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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

A HOUSE FULL OF LAZY MEN

Listens to the Journal, Elects Speaker Pro Tem and Quits.

WORST ON RECORD,

Is the Universal Verdict of the Oldest of the Inhabitants.

SUCH A STUPIDLY SLOW SET

Was Never Seen Before in the Marble Halls of Congress.

Democrats Evince a Great Aversion to Discussing Senator Hill as a Presidental Candidate — They Are Very Bitter Against Him and Call Him a Brazen,Forward Creature—His Speech Torn in Pieces by Some of Those Who Read It—They Were Unable to Find a Single Well-Constructed Sentence—A General Verdict to the Effect That the Nomination of Cleveland Will Now Be Demanded.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.)
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

After having done absolutely nothing since last Thursday, and very little previous to that time, the House of Representatives met once more at noon to-day, listened to the reading of the journal, elected Mr. McMillin Speaker pro tem, and adjourned. This is the history of one day's legislation after a recess of nearly five days, and after a lapse of three months of the session.

If there is any other legislative body in the world that can compete with this record for leisure and general do-nothingness, let it step forward. It is the verdict of every oldest correspondent, oldest legislator, and oldest inhabitant, that such a stupidly slow Congress was never seen before in Washington. Of course, this refers to the House of Representatives. The Senate is far ahead of the House with its work. It is too far ahead to be interesting. It has too much leisure for long, stupid, prosy, useless speeches, like that of Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, this afternoon, on the pure food bill. Senators were driven to the cloakrooms and restaurant to escape the infliction. All the old habitues of the galleries fled as though from the wrath to come.

Bate Without an Audience.

Correspondents who have been seasoned with long years of similar usage drew the line at Bate and the pure food bill, and sought the seclusion of ante-rooms to discuss the extraordinary spectacle of David Bennett Hill as a sure-enough candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Bate had for his audience two or three Senators who preferred to do their correspondence in the Senate chamber, and a lot of tenderfoot visitors in the galleries who were there for a first visit, and who sat in a dazed condition for a time, wondering what place they had mistaken for the Senate, and then sadly took their leave.

The dawdling of the House gives time for such exhibitions as this. Mr. Call, of Florida, has announced that he will supplement Mr. Bate, if Mr. Bate ever gets through, and the one thing that makes Mr. Bate cheerful and tolerable is that Call is to follow.

Never in the history of Congress has the House of Representatives done so little in so long a time as it has this session. At this date it is usually canvassing the advisability of meeting at 11 o'clock and of holding night sessions. As yet 12 o'clock is too early, and 4 o'clock late enough, and the member who would suggest a night session would be at once carted over to St. Elizabeth's asylum. The majority do not seem to desire to do anything, and this is a session at which the minority is emphatically permitting the majority to have its way.

No Sense of Responsibility.

There does not seem to be a sense of responsibility anywhere. A quorum of the Democrats is never present voluntarily, and when demanded can only be got together after a long waste of time.

Holman and Springer spend most of the day in their committee rooms, and the House is most of the time like sheep on the moors, without either shepherd or bell-wether. The little, bleating, gamboling, unrestrained lambs of the flock frisk about as though they were at home, unrealizing the gravity of the situation, while the solemn, played-out antiques of the House look on in sad and speechless wonder as to what will come next, and Springer, the leader by reason of his office, has no answer but the shibboleth of free wool.

There never has been a Congress in the history of Congress in which the new members and the small fellows among the old members have had so much fun. They fairly run riot in the free exercise of exhibiting what they do not know. The *Record*, in so far as it relates to the House, is up to this time freighted with an astounding agglomeration of nonsense not to be found elsewhere in the literature of legislation.

Springer's Chances of a Change.

Mr. Springer declares that a halt will be called upon this sort of stuff when he gets up his petted, coddled, bottle-fed tariff reform bills, but the truth is these will simply give additional opportunity for demagogic buncombe, partisan stump speeches, and the men who talk longest and say least will make the greatest effort to occupy the time of the House.

When the end will come with this manner of proceeding could not be predicted by one of the ancient prophets, were he restored to the world. No one need be surprised if the dawdling goes on all summer and far into the autumn. Even bets are already made that the breaking up will not come before the 1st of October, and that is about the way it looks to many who wish they were not compelled to look at all. The one hope expressed is that a little life will soon be infused into the proceedings—a little, real, substantial, healthy, vitality, and not the ghastly sort of existence which has been called life in the House up to this time.

Averse to Talking About Hill.

For the most part Democrats who gathered at the Capitol to-day showed a great aversion to discussing Senator Hill as a possible candidate for the Presidency. The mere prospect is a bitter pill to a great majority of them. Forced to vote, nine out of every ten Democratic Congressmen would cast a ballot for Cleveland. They refrain from any public denunciation of the little Senator on account of a fear that he may yet prove triumphant at Chicago, but privately many of them are very bitter against him for what they term the "cheekiest piece of political manipulation ever known."

"I am not surprised," said one, "I have learned to expect anything of my fool party." "Hill in politics," said another, "reminds me of a creature I once knew—a very forward, brazen sort of a creature. I admired her dash and her pretty figure, but I had no desire to be seen with her on the avenue."

The verbal construction of Hill's speech of acceptance, as it may be called, is much discussed among the "literary fellers" of the press and Congress. "What do you think of the English of Hill's speech?" I asked of a Massachusetts Congressman. "I don't know, I did not find any in it," was the reply.

They Criticise Hill's Speech Freely.

"It does not contain a single well-constructed sentence," said another New Englander, who held the speech in his hand. "Listen to this: 'All our dangers at this very hour, after many years of Republican rule, are the direct consequences of that rule, and flow from unconstitutional legislation by the very men who sit in shivering fits over what the Democracy will do with power.'

"And this: 'We are advancing to a final renewal of the nation's verdict in the mad, insensate reign of autocrats and plutocrats in the billion-dollar Congress, whereby their verdict, now scoffed at and stayed, shall have efficient execution in the election of both branches of Federal Congress and a Federal Executive obedient to the sovereign people's will.'

"And again, this: 'Tariff reform will remain and require progressive solution with the wise and politic method of abolishing whenever practicable, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time, what the two McKinley laws to-day replaced by the tariff of 1883.' And yet again: 'I do not shirk a deadly grapple with the Republican revolutionists whose banners no longer fly the tariff of 1883, but now fly the mad McKinley laws and the wild Sherman law and mock us from the citadels of power.'

Sentences With Obscurity of Sense.

"A sophomore who would write such stuff would be drummed out of any college of repute, and I read these at random. Nearly every sentence is very obscure, or in very bad taste, or both. Imagine Hill galloping in this erratic manner through a President's message. But I suppose he would not shirk a deadly grapple with anything after such a successfully murderous wrestle with the king's English."

As to the result of the extraordinary work at Albany yesterday, aside from the "boys" who believe in ward methods in National politics and who take pride in the machine, there is but one verdict, and that is that Hill's recklessness and brazenness are suicidal, and that the best sense of the party will now manifest itself in a demand for a candidate of ability and dignity. Many agree with Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, who is outspoken against Hillism in politics, and who believes that the sickening spectacle at Albany will result in a national demand among the Democracy for the nomination of Cleveland, no matter how distasteful that may be to Tammany, Croker and Hill.

Only Dalzell in the Field.

Mr. Marriott Brosius, the eloquent Congressman from Lancaster, who was brought out for the United States Senate a day or two ago by one of his home papers, said to-day that he is not a candidate for the Senate and that the paper complimenting him did so solely of its own volition. Mr. Brosius declares he is a candidate for nothing but Congress. This leaves Hon. John Dalzell as yet the only person in the field for the Senate, as Senator Quay says he is not a candidate. Mr. Dalzell's candidacy is reported to be going on swimmingly, encouraging accounts coming to him from every part of the State. At West Chester the other evening, after a brilliant speech to an immense audience, Mr. Dalzell held a reception at which for three hours a steady line filed past him to shake his hand.

A number of Allegheny county ladies are having an extremely enjoyable visit here, while in attendance at the congress of the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Among those present at the meetings are Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Howard Morton, Miss McKnight and Miss Harding. Last evening at a reception at Prof. Cabell's, the Pennsylvania ladies quite exceeded all others in brilliancy and loveliness. At least I am so assured by a Washington Daughter of the Revolution who was present.

Episodes of Revolutionary Times.

Miss Harding read to-day a charming paper on the early history of Pittsburg, so rich in thrilling episodes nearly related to the Revolution. The lady was much applauded for her graceful and entertaining work. What is expected to be the most brilliant reception of the White House season will take place to-morrow evening, when Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Mrs. Morton and all the ladies of the Cabinet, will receive the members of the order. The congress is a very pleasing success, quite free from the dissensions that have cropped out in former years.

Two committee hearings of much interest to citizens of Allegheny county will occur at the Capitol this week. On Thursday a committee from the Councils of Allegheny will be heard by the Committee on Appropriations on Representative Stone's bill increasing the appropriation for the Allegheny postoffice site to $200,000, and on Friday the opponents of the scheme for the condemnation and purchase of the locks and dams of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be heard through counsel. Mr. George Shiras will probably represent them.

The debate on the contested election case of Craig versus Stewart did not begin today, as was expected, but was postponed until Thursday. LIGHTNER.

A PAIR OF YOUTHFUL BURGLARS,

Boy and Girl, Rob a House, Skip Out, and Make a Night of It.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—Yesterday afternoon May Butler, aged 12 years, and a boy named Egan, 6 years old, broke into the house of James Murphy, at Hoboken, Mass. Entrance was gained by breaking a window in the basement, which was done by the girl, through which she pushed young Egan. He opened the door.

After rifling the house of $25 in cash and a lot of trinkets, the youthful burglars came to Boston. Here they made a night of it, and this morning they were found in the women's room at the Boston and Albany station surrounded by bags of peanuts and stale candy. All the money was gone. They had spent the night at a respectable house on Harrison avenue. They claimed to be brother and sister. They were returned to Milford this afternoon. The girl will probably be sent to the Lancaster School for Girls.

HENSEL HAS A HAND

In the Reading Deal, and Summons Both Sides to a Hearing on March 3,

BY ORDER OF PATTISON.

Letters Sent to President McLeod and Cassatt and Powderly.

PENNSY IS INVADING THE FIELD.

It Will Meet the Reading on Its Own Ground, and Go West, Too.

RUMORS OF AN ATCHISON ALLIANCE

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—Attorney General Hensel addressed the following communication to President McLeod, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to-day:

Mr. A. McLeod, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR—The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in receipt of a communication from Mr. A. J. Cassatt, and of another from Mr. T. V. Powderly, both under date of February 19, 1892, complaining that, in violation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth and to the prejudice of public interests, there has recently been effected a combination by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has secured control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, parallel or competing lines within the Commonwealth.

Correct copies of these communications have been widely published in the newspapers of the 20th, 21st and 22d, and I assume that you are in possession of the same. These complaints have been referred to me by the Governor, with instructions to take such action as may be necessary to enforce the constitution and protect the interests of the Commonwealth.

Referring to His Recent Interview.

In a recently published statement, I said it had been the practice of this office "to entertain any respectable complaint of the abuse, misuse or nonuse of corporate franchises, and upon due notice to give full hearing to complainant and complained against," and "when it is made to appear that the public interest is affected, and circumstances render it proper or necessary that the Commonwealth intervene, resort is had to the courts, wherein, by fit judicial processes, inquiry is made and judgment is reached."

In accordance with that policy, and referring to the complaints of Messrs. Cassatt and Powderly, I beg to inform you that I have fixed Thursday, March 3, at 12 M., as the time, and the Supreme Court Chamber in Harrisburg as the place, for the hearing of their complaints, and of any additional subject matter relating thereto which they desire to present in person or by counsel. I will, at the same time, hear you or any representative of your company or its counsel in reply.

I desire and request you to transmit to me at your earliest convenience, or to produce at this hearing, copies of the agreements or leases alleged to have been recently effected between the above named companies, whereby the control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey passed to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. I am

Very truly yours,
W. U. HENSEL, Attorney General.

Both Sides to Have a Hearing.

The foregoing letter was addressed to E. P. Wilburr, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Lehigh Valley. Similar letters were forwarded to Messrs. Cassatt and Powderly, summoning them to appear to represent their side of the case.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: Since the absorption of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railroads by the Philadelphia and Reading Company unusual activity has prevailed throughout the coal fields of Upper Luzerne county in the line of surveying new railroad routes. It is now evident that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is actively engaged in providing an outlet from the Lackawanna fields of anthracite and connections with companies and collieries, which will furnish business in the line of coal transportation, at least, if not for a more extensive purpose, viz, a short line to Boston via Scranton, furnishing close connections for the West, shortening the route by over 100 miles.

To Bridge the Susquehanna.

To-day excavations were made for the abutments of a long bridge crossing the Susquehanna river at this city, and a large force of men have commenced the preliminary work of grading. This, in connection with the recent extensive acquisition of property in this city by the representatives of the company, indicate, without much question, that the new line is to be built by that company.

Individual operators are much interested in the movements, and the progress of the surveyors and their grades are carefully noted by men supposed to represent other competitors.

THE PENNSY'S OWN SCHEME.

Rumors of a Deal With the Atchison Are Revived—The Combination to Include the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—It was reported to-day that another big railroad deal, in which the Pennsylvania would figure prominently, is pending, and that the details would soon be announced. No definite information upon the subject could be obtained, but it was said on the street that the Pennsylvania had made, or was able to make, a deal with the Atchison, Northern Pacific and St. Paul Railroads.

Some time ago it was reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad was about to effect a combination with the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe, but the rumor could not be confirmed and the Pennsylvania Railroad officials declared that there was no foundation for it. A report was then circulated, to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad would enter into a combination with the Northern Pacific, but the officials of both companies denied that report, also. The rumors, however, had attracted considerable attention, and the course of the stocks mentioned was closely watched in the market, brokers believing that the fluctuation would afford some indication of the truth or falsity of the reports.

It was said that the combination referred to, with Chicago as a pivotal point, would be a very strong one, and that it would materially strengthen the position of the Pennsylvania company, and would give it a through line extending from one end of the continent to the other.

MERCIER SURPASSES HIMSELF.

The Ex-Premier Makes a Red-Hot Anti-British Speech at Quebec.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—There is great excitement here over Mercier's anti-British speech at Quebec last night. The ex-Premier of the Province has since his dismissal from office made several very violent speeches appealing to the passions aroused by differences of creed, race and nationality. He has, however, to a certain extent surpassed himself in the speech last night. He said: "They plotted my ruin, the one because I happen to be too much for them, and the other because I am a French Canadian."

The speaker then reviewed the origin of the Baie des Chaleurs scandal and his dismissal from office by Lieutenant Governor Angiers through an incomplete interim report which exonerates him and his late colleagues of participation in that affair. He continued: "There is no doubt about it, gentlemen, I have been most wrongfully dealt with. Our English citizens are apt to call for British fair play, but tell me where is the British fair play in my case? If I had been an Englishman, an English Prime Minister, the English-speaking people of the province, the English people of the whole Dominion and of the whole world would have risen like one man to avenge that famous British fair play, but I am French-Canadian, and a child of this province, and therefore nothing is too bad for me. Yet I only ask one thing, I only crave one thing; my only dream is to make the people happy—happy by the liberties bought at the price of our ancestors' blood; and to foster trade, commerce, arts, science and industry in this home of ours—the province of Quebec, our motherland."

SHORN OF HIS LOCKS.

JOAQUIN MILLER, THE POET, ASTONISHES HIS FRIENDS.

He Says He Is Tired of the World and Its Prattle So He Has Hied Himself to a Hermitage—Slights That He Couldn't Stand.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—It is learned that Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, has cut his flowing locks, which have not felt shears since Miller shared with the Jersey Lily the homage of London fashionable world ten years ago, and has renounced civilization and authorship. The story goes that Joaquin was much cut up over the recent conviction and sentence to San Quentin, of his young son Harry, who robbed stage coaches in Northern California.

Harry's story of the poet's neglect of his offspring was widely circulated and the boy's utter contempt for his father evidently penetrated even Joaquin's armor of selfishness and conceit. The comments of the press on his conduct were not flattering and he was more hurt by them then by the disgrace which he says has been brought on his name by his boy's misdeeds. At any rate he went to San Diego recently and while there the Press League and its guests visited the city.

Joaquin was shocked that he was not invited to see the party and especially to pay his respects to Mrs. Frank Leslie, to whom he showed many attentions when he was in London and who was said at one time to have favored his evident love for her. So a few days ago Joaquin surprised some of his old friends at San Diego by appearing shorn of his abundant locks and without the ill-fitting suit of black broadcloth which he usually affected.

He wore a blue flannel shirt and his pants were tucked in his boots. He said in reply to an astonished inquiry that he had secured a hermitage in the mountains back of San Diego, where he would not see the face of man, and he proposed to renounce civilization.

He said his retreat back of Oakland was too public. People intruded on his privacy and wrote gossip about his habits. He was weary of world and its tattle and he thought that in his new mountain home he might write enough to obtain subsistence. He would never again send out anything under his own name. He has now disappeared and his friends are speculating as to how long his misanthropic fit will last and where he has set up his lodge in the wilderness.

ANOTHER NEW STAR FOUND.

It Is 1,600,000 Times Farther From the Earth Than the Earth Is From the Sun—So Far Away That the Most Powerful Telescope Can't Locate It.

BOSTON, Feb. 23. — [*Special.*] — S. C. Chandler, of this city, claims to have discovered a new star, Algol, and the most interesting part of the business is that it is as yet only a theoretical discovery, similar to that which established the presence of Neptune in the heavens.

Mr. Chandler has been studying the Parisian records of 150 years, and has located the new star at a place 1,600,000 times from the earth the distance of the earth from the sun. It has a period of 130 years.

It is so far away, however, that even the powerful lens of the Lick telescope will not be able to bring it within the range of the human eye. Still Mr. Chandler's observations have been reduced to such a scientific exactness that he is positive the new star is where he says it is, and other astronomers who have examined his diagram agree with him.

BURGLARIZED BY AN INMATE.

The Robbery at Vassar College Laid at the Door of Someone Inside.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—In all probability the theft at Vassar College Sunday evening was committed by someone inside the building. The only rooms visited were three or four on the ground floor. The window of one of them was found raised and a flower pot knocked from the windowsill, as though a burglar had entered the room from the outside.

The fact remains that notwithstanding the ground under the window is soft no footprints were visible within 20 feet of the window. The property taken from the rooms belonged to students and embraced five or six souvenir spoons, a gold watch set in a bracelet and two purses, the latter containing only small sums of money. The college authorities are investigating matters.

A BOMB UNDER A CHURCH.

Dastardly Attempt to Dynamite a Methodist Meeting House in Iowa.

MASON CITY, IA., Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—It was learned here to-day that on Sunday night parties yet unknown attempted to blow up a Methodist Episcopal Church at New Hartford, Butler county.

Protracted services are being held, and on Sunday night, when the church was full, a bomb was thrown under the building, where it exploded. The building was badly jarred and the congregation frightened, but no serious damage was done.

INDIANAPOLIS STILL ON FOOT.

Strikers Still Prevent Cars From Running, and May Be Enjoined.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Another attempt was made to run a street car out of the Louisiana street stables this morning, but the strikers gathered en masse and forced the men off and ran the car back into the house. The police were called on for protection, but refused to respond, saying that they had received no instructions to interfere.

The big transfer car on Washington street to-day bears a "For Rent" sign. President Frenzel will this afternoon make application for an injunction against the strikers.

MANY MELLOW MEN

And Ladies in a Happy Mood on the World's Fair Congressional Junket,

AS CHICAGO'S CAPTIVES.

All in Favor of a Liberal Appropriation, and Some Enjoying

A LITTLE INCIDENTAL HUGGING.

One Statesman Embraces Three Fair Ones at Once at Union Depot.

VIEWS OF THOSE NOT QUITE SO GAY

The Congressional junketing party that visited the World's Fair at Chicago passed through the city last evening about 11 o'clock, bound for Washington on the return trip. They traveled in three trains of Pullman cars, and if the people were mellow and happy, this condition of mind and body must be charged to the ample supply of liquids and solids that the dining cars carried.

If the Senators and Congressmen in the crowd could have been gathered together on the Union depot platform, they certainly would have voted for the appropriations which the shrewd Windy City people are clamoring for. The influence of something that breeds in mortals that fellow feeling which makes one wondrous kind was apparent, and everybody in the party, without regard to age, position or sex, was ready to vote Chicago a great city and the managers of the World's Fair a very clever set of fellows.

The Statesmen Enjoyed It.

The statesmen at Washington enjoyed the trip a great deal, and they had no objection to another to be given at any time. Though the hour was quite late when the first section arrived, very few of those on board had retired. As soon as the train stopped they swarmed out on the platform for a promenade. Senators and Congressmen with their wives and daughters tramped up and down the station, sniffing keenly the night breezes. If some were in a frolicsome humor and inclined to hug everybody in sight, including male and female, the hour and their mental condition at the time must excuse them. One well-known Western statesman, however, created just a little comment by embracing three fair ones at the same time. But everything went.

The only mishap that occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion took place near Salem. Some miscreant fired a shot through one of the car windows in the second section. The bullet whizzed between C. C. Carlton and E. E. Moffatt, two newspaper men. They heard the ball very plainly, but the only damage done was to the window panes. One was smashed as if a brick had been thrown through it. The occurrence frightened the passengers in the car, but the affair was soon forgotten.

The Notables on the Train.

Among the passengers to alight from the first section were Congressman Jack Robinson and his wife; William Springer, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Senator Sanders, of Montana; Senator Shoup, of Idaho; Senator Pettigrew, of Dakota; Congressman Rife, of Lebanon; Congressman Cox, of New York; ex-State Chairman Kerr, Chief Clerk of the House, and other prominent Democrats and Republicans.

Jack Robinson had little to say, and spent most of the time at the depot sending a telegram to a friend in Washington. He thought that if the Chicago people were careful the House would pass the appropriations needed for the World's Fair. He was greatly pleased with the progress already made, and thought the American people would be abundantly satisfied when the Exposition was ready to be opened.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, was also impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking and what had been done. He favored the appropriation which the managers ask, and he thinks both parties are patriotic enough to make the Fair a success. The fact that Holman is at the head of the Appropriations Committee does not seem to worry the lawmakers.

For a Liberal Appropriation.

Senator Sanders, of Montana, was guarded in what he said, but he believes with the others in making the Exposition a success. He is not a wild West type of man, even if he was one of the most active vigilants in the early days. The Senator is a broad-minded man and he is kindly disposed. He will probably vote for a liberal appropriation.

Ex-State Chairman Kerr, of the Democratic Committee, seems to be in his element as Clerk of the House. He preferred to talk about Pennsylvania politics. Mr. Kerr is very much pleased with J. M. Guffey, and he says he is one of the best Democrats in the State. As a rule Mr. Guffey contributes more liberally to the campaign funds than any other Democrat. For that matter he gave ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, $1,000 to assist him in his work when his party at large had deserted him.

Sweet William Springer was worse than the will o' the wisp. The last time he passed through Pittsburg, about a year ago, he was in company with Grover Cleveland, and then he was red-hot to have the ex-President renominated. Last evening he said he had made up his mind about a Presidental candidate, but he would not announce his choice before Friday. He remarked that he would be loyal to an Illinois man first, but when reminded that Senator Palmer had declined to run, he had nothing to say. The indications now are that Springer is for Hill.

OBJECTS TO CONDEMNATION.

A Newspaper Proprietor Thinks His Land Was Chosen From Spite.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—Oswald Ottendorfer, the proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, is very much disturbed about the selection of the irregular plot of ground on which his building stands as the site for the new municipal building. "I will fight the action of the commission," said Mr. Ottendorfer yesterday, "as long as I have a cent. The grounds of my protest are that there are several important defects in the law creating and regulating the commission; that the site was not chosen in the public interest, because it is the costliest of all the sites proposed; that while its area is 84,000 square feet, only 42,000 square feet can be used, because of its peculiar situation, and that it will be impossible to have square rooms without sacrificing a good deal of space."

Mr. Ottendorfer said that the selection of the site was "a blow at a free and independent press." He said that if he had wished to sell the property he could have got $2,000,000 for it at a private sale some time ago, but that he would not sell it at any price. Mr. Ottendorfer's sympathizers allege that the condemnation of his building is part of a Tammany scheme of revenge for his paper's opposition in the recent elections.

ASSAULTING THE TARIFF.

A GENERAL ATTACK TO BE MADE ON BEHALF OF THE IMPORTERS.

It Will Be Urged That the Law Removes Jurisdiction From the Court—Distinguished Counsel for Both Sides Will Argue Over the Points at Issue.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—A general assault upon the McKinley administrative tariff act will be begun before Judge Blodgett, in the United States Circuit Court, Tuesday next. All the preliminaries have been arranged, and to-day Attorney Percy L. Shuman, representing the importers, had a consultation with District Attorney Gilchrist, and Judge Blodgett consented to hear the case next Tuesday. Mr. Shuman stated to-day that the importers throughout the country had heartily indorsed the effort to be made, and General H. E. Tremaine has been engaged as associate counsel to fight the administrative act.

The constitutionality of the law will be directly attacked in a motion to dismiss an appeal taken by Collector John M. Clark for an adverse decision of the Board of General Appraisers in assessing duties on goods imported by Lockwood & Company. The point that will be made is that the law removes jurisdiction in certain cases from the court depriving it of the power to take testimony or weigh evidence.

District Attorney Gilchrist and his associate, Judge Hand, will move to have Mr. Shuman's motion dismissed when it comes to a hearing. They say that they do not believe the importers have any power to attack the administrative act and cannot begin an action against the Government unless the Government consents.

GORED TO DEATH BY A COW.

A Woman's Curiosity Suddenly Results in a Fatal Accident.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—A shocking death occurred yesterday at Norwood, a little village on the Northern New Jersey Railroad. Herman Sluseman lives in a neat little place with a small farm attached not far from the railroad station. He and his wife have by industry got along nicely and supported their family, putting some by for a rainy day. The couple decided a few days ago to purchase a cow, and Mr. Sluseman brought the animal home yesterday. When the man's wife learned that the cow had arrived she left her work for a moment and went out doors to inspect the animal. She was near by when the cow suddenly lowered her head and gave a rush toward Mrs. Sluseman.

The woman was so close that she could not turn aside in time to save herself. The cow's horns were plunged into Mrs. Sluseman's stomach, making a horrible wound. The woman gave a scream and fell to the ground. She was quickly taken into the house, but in less than ten minutes she was dead. Her agony from the time she was gored until she died was intense. Many of the neighbors in the little village went to the house as soon as they learned of the terrible occurrence and they found the family grief stricken. Mrs. Sluseman was known by nearly everyone in the community and her horrible death sent a shock through the little village.

TYPHUS STILL DEVELOPING.

One Nwe Case Found and One Victim Succumbs to the Disease.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—The disease of the three men, who have been under observation in the reception hospital was diagnosed to-day, as typhus fever. Taugerman was removed to the hospital on North Brother Island, but Dr. Edson considered that there was still so much room for doubt in the cases of Busch and Goldman that he ordered them to be confined in a separate tent away from the risk of contagion in the hospital wards.

One new case developed to-day. Bernard Zeiman, 21 years old, the brother of the proprietor of a lodging house, was found with the premonitory symptoms of the fever, and was removed to North Brother Island. Seven of the Massilia's passengers lodged in the Pike street house. Moses Kleman, 38 years old, who was taken to North Brother Island on February 12, died to-day. Thirty-six of those who were sick have recovered and will be released from the hospital to-morrow afternoon or Thursday. They will be lodged on Essex street under the surveillance of the Health Department until the last case of typhus fever is declared cured.

MARRIED AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.

An Actress Learns That She Has Been Wedded for 17 Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[*Special.*]—In Justice Beach's court, to-day, a jury found that William Bishop, a theatrical advance agent, and Rose C. Noyes, an actress, were man and wife. These findings were made in an action Bishop has brought against her for divorce. The defendant testified that she was Rose C. Geiger. She is about 50 years old. She admitted that she had lived with Bishop 17 years from 1874, but said she had never married him. Her counsel contended that she had been named as co-respondent in an action brought by the real Mrs. Bishop for divorce, and that the relations of Miss Noyes and Mr. Bishop had necessarily been meretricious from the beginning.

Mr. Bishop said that he and Miss Noyes had agreed to be man and wife, and that he had introduced her as such to his relatives and friends, the action having been brought because he did not want to be put in the position of having introduced one to his friends and relatives as his wife when she was not. His father said that the defendant had been known to the family as his son's wife.

Judge Buffington Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate today confirmed Joseph Buffington to be United States District Judge for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

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VOEGTLY IS MAYOR.

He Is Chosen as James G. Wyman's Temporary Successor in Allegheny.

KENNEDY'S PATH IS CLEAR

As a Result of Another Compromise No Caucus Was Held, and

ONE MAN IS OUT OF THE RACE.

The Date of the Election Definitely Fixed for April 26.

MR. RIPPEY DEMANDED A GUARANTEE

Allegheny's wheel of fortune was given another turn last night and Nicholas H. Voegtly became Mayor of the city until a successor is elected to fill the unexpired term of Mayor James G. Wyman. Mayor Voegtly was sworn in last night, and this morning Allegheny is the proud possessor of two chief executives, as Mayor Wyman does not step down until noon to-day. There were no rioting, no bloodshed, no broken heads, only the silent crash of

Mayor Nicholas H. Voegtly.

broken hopes for the caucus to run in David B. Oliver was strangled in early infancy. It failed to materialize, and no one could be found who would claim the parentage of the movement. By 7 o'clock, however, the halls at City Hall were crowded with Councilmen and politicians.

The only familiar faces that were missing were Mayor Wyman, Chief Murphy and ex-Chairman of Common Council James H. Hunter. Acting Mayor Braun was there looking after his chances as Wyman's successor, as was also Major William M. Kennedy, and Robert McAfee appeared just to see that matters went all right.

A Caucus in Every Corner.

There were little caucuses in every corner and the result was that Oliver died quietly and Councils were called about 8 o'clock. In Common Council chamber the lobby was packed as full as a West Virginia ballot-box, but everything was quiet and none of the Councilmen wore their hats. Chairman Parke announced it was a special meeting for the purpose of meeting in joint session with Select Council to elect a Mayor for the period of 30 days, or until a successor is chosen. While waiting for the Select Branch Councils took up a lot of routine business, after which Mr. Gerwig moved to call in the Select Branch.

As the members of Select Council filed in Mr. Henricks looked mysterious and privately announced that he had a bomb in his inside pocket. Select Council Chairman Lindsay took the chair and announced that the object was to elect a Mayor to serve until Mayor Wyman's successor was qualified.

Fighting to Name Their Men.

Then followed one of the old-time wild scenes. A dozen men scrapped for the floor at once and so eager were the various people to name their candidates that the aspirants for mayoralty honors were thrown upon an unsuspecting public without the formality of giving them a character. David McKelvey's name was shot out by James P. Gregg, and while he was speaking George J. Rudolph presented David B. Oliver's name. In the excitement Mr. Robinson shouted out above the din Nicholas Voegtly and Emrich named George W. Snaman.

A lull followed in which John R. Henricks threw his bomb in the shape of a withdrawal from Mr. Oliver. It read:

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 23.

Mr. John R. Henricks:

DEAR SIR—When my name was suggested for the 30-day term of the mayoralty I consented to its use in the hope that it might the better clear the way for the selection for the longer term of some person thoroughly competent and satisfactory to all parties.

If, however, such selection can be made without the use of my name, I desire that it be withdrawn, and I authorize you to say to my friends that I am not a candidate.

Very truly yours,
DAVID B. OLIVER.

Voegtly Had an Easy Time.

Mr. Henricks followed by withdrawing Mr. Oliver's name and then the vote was taken. It resulted in 49 for Voegtly, 4 for McKelvey and 8 for Snaman. Mr. Eshelman afterward changed his vote to Voegtly. The vote was as follows:

Voegtly—Albrecht, Armstrong, Bader, Born, Bothwell, Cruikshank, Drum, Eshelman, Frasher, Frienstein, Gerwig, Goettmann, Graham, Harbison, Hax, Henderson, Horne, Knox, Koehler, Lang, Lewis, Millard, McAuley, McGeary, Neeb, Oliver, Pappert, Patton, Rippey, Robison, Schondelmyer, Simon, Speidel, Stacey, Stauffer, Staving, Stockmann, Swindell, Thomas, Zang, Parke, Born, Peter; Einstein, Morris; Gilliford, R. H.; Hannan, Michael; Henricks, J. R.; Kennedy Arthur; Kennedy, William M.; Ober, J. P.; Schad, George; Wertheimer, E.; Lindsay, James H.

Snaman—Dohlinger, Mercer, Nesbit, Paulin, Rowbottom, Rudolph, Smith, Emrich.

McKelvey—Lowe, Gregg, Winters.

At the announcement of the result there was no applause, the only excitement being a fight between Arthur Kennedy and H. C. Lowe for the floor. Lowe succeeded and moved to make Voegtly's election unanimous. This was done with a considerable show of enthusium. Arthur Kennedy followed with a motion to appoint a committee of five to wait on Mr. Voegtly and notify him of his election.

Mr. Gerwig suggested that they had better have the Mayor present to be sworn in and President Lindsay said he would ap-