

Because of his attitude to the present sound and patriotic administration, due to the fact that the Federal offices in the State were not placed entirely at his disposal.

Because He Was Opposed to Blaine.  
Because he has repeatedly opposed the nomination of the Hon. James G. Blaine for the Presidency when the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican voters of the State was favorable to his selection, and recently has pretended to be ardently in favor of him in order that he might secure national delegates, whom he could dispose of to his advantage.

Because so long as he dared to do so, he opposed every change of party rules calculated to increase the power of the voters in county, State or national elections.

Because he has had primary and convention called long before there was any necessity for so doing, in order to forestall a growing public sentiment against him or his candidates.

Because he has insisted that no recognition should be accorded to any element of the party, or to any of its leaders who were not willing to be subservient to him.

Because the system which he has upheld has driven many able and honest men out of the Republican party, or has driven them from taking active part in public life.

Because he has placed men in office on party lines, and has caused by his action that they cannot faithfully perform their duties to the State or to their party.

Because we believe the Republican voters have a right to choose their United States Senators, instead of their being selected by the party, without regard to character, ability or fitness.

## The Authority for the Address.

We issue this address by the authority of the Pennsylvania Republican Association, whose Executive Committee, which organization has its representatives in every Republican county of the State, and which was born of the necessity for concerted action to oppose the baneful officialism which has been the bane of the State of Mr. Quay. It is the purpose of our organization to carry on the contest strictly within party lines, and to secure the election of a majority of the Republican members of the next Legislature, who will undertake to oppose the selection of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate, and who will favor the choice of any honest and able Republican for his place, and who will be able to give to the people a personal character, intellectual and forensic ability, statesmanlike qualities and a record of successful service to the State.

Every patriotic Republican of Pennsylvania who believes that the advancement of the Republic is the paramount duty of the citizen above and beyond all personal interests, and who is opposed to political bossism in every form, to all who wish to see our great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania properly represented at Harrisburg, at Washington and in our National and State Conventions, the ablest and best of her Republican voters, to all such, and especially to the young men of our party, in whose hands the future of the Republic rests, we extend a cordial invitation to join us in this movement and to no longer allow the name of the Pennsylvania Republican Association to be used by the enemies of our country.

## The Signers of the Document.

The document is signed by W. W. Justice, President; Henry S. Paul, George W. Dilworth, Vice Presidents; John Scott, Jr., Joseph R. Neff, M. D., Secretaries; J. Bayard Hyer, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Charles W. Schwartz, John F. Storer, Henry C. Townsend, J. Levering Jones, Henry L. Townsend, Frederick L. Trent, A. Pennington, John H. Ricketson, Dr. F. J. Fink, John H. Ricketson, Robert H. Hinckley, E. W. Clark, J. Tattall, L. A. Charles W. Henry, Dimmer, Beeber, J. C. Strawbridge, Ernest H. Davis, Caldwell K. Biddle, Robert L. Lippincott, William H. Haines, G. Harry Davis, John H. Ricketson, William L. Chalfant, Charles W. Robb, J. B. Ford, Major B. C. Bryner, William B. Ritter, H. D. W. English, Charles Arbuthnot, Thomas C. Jenkins, Henry Preston, Colonel William A. Herron, Samuel B. Smith, Frank T. McClintock, Colonel E. J. Allen, Thomas De Armit, Thomas Patterson, John K. Collins, S. U. Trent, George W. Dilworth, J. B. Ford, Mellon, George Woods, L. D. Sullivan Johnson and George W. Forsythe.

## ABILITY RECOGNIZED.

Chief Brown Places Roger  
O'Mara at the Head of  
Pittsburg's Police.

## SILVIS NEXT IN COMMAND.