

EXTRA SESSIONS FROWNED DOWN

By Cleveland, and Mills and Gorman Are Now Quoted as Saying That

THERE WILL NOT BE ANY. The Next Congress May Begin a Little Earlier Than Usual, Though.

First Definite Statement on the Much-Debated Subject—A Joint Committee of Senate and House to Frame a Tariff Bill During the Summer—The Political Reason for Such a Reference—Republicans Could Block Tariff Legislation, Any Way, if They Wanted To—Breed's Rules May Have to Be Adopted to Allow the House to Have Its Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The first definite authority for the statement that no extra session of the next Congress will be called before next September or October was obtained to-day by THE DISPATCH correspondent from a leading Democratic member of the House. This statement was confirmed by Senators Mills and Gorman.

The Democratic leaders in both branches of Congress have been in a great deal of doubt as to their policy because of the silence of their Delphic oracle, Mr. Cleveland. The oracle has at last spoken. After reading the reports as to the condition of the Treasury the President-elect has decided that the question of the construction of the new tariff bill can be best referred to a committee jointly composed of members of the Senate and the House who will be members of the next Congress. This joint committee will be appointed under authority of a special resolution and will begin its work of framing new tariff schedules soon after the end of the Congress on March 4.

The five Senatorial tariff tinkers. The five Senators who will help to frame the next tariff bill are Messrs. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Mills, of Texas; Vest, of Missouri; Gorman, of Maryland, and McPherson, of New Jersey. These names are interesting, because they fail to disclose any definite policy as to the tariff by the Democratic managers. The names of Mr. Carlisle and of Mr. Mills will be recognized as those of extreme free traders. Mr. Gorman and Mr. McPherson will be recognized as protectionist Democrats, while Mr. Vest hangs like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between the two theories.

The positive announcement that there will be no immediate extra session of Congress, while made upon the highest authority, is of course subject to conditions which may or may not develop during the next three months. For instance, some of the more radical Democrats are scheming, with the assistance of the Third party men, to force an extra session by killing one of the great appropriation bills, as has already been explained in these dispatches, by means of an obnoxious legislative rider.

Free Trade Howlers to Be Lensed. But the true political reason for referring the tariff question to a joint committee, with authority to sit during the coming summer, is to allow time to lessen the howl of the free traders for an immediate and radical revision of the tariff, and to thwart the ambition of Speaker Crisp and of the men behind him, such as Senators Hill, Brice and Gorman, again to organize the House in their own interest.

Curiously enough, ex-Secretary Whitney is regarded as involved in this anti-Cleveland cabal. This may be in error, but it is a set that many Democratic members of Congress are angry asking whether Mr. Cleveland will be governed by the rules of this, or by any other rules which will allow of obstruction, a handful of Republicans can prevent the passage of a tariff bill in that body, or they can prevent the passage of any clause or section of such bill. Nothing short of the rules by which the Fifty-first, or "Breed Congress," was governed will enable the Democrats to have a sure thing of controlling the House at all times, and of enacting the legislation which they have been burning with a feverish anxiety to thrust upon the country for long years.

The Senate Not Given to Satisfaction. Granting that the Democrats will stultify themselves by adopting the rules of the famous "Breed Congress" for the government of the Fifty-third Congress, and that under these rules they will put through at once what they desire, there still remains the Senate, buried under a mountain of fugus-covered precedent, to stand in the way. So long as the present usages of the Senate endure no bill can pass without the consent of the minority. Any bill can be talked to death in that body.

There is in all the paraphernalia of that august convention of statesmen no such simple article as a bridge for the tongue. When the McKinley tariff bill and the force bill were on the carpet simultaneously the debate dragged along to the end of the session, and no one could foresee other results than the failure of both measures. The Committee on Rules met six days after and wrestled mightily with the precedent of that Senatorial courtesy which permitted any and all Senators to talk as long as they pleased on any and all subjects, and which

effectually prevented a vote on any bill or resolution except by general consent, and they failed to find an avenue of relief. It was only by friendly arrangement between the Democrats and Republicans, by which the force bill was postponed to October 1, and the following December, that the McKinley bill was saved.

No Change of Customs Anticipated. It may therefore be a matter of reasonable doubt whether the Senate will change its customs that this prohibitive oratorical obstruction may be ruled out of order. The matter what action the House may take in regard to its own case. The question then arises whether the Republicans will have any disposition to obstruct. Just where their duty lies in this novel condition of things is a problem they have not yet solved, though it is being seriously labored with. In case some provision of the Democratic bill should seem to them absolutely certain to be passed, they would not be inclined to resist the conviction that it is imperative with them to come to the rescue.

The Democrats will be dominated from the Southern section, which does not comprehend the conditions nor the necessities of the North. A great majority of the members from the South are buccolic lawyers who know nothing from contact with experience of the great industrial development of the North. The whole idea of the economy of Government is a theory, and a theory moreover that has been warped by sectional prejudice.

Extent of Power to Be Learned. Too what length theories will carry them, the members of the joint committee legislative and executive departments of the Government, no one can tell, and the course of the Republicans upon the question of obstruction will be guided by events as they present themselves. They know their power in their hands, but they are not disposed to use it except in cases of extreme necessity. Should disaster come of the rule of the Democrats, they desire above all things to avoid the accusation that they obstructed the Democratic will in some important passage of its progress. Their course, so far as they are able to mark it out at this time, is to permit the Democrats to have the utmost freedom of the House, with the understanding that they will justify the policy of the Republicans if the day of evil should come.

Of course, as has been said, the Democrats have the power to obstruct, but they will prevent any and all obstruction, but it is doubtful if even the Committee on Rules of the House can be brought to adopt rules similar to those of the Fifty-first Congress, for the enforcement of which they need the almost unassisted Speaker, Breed, but which have been justified a thousand times since the beginning of this Congress. No Democrat can be found at this time who will support the "Breed rules." But even if the House were to stultify and humiliate itself, it is very doubtful if the Senate will consent to the least fiber of its colossal growth of moss from its back.

Another Deep-Water Convention. A deep water convention such as that which was held at Detroit, something more than a year ago, will not be held in this city, though the date has not been fixed. The meeting will certainly be held before the close of Congress. It is said that Congress will take more interest in this matter than it has ever had before, on account of the encroachments of Canada on the commerce of the United States by rail, on account of the better understanding of the necessities of the enormous commerce of the Great Lakes, and the immense advantages of an outlet to the ocean on Yankee soil, both in the interest of commerce and in case of war with Great Britain. This convention will impress Congress and to the value of this great project.

A TRIPARTITE CAUCUS To Shape the Policy of the House at the Present Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Speaker Crisp, Representative McMillin and Representative Cathering, who, as members of the Rules Committee, are rather looked to to shape the policy of the House, held a caucus of some twenty members to-day, for the purpose of considering the plan and scope of an inquiry into the condition of the Treasury. This inquiry is really designed for the purpose of furnishing information necessary for the revision of the tariff on a revenue basis, which has never been undertaken, and to some extent, also, for the purpose of gaining information as to where reforms can be made in the interest of economy in the administration of the government.

AN OLD RULE ENFORCED. Congress Taught a Peculiar Lesson by the Tall Texas Kicker. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, to-day brought to the attention of the House a rule which few of the members knew to be in existence. It provides that the unfinished business coming over from the first session of the House shall be considered at the second session until after the expiration of six days. Mr. Kilgore's invocation of the rule postponed action on a bill extending the provisions of an act for the muster and pay of officers and men in the volunteer forces. Representative Cathering introduced a resolution providing for an amendment to extricate the House from such a dilemma as it found itself in to-day.

SEWING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. Its Chances for Consideration by This Congress Are Brighter. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Torrey bankruptcy bill came up to-day in the House Judiciary Committee, on a motion of its friends to ask the House to make it a continuing order from Tuesday, the 13th instant, until it is disposed of. Chairman Culberson, who is opposed to the bill, and others of its opponents favored the motion, which was carried with only one or two dissenting votes.

Subsequently Mr. Oates introduced in the House a resolution in accordance with the action of the committee. The chances for the consideration of this voluminous bill during this session are now bright.

Skinner for Pension Commissioner. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania will probably have a candidate for the Commissioner of Pensions in Captain George W. Skinner, of Fulton county. He has been a firm State administration man, and will have the support of Mr. Hartry. He is also a friend of Mr. Cleveland. Those backing Captain Skinner say that either the Commissioner of Pensions or an assistant secretaryship will be given him.

A Move for Cheaper Postage. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Caldwell, of Ohio, is the author of a bill introduced in the House to-day, to reduce postage on first-class mail matter, except postal cards, to one cent per half ounce.

Bennett Out for Dana. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Herald is out in a long editorial supporting Charles A. Dana for United States Senator in preference to Edward Murphy, whom it bitterly opposes.

ROOM and boarding-house keepers, why have you? A few small ads in the cent-a-word columns of THE DISPATCH will send you tenants.

CLEVELAND'S PLANS. A Personal Friend Who Was Duck Shooting With the President-Elect

INDICATES HIS POLICY. A Philadelphia Republican Paper Voices It Editorially, and CAUSES A RIPPLE IN WASHINGTON

That Becomes Larger as It is Talked Over by Politicians. CLEVELAND YET BELIEVES IN DESTINY

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Evidences are coming to the surface here every day that Mr. Cleveland will not be fully established in the White House before he will find himself in a war of extermination with not only his party principles, but individual members of his party who have contributed most to Democratic success.

Mr. Cleveland has unquestionably arrived at the firm belief that his recent nomination, made against the protests of the leaders of his party, and his election, which was the result of machinations involving all the side parties and issues in existence, are irrevocable results, and he does not intend to be under the least obligation to either individual members of his party or the party as an organization. In fact, he is just now breaking the intelligence to the body of the Democratic party that he, like Louis XIV., who said he was the state, is the Democratic party and greater than the voters who compose it.

Cleveland's Views in an Editorial. The latest evidence of Mr. Cleveland's conclusion to recognize no party promise, and to consult only his own ideas in running the Federal Government during the next four years, attracted the attention of public men in both political parties at the Capitol to-day in the form of an editorial in yesterday's Philadelphia Ledger upon the subject of President Harrison's message to Congress. The article was written by Dr. Clark Davis, the editor of the Ledger, who recently spent some days with the President-elect, going for duck on the lower Chesapeake Bay. The editorial is beyond the least doubt an inspiration from Mr. Cleveland, and is said to express the views of President Harrison's message and his own intentions regarding the policy which will begin at the executive mansion on the 4th of next March.

The inspired editorial in the Ledger, in a word, repudiates the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Chicago last June, and announces a determination upon the part of Mr. Cleveland not to "reform the tariff upon the lines proposed by the party during the campaign." It also, in a word, announces that Mr. Cleveland, and not the party to which he is supposed to belong, is to be President.

Washington Torn Wide Open. The statements promulgated by Mr. Cleveland through his personal friends, which caused great surprise in some quarters to-day and were the topic of much comment. In referring to President Harrison's statement that we must assume, as a consequence of the recent election, that "no duty is to be higher, because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, the mouthpiece of Mr. Cleveland says that the Democratic party is in harmony with the most solemnly recorded declarations of the successful candidate for President, who has, upon every occasion which he has spoken of tariff revision, stated in the most emphatic language, that such revision must be made only in such manner as to not interfere with the prosperity of any domestic industry, that any change made in the present tariff must be made at every step careful of the labor and capital involved.

Democratic Senators, like Mr. Carlisle, and members of the House like Chairman Springer, of the Committee on Ways and Means, were silent on the subject of the platform, and other Democrats could not see where a "tariff-for-revenue-only" policy could be begun or how it was possible in the light of this announcement from the President-elect.

Another of the Paralyzers. The sentence which followed the above, as a part of Mr. Cleveland's policy, was a paralyzer, almost to Democratic leaders in the two Houses of Congress: "This, it is true, is not the doctrine of the platform constructed by the Democratic party at Chicago. This was, by every one whose attention was called to it, interpreted to be a direct repudiation of the Chicago platform from beginning to end. Then follows this further announcement from the President-elect: "The tariff for revenue only" is the doctrine of the President-elect, and it is of equal importance: "A careful reading of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance will show the extraordinary fact that neither the tariff for revenue only, nor the tariff for revenue and protection, is found in it. That these omissions were accidental will not be believed by those who know Mr. Cleveland's character. The Chicago tariff plank was made by his enemies for the purpose of making a piece of the President-elect, and Mr. Cleveland courageously substituted for it one which a vast majority of his countrymen approved at the polls." This is interpreted by Senators Gorman, Hill, Voorhees, Vest and other prominent Democrats to be a direct stab at them, and an insult to the representatives of the party who constructed the Chicago platform.

The Policy of the President-Elect. The inspired editor goes on to ridicule the anticipation by President Harrison that Mr. Cleveland will attempt to make good the promises of his party, and to predict "great tariff changes," which it says are impossible. It assures the public that the Executive-elect "has made no such threats," and that it will be his policy to maintain present conditions, so far as possible, when they conserve commercial interests.

These statements it appears were not news to some of the leading Democratic Senators. THE DISPATCH correspondent was told to-day, under an injunction that the name of the informant should not be disclosed, and by one of the widest-known and most popular Democratic Senators in the West—a gentleman whose name would have been presented for the Presidential nomination had he not in advance of the convention declined the nomination—that a line of policy, in view of the announced intentions of Mr. Cleveland, had been agreed upon, and some of the strongest members of his party in the Senate from this time forward would be found opposing every political step the new President would take as his supremacy was now regarded as inimical to the interests of the Democratic party.

The bill introduced by Senator Hill yesterday to repeal the Sherman act, requiring the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, was, he stated, the first move to be taken by a number of such Senators as Morgan, Vest, Hill, Gorman and Brice, to checkmate Mr. Cleveland, who would be opposed from the outset of his administration in all of his political policies.

The new development of Cleveland will send some sensations astir.

RIVERMEN CONFER. Major Stickney Holds an Animated Conference With River Operators—The Logstown Causing the Trouble—A Report from the Ohio Dams.

Major Stickney held a conference with a committee of river operators yesterday. The burden of the discussion was the Logstown dam about which there has been so much controversy between Major Stickney and the Coal Exchange. The conference was animated, but both sides were disposed to maintain their respective positions to the end.

The Associated Press sent the following from Washington last night: The Secretary of War to-day sent to Congress the report of Major Stickney, of the engineer corps, upon his preliminary examination for the location of the necessary movable locks and dams in the Ohio river, between Davis Island dam and the dam near mouth of the Beaver river, in Pennsylvania. The report says that before the construction of these costly dams is begun a careful survey should be made to determine the best locations for them.

It is pretty definitely settled, the report says, that four additional locks and dams will be required to complete the system of improvement from Pittsburgh to the lock below Beaver river, a distance of 20 miles. The dams are movable, in order that they may be drawn down and leave an unimpeded channel for the quick passage of the large fleets of coalboats. That this part of the report is worthy of improvement, the report says, does not admit of doubt, in view of the large coal and manufacturing interests involved. Two thousand eight hundred dollars is asked for the necessary survey.

BRIGGS HAS THE FLOOR. The Presentation in the Heresy Trial Finishes Its Argument—An Adjournment Is Taken Till Tuesday—Colonel McCook's Statement of the Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Owing to the fact that the regular monthly meeting of the New York Presbytery is to be held Monday, it was decided to begin next week's session of the ecclesiastical court on Tuesday. Colonel McCook resumed his argument in the heresy trial, and he does not intend to be under the least obligation to either individual members of his party or the party as an organization. In fact, he is just now breaking the intelligence to the body of the Democratic party that he, like Louis XIV., who said he was the state, is the Democratic party and greater than the voters who compose it.

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DOCTORS AND ETHICS. M. D.'s Have a Red-Hot Time Before the Beaver County Medical Society

CROMBIE WANTS SUTTON OUSTED For Causing the Former's Dismissal From a Hospital Staff, and USING PRINTER'S INK TOO FREELY

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) ROCHESTER, Pa., Dec. 8.—There was a red-hot time at the regular monthly meeting of the Beaver County Medical Society in this city this afternoon. The occasion was an investigation of the charges of unprofessional conduct made by Dr. Crombie, late Professor of Pathology in the Allegheny General Hospital, against Dr. R. S. Stansbury Sutton, Professor of Gynecology in the same institution. Dr. Sutton and Dr. Crombie were present and took the attention of the entire session.

Dr. Crombie made two formal charges. The first was that Dr. Sutton had been instrumental in having him removed from the Chair of Pathology by representing to the Board of Directors of the hospital that he (Crombie) had held a post mortem, and had soon after treated a woman without having taken proper precautions, as is demanded in such cases, against septic poisoning. It was alleged that the death of the woman was a consequence of this action. Dr. Crombie claimed that he had, at the conclusion of the post mortem, used antiseptics as directed in a paper read by Dr. Sutton upon one particular occasion, and that the body operated upon had been dead only three hours.

Accused of Advertising His Hospital. Dr. Crombie further alleged that Dr. Sutton had recklessly advertised the name of M. Cohen, a member of the Board of Directors of the hospital, in the Hotel Duquesne in the presence of many other persons. This was the first count in Crombie's indictment of Sutton.

The second charge was that Dr. Sutton was guilty of a violation of the code of ethics of the American Medical Association by advertising his (Dr. Sutton's) services in the Medical Review and also from a paper of Dr. Sutton's read before the Obstetrical Society a year ago, in which Sutton gave directions for avoiding septic poisoning. These directions Dr. Crombie claimed he had seen in the hands of Dr. Sutton.

Rejoinder Dr. Sutton admitted he had told Cohen the story as alleged, but he insisted that it was in an ordinary tone and was not heard by any listeners. He further stated that M. Cohen was at the time and place, because he thought the interests of the hospital required it.

Dr. Sutton asserts his rights. He boldly claimed the right to advertise his hospital, just as anyone would advertise any private business. Referring to Crombie's charge that he (Sutton) had advertised that no deaths from operations had occurred in his hospital in six years, he explained that this had been inserted by an advertising agent to whom he had made casual reference of the fact, with no other intention than to make the correction. As soon as possible, he said, he had corrected in all the magazines in which it appeared, save in the Medical Review, which publication refused to make the correction. The body upon which Crombie made the post mortem had been dead, Dr. Sutton insisted, for not less than 24 hours, instead of three hours, as Crombie asserted.

The discussion of the bitter feeling between the two men could not be concealed under this veneer of professional courtesy, and they frequently interrupted each other. At one stage of the hearing Dr. Crombie called Dr. Sutton an infamously liar, and when the latter had his inning, he returned the compliment with a much more able-bodied adjective.

A committee to investigate. After the two combatants had finished the society took up the case. A motion was made to dismiss the matter in toto, and was followed by one calling for the appointment of a committee to sift the business to the bottom. This motion was carried, and the committee was appointed as follows: Drs. W. C. Simpson, of New Brighton; J. H. Wilson, of Beaver, and H. M. Shallenberger, of Rochester. This committee will go to Pittsburgh, make a thorough investigation, and report to the next regular meeting of the society, to be held on the second Tuesday in January.

Dr. Sutton is a regular member of the society, having joined it while living at Remington about two years ago. As such he is a member also of the State and National Medical Associations, and if debarred from the Beaver county society, he will lose his membership also in the other societies named. He was very much wrought up over the encounter with Crombie here to-day, and after the meeting declared his purpose of taking the matter into the courts.

WANTED IN CHICAGO. A Pittsburg Italian Is Arrested as a Supposed Murderer. Last evening a telegram was received at police headquarters from A. S. Ross, Chief Inspector of Police in Chicago, asking for the arrest of Antonio Messino, 21 years old, of 32 Diamond street, who is wanted in that city for murder.

The telegram was handed over to Detective Shore and Conison, who went to Diamond street and found a man who answered the telegraphic description exactly, and who was a brother of the owner of the house. The prisoner could not talk any English, but through an interpreter stated that his name was Guiseppe Laquola and that he came to this country about a year and a half ago, coming direct to this city, and has never been away since.

The man was astonished at his arrest and protested in Italian against being locked up. He was placed in the Central station and a telegram announcing the arrest sent to Chicago.

BYRNES IS BITTER. In His Reply to Dr. Parkhurst's Latest Strictures on Him and His Men.

SARCASM AND CYNICISM. Between Every Line of the Superintendent's Long Statement.

HE IS GLAD PARKHURST SPOKE, For Now the People Can See He Never Tried to Aid the Police

IN STAMPING OUT VICE OF ANY KIND (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Superintendent Byrnes spent a good part of to-day in preparing a statement in reply to Dr. Parkhurst. It was late in the afternoon when he gave it out. Following is his statement in part:

I have read over very carefully the statements made by Dr. Parkhurst, and as far as I could perhaps expect they corroborate what I have said about him and his methods. I have to thank Dr. Parkhurst for making the issue he has raised so last sharp and clear. I had given him credit before—as it now appears wrongly—from his public utterances on platform and in the pulpits, for being in the field to suppress vice and crime. That was what his society was organized for and what his professor labored for. Dr. Parkhurst says that I am not his aim. He is not trying to suppress gambling or to repress the social evil. He is in the field to attack the police.

As I say, that is a new departure. It is easy for me now to understand why he has never asked my help or offered to help me, a thing which has never been clear to me before. He is in the field to attack the police. Parkhurst's Slight of the Police. He assumes this attitude without having ever put the sincerity of the police, their willingness to do the thing which he says he is not doing, viz., the suppression of crime, to the test. He is in the field to attack the police, and he is in the field to attack the police. He is in the field to attack the police, and he is in the field to attack the police.

Dr. Parkhurst went abroad this summer and saw something of life in the great cities of Europe, I am told. He is prepared to say that he thought it there and did not find it that it is harder to find there than in New York. If so, his observations are sadly at variance with what we have heard of his foreign countries, where vice in the special form toward which his attacks are directed is deliberately kept within the purview of keeping it within restraint.

Safety on the Streets of New York. There is no doubt about this. No woman need fear insults in New York's streets; no man need fear danger for his morals here unless he is a fool. The police are doing what they can to keep the streets safe. Dr. Parkhurst, with the duty of suppressing gambling and other forms of disorder, This is also true and the police are doing what they can to keep the streets safe. Dr. Parkhurst, with the duty of suppressing gambling and other forms of disorder, This is also true and the police are doing what they can to keep the streets safe.

A WILD-EYED ANARCHIST. He Is Arrested While Talking on the Southside—He Said He Had Dynamite in His Satchel, but It Was Filled With Bricks. Joseph Krulazicki, a wild-eyed anarchist, was arrested by the Southside police last night. He carried a satchel in his hand, which he said was full of dynamite, with which he intended to blow up Andrew Carnegie when he landed in New York. He was making a speech on Carson street and had quite a crowd gathered about him. After denouncing Carnegie and Frick he said he had something in his satchel for capitalists. He lifted it up and as he began opening it he casually remarked that it contained dynamite.

There was a rush and a scramble and in a moment he was in the hands of the police. The anarchist and Officer Mace Cochran, who advanced and placed the man with the alleged dynamite under arrest.

The satchel was very carefully handled at the station house and even examined. It was found to contain a bucket of water and three minutes for the water to soak in he opened it and found it contained three bricks.

The prisoner said he was a Socialist, and was the stepson of Henry George and the father of Hugh Ross and Burgess McLuckie.

MISS DALZELL FREE, But She Still Breathes Threats, and Prefers Some Very Ugly Charges. YOUNGBOYS, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Miss Lucy Dalzell, who was arrested last night for her expressed intention of shooting Attorney Charles Maurer to prevent his marriage to Miss Young, was released from the city prison last night after Maurer was safely married, and sent home in charge of an officer. Maurer and his young wife left for New York at midnight on a wedding trip.

To-day Miss Dalzell was arraigned, and as she expressed against her she was charged. She is very bitter in her denunciation of the young lawyer, declaring that he has been keeping her on promises of marriage for a year past, and the general feeling here is happy to reply to it if necessary. "It may not be necessary, but I cannot reply to-night."

Dr. Parkhurst was told that Superintendent Byrnes had said he had done what he could for the interest of public morality. This betrayed the Doctor into a little sarcasm. "Well, he has got to do better," he said.

The grand jury this afternoon found two indictments against Charles M. Gardner, chief detective of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's society. One indictment charges him with extortion and the other with attempted extortion.

THIEVES AT WORK AGAIN. They Attempt to Enter Two East End Residences. Two unsuccessful attempts were made by thieves at an early hour yesterday morning to enter houses on Leamington avenue. The residences are occupied by Charles Kluser and Daniel Thomas. In the first house the thieves were frightened away by the barking of a dog. In the second house the thieves were broken into Alderman Means' yard was broken into and robbed of a number of brasses, Plymouth Rock and Leghorn chickens.

The Output to Be Increased. Yesterday the Carnegie Company gave official notice that the mill at Beaver Falls will be put on double turn next Monday night. Everything is running smoothly at the rod and wire mill, and more men are being given work daily in the wire drawing department.