

DRIVEN FORTH FROM CONGRESS.

Colonel Stewart Unseated and His Chair Given to Alex. Craig.

HE BASED HIS FAITH

On the Partisan Majority and It Voted for the Other Man.

A FLIMSY TRICK OF THE LAW

Was All That the Seated Victor Had to Rest His Claims Upon.

Dalzell's Voice Had Charms for All Within His Hearing—A Report on Immigration That is Likely to Create a Sensation—The Russian Representative Objects to Having His Country's Treatment of the Hebrews Inquired Into by Representatives of This Government—Allegheys' Postoffice Site Obtains a Hearing—Protests Held Against the Condemnation of the Property of the Monongahela Corporation—Little Possibility of Money Being Appropriated at This Session for the River's Improvement.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTERS.

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH.

By a vote of 150 to 58 Colonel Andrew Stewart was today driven from his seat in Congress to which he was elected and Alexander K. Craig was seated in his place.

The chief and only interesting speakers today were Representative Stone, of Warren county, and Representative Dalzell. Both gentlemen made masterly legal arguments. The speech of ex-Secretary Stone bore largely upon the construction of the law by the court and its constitutional aspects, and was characteristic of the man, scholarly, refined, clothed in elegant language, delightful to hear and read, for its literary structure as well as for its legal profundity.

Mr. Dalzell presented a masterly review of all the law and the facts of the case. He took up the case step by step and analyzed with marvelous minuteness each point, sifting legal axioms and questions of fact from the sophistry and errors that had been thrown around them by the partisan opposition, and actually leaving the contestant so grounded in the law that he would be liable to a fine and imprisonment if he accepted an illegal vote, and that the presumption must be that the votes they accepted and counted were legalized either by affidavit or by registry.

An Exhibit of Unreliability.

He showed how almost impossible it could happen under the system of registry that citizens could have been left unregistered, and clinched this with an exhibit of the unreliability of certificates of officers that the registry lists in question were correct. He made a strong point of the fact that every election officer knew he would be liable to a fine and imprisonment if he accepted an illegal vote, and that the presumption must be that the votes they accepted and counted were legalized either by affidavit or by registry.

All on a Legal Technicality.

With all this and much more of fact and law, it seems to me that the strongest point in his whole argument was that not a suggestion of fraud had been made by the contestant. The whole case of the contestant and a partisan opposition was based upon a legal technicality, and the very arguments of his opponents were an admission that Stewart had an honest majority of the legal voters of his district.

Mr. Dalzell was followed by Chairman O'Ferrall, of the Committee on Elections, who made a characteristic speech, full of rant, bluster and partisanship, the talk of a man who knew he was wrong but was determined to keep up the fight to the death.

Closing his speech he called the previous question, which was ordered. The vote was taken on a substitute offered by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, declaring that Stewart was legally elected and was entitled to the seat. It was a party vote with a few exceptions. Bourke Cockran, the brilliant New York lawyer, voted with the Republicans, as did Hall, of Minnesota, and Babbit, of Wisconsin. Baker, Glover, Watson, Simpson and Otis, of the Alliance party, all voted with the Republicans, because, as they said, they believed Stewart was honestly elected.

Sorry They Signed the Majority Report.

Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Doan, of Ohio, the two Republicans of the Elections Committee who signed the majority report and were so sorry for it afterward that they did not dare to open their mouths to sustain their position, had to vote with the Democrats to be consistent, and Judge Powers, of Vermont, who made a short speech in favor of Craig, also joined the Democrats.

After the result was announced Craig was escorted to the Speaker and there had the oath administered to him, and so became a part of the great Democratic majority of the House.

It is not informed in regard to the quality of Mr. Craig's sensibilities, but I fancy that now, since his ambition to become a Congressman is satisfied and the excitement of the contest is past, he will, in his quiet moments, be the victim of occasional reflections that are not wholly agreeable. Admitting that the voters, whose ballots have just been ignored by a partisan majority of the House, had complied with the law, there is not a shadow of evidence to

show that they were not legal voters except for this neglect on their part or on the part of some officer of the law.

Craig Knows Stewart Had a Majority.

Mr. Craig knows that that law was not enacted for the purpose of disfranchising honorable citizens who had the right to vote, but for the purpose of preventing fraudulent voting, "spoils politics," "colonization" and such tricks of political tradesmen. Mr. Craig does not deny that Mr. Stewart had a majority of legal voters though not of legal votes, to continue the admission, but he knows that Stewart, morally speaking, is the only person who can claim the right to represent the people of the Twenty-fourth district. If Mr. Craig sits in his seat, contentedly, conscious of the fact that he gained it only by a flimsy trick of the law, which he cannot even claim the poor credit of discovery, he is certainly more callous than most hardened politicians and that is callous indeed.

Honors got in such fashion only bring contempt on the beneficiary, and I fancy Mr. Craig will soon find that a contestant seated under such circumstances is not likely to be respected. In the estimation of persons of his own political faith in the halls of Congress, he will be compelled to make a brilliant record indeed to wipe out the stain of having gained and taken a seat to which he was not elected through a mere legal technicality, admitting that his every claim was true.

Dalzell's Hold on the Lawyers.

Coming back for a moment to Mr. Dalzell, the hold which he has upon the great majority of the House, who delight in the unraveling of complicated legal tangles, is something which is the envy of every attorney who listens to one of his arguments. It was a curious spectacle to-day to see Democrats and Republicans, the finest legal minds of the House, who had left the chamber or were conversing or writing while Mr. Moore, of Texas, used the floor and hour's speech which he had made to hear, to the room or wheel about in their chairs to catch every word of Dalzell's argument.

From first to last these men listened to him with scarcely a change of position and the applause and gratulation which followed his conclusion was spontaneous and unpartisan. There are members with a larger fund of humor than Dalzell and with a more pungent sense of style, but not one of the humorists of the House can present a purely legal argument as pleasingly to both professional and lay understanding, not one can build up an argumentative speaker so impressively. Not even ex-Secretary Reed could hold the attention of the House so well as he, were it not for his inimitable flow of wit, intermixed with a serious presentation of serious matter. Mr. Dalzell's argument is a masterpiece of logic and his skill in this need of praise.

Had Treatment of Russian Hebrews.

There is much gossip abroad in regard to report made by the Special Commissioners of Immigration appointed a year ago to go abroad and investigate the whole question of immigration. Two ex-members of Congress, Kempster and Weber, and Shulites, a representative of the labor element, were chosen commissioners. The report just issued, however, goes profoundly into the ill-treatment of the Hebrews in Russia.

It seems that Weber and Kempster set out from St. Louis and took a run with the fact-finding through the States, and much affected by the horrible treatment of the Hebrews in that country that they collected specimens of the State Department. Had the report been made to the State Department it would have been promptly shelved, but it got out through the unscrupulous and unscrupulous of the Treasury Department.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires, now here, is much incensed at the matter of the report, and proposes to submit it to his Government, and to the State Department, and to the business of sending out special agents to inquire into the treatment of citizens of other countries in their respective countries.

Working for the Steamship Companies. It is whispered that Weber has been in the employ of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company all this time and that he represents the interests of the company in the matter of the report. It is also reported that Kempster and Weber were to represent the interests of the company in the matter of the report.

The Allegheys Postoffice Hearing. The committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to argue for an additional appropriation for the Allegheny Postoffice, had a hearing this morning before a nearly full attendance of the Committee on Appropriations.

Object to Confiscation of Their Goods. He gave a very interesting presentation of the protest of the Allegheny Postoffice against the proposed confiscation of their property, going back to the beginning of the war and describing how the Government would not allow the Postoffice to be used for the purpose of carrying mail, and how a private corporation took the work out of the hands of the State and constructed the dam and locks, which had done so much for the wonderful development of Pittsburgh and all the surrounding region, and which had given fuel to all the Southern inland country.

He laid much stress on the fact that most of the stock of the company is in the hands of heirs to estates, trusts, widows and orphans, and that the Government would acquire it for a price worth \$4,000,000 in the market were taken as proposed for \$2,000,000. Mr. McClave was given all the time he desired for his address and certainly made the most of it. There is little

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Massachusetts Mugwumps Are Bound to Massacre Hill's Warrior Band.

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The Mugwumps have made up their minds to take half a loaf if they cannot get a whole one. Their plan is to throw their support to some Western candidate—after Cleveland is hopelessly beaten, of course—then they will claim the right to name the man for second place on the ticket. That man will be William E. Russell, Governor of Massachusetts. They will argue that he will hold the Mugwumps in the Democratic camp in spite of Cleveland's defeat, but they will offer this compromise only with the understanding that Senator Hill is left out of the calculations as well as Cleveland.

Russell Will Go to Chicago.

According to present plans Governor Russell will go to the Chicago Convention, not as a delegate at large, but as the guest of the entire State delegation. Chairman J. W. Corcoran, of the Democratic State Committee, says that the State is sure to be a factor of no small importance in the contest for the nomination, and that he will be glad to have the Governor's presence at the convention.

INVESTIGATING THE READING DEAL.

New Jersey Committee Falls to Obtain Information on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The committee of the New Jersey Assembly charged with the task of investigating the "combine" recently made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, held its first session this afternoon at the State Hotel, Jersey City. Two members of the committee and several reporters were in attendance, but the railroad officials who had been subpoenaed, were conspicuous by their absence.

Frederick F. Chambers, Secretary of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was the only railroad man who appeared. He denied that there had been any agreement entered into by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company or by any of the officers or directors in behalf of the company with the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and that he had no knowledge of the management of the roads and the marketing of the coal. He said all this was a combination of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

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Coxe Bros. & Co. Have Not Accepted the Reading's Proposition.

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As the day wore on the riotous element, evidently tired out by their long and repeated efforts to make as much trouble as possible for the police, began to disperse and make their way to their homes. Late this afternoon a crowd attempted to hold a meeting on the street in front of the Dresden Bank, but the police dispersed them without much trouble.

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Numerous crowds gathered throughout the afternoon in the central parts of the city. As soon as they gathered they were dispersed by the police, for the most part with little resistance, but in a few instances serious encounters occurred and a number of persons were injured.

The newspapers warn the people against overestimating the importance of the disturbances, which, they say, are due to roughs who are always ready to commit outrages. The Tagblatt says that the disturbances are senseless and without special significance. The Borsen Courier expresses the belief that the rioters were not the persons who attended the workmen's meeting.

The Socialist paper, the Vorwarts, in an article on the trouble, disclaims on behalf of the Socialist leaders any connection with the rioters. The paper declares the members of the mob belong to the lowest dregs of the city's population.

DRINK MAY CAUSE TROUBLE TO-DAY.

It is claimed that only a few genuine workmen took part in the riotous demonstrations to-morrow is regular pay day for the workmen here, and there is great danger that the men, being supplied with money, many of them will indulge in drink, and that they will be more violent than they have been on previous occasions.

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A mounted detachment of policemen were attracted to the scene, and galloped to the spot. The officers rode straight down on the crowd, and scattering them right and left, reached the side of their comrade just in time to prevent the rioters from carrying out their threats of drowning him in the canal.

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