The Pittsburg Dispatch.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JANUARY 14 1889. THREE CENTS

HE LIKES HIS STYLE,

Simon Cameron Expresses a High Opinion of the President-Elect, and Says

HE IS WISE NOT TO TALK.

The Apportionment Bill Not to Affect This End of the State.

POOL-SELLING TO BE LEGALIZED.

General Cameron Talks of Harrison—He Admires the President-Elect—Rutan Figuring on the Apportionment Bill—Cooper Will Be All Right—A Bill to Help the West Penn—Somerset County Wants a Pledge—Washington County for Prohibition—Will the W. C. T. U. Scare Off the Liquor Vote?

General Simon Cameron, hale and hearty despite his advanced years, expressed great admiration for President-elect Harrison. He thinks the Senate will receive the first news of the formation of the Cabinet. Senator Rutan is working on the apportionment bill, but it is a question whether it will be pushed, owing to the near approach of the retaking of the census. An effort will be made to legalize pool selling at race tracks, and a portion of the receipts is to be turned over to the poor authorities. The question of to drink or not to drink is still being agitated, and Washington county puts herself on record as being dry.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13. — Senator Rutan stepped from the elevator into the corridor of the Lochiel Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in company with ex-Speaker Graham. The Senator had determined to take advantage of the beautiful sunshine and bracing atmosphere to take the first outing he has enjoyed in two weeks. After receiving the congratulations of many friends on his improved appearance, he proceeded to the Capitol in company with ex-Speaker Graham, and, after a short stay, proceeded with him to the residence of General Cameron, where they spent a pleasant hour in company with the veteran statesman and politician.

General Cameron was in one of his happiest moods, and entertained his visitors with reminiscences of his active political life for 50 years back. General Cameron spoke also of General Harrison, and said he had watched his course during the campaign, and had formed a very high opinion of his abilities. He thinks the President-elect is a man who knows the value of keeping his own counsel, and that the United States Senate will be the first to receive reliable information of the composition of his Cabinet.

A Political Land Mark.

Senator Rutan found General Cameron looking remarkably well for a man of his years, carrying his six feet of stature with a very slight stoop, and bearing a youthful heart beneath the snows of his many winters. The one thing he keenly regrets is the fact that his local cotemporaries have nearly all joined the silent majority, leaving him a lonely landmark, but he finds enjoyment in the society of the younger men who call on him during the sessions of the Legislature and at other times. Their society is a solace to him. He spends his time between his old residence in this city and his adjacent farm.

Before leaving the Lochiel for the Cameron mansion, Senator Rutan paused to chat with Representative Pugh, of Somerset, who is a member of the House Apportionment Committee, inviting him to come to his room to study the intricacies of the Senatorial apportionment in his company.

"We want it to go through the House first," said the Senator, and Representative Pugh said he would join Senator Rutan in a study of the problem.

This evening your correspondent paid a visit to the Senator at his room and learned from him that the bill is not likely to work many changes in Western Pennsylvania.

Cooper is All Right.

Senator Cooper, he says, will be all right, though there have been reports to the contrary, Delaware county having a sufficient population to save the district intact. Senator Gobin's district is in danger, but as he has just been re-elected he isn't worrying much, and besides, says Lebanon county will have a sufficient population after the census of 1890 to entitle it to be a separate district.

The present Senatorial districts were arranged in 1873, Senator Rutan having charge of the bill at that time. The changes in population in the meantime have made the present districts very unequal, but the time for the next apportionment is so close that "it is a question whether it is worth while to do more than making a bluff at passing a bill now.

The bill of two years ago, if it had passed, would have lost the Republicans five members of the Legislature, as the figures of the last election show. At the time it was thought the loss would have been but three. The Republicans and the members who would have been unseated are now very glad the bill failed. SIMPSON.

Relief for Country Editors.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—The Pennsylvania Editorial Association, which meets here on Wednesday, will indorse a bill for the relief of country editors. It provides that papers containing county printing shall be filed with the State Librarian and the Clerk of the county courts, and that the latter, instead of the newspaper men, shall make affidavit to the publication. This will relieve the editor of much trouble and the payment of a notary's fee.

The State Pays the Piper.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13. — Senator Grady is quoted as saying that the two Philadelphia contested election cases will cost the State $43,000. The legislative contest is expected to cost $10,000 and the Senatorial the remaining $33,000.

TO HELP THE SOUTH PENN.

The Bill Giving Uncompleted Railroads Two Years' Extension of Time.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Senator Steel, of Allegheny county, is sponsor for a bill which gives uncompleted railroads two years' extension of time before their charter is forfeited according to law. Representative Pugh, of Somerset, to-day expressed the opinion that the measure was introduced in the interest of the South Pennsylvania Railroad, and stated that the people of his county are very much interested in it, as the line of the road crosses the county from east to west, and at one time excited all Somerset to a great degree. People invested in lands along the line of the road and speculation ran high. Mineral lands were disposed of subject to the completion of the road, and matters took on an air of prosperity and inflation. Then came the suspension of work and prosperity took a tumble, and people who considered themselves opulent discovered that they were really poor.

"In fact," said Representative Pugh, "a considerable section of Somerset county found itself hard up, and has since struggled with adversity. Therefore, Somerset people are not disposed to favor the proposed extension of time unless there is some guarantee that the road will be completed."

If the proposed extension is merely for the purpose of giving the stockholders in the road a chance to recoup themselves, Somerset is opposed to it, and Representative Pugh will fight it vigorously and heartily.

TO MAKE POOL SELLING LEGAL.

A Percentage of the Receipts to be Donated to the Poor.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Representative Richmond, of Philadelphia, is preparing a bill somewhat similar to the Ives bill, which prevails in New York, to permit the selling of pools at race tracks on race days only. The act will provide that the stalls on the race tracks shall not be connected by wire with any pool rooms in cities or anywhere outside of the track. It will also provide that a certain percentage of the net receipts shall be turned over to the Guardians of the Poor in the counties where such race tracks may be established. It is said that Colonel A. L. Snowden, Vice President of the National Jockey Association; Frank Bower, President of the Belmont Driving Park, and Joseph Wendworth, President of the Philadelphia Driving Park, are preparing the bill and will take a great interest in it after it is presented to the Legislature.

The bill is of great interest to persons interested in horse racing, and if it become a law, will give an incentive to the sport which will materially aid the managements of the different driving parks in Pittsburg. The Philadelphia people believe, if the law is passed, that in a few years the Point Breeze and Belmont tracks would become as well-known to the country as Monmouth Park and Sheepshead Bay. Both the New York and New Jersey Legislatures have placed laws on their statute books legalizing the selling of pools at race tracks.

WEALTH PRODUCERS.

A Report on Building and Loan Associations and Coal Miners' Wages.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Prof. Bolles, Chief of the State Bureau of Statistics, who has written several standard works, proposes to get out an unusually interesting report this year on Pennsylvania industrial statistics. He has communicated with all the building and loan associations in the State and has received information which satisfies him that these institutions have contributed largely to the prosperity of the towns and cities of Pennsylvania. The number of these associations in the State is about 1,200.

Mr. Bolles has gone to much trouble to ascertain the average wages obtained in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions. He has sent to every colliery in Pennsylvania a blank, in which he requests that the daily wages of ten of the most skilled and ten of the least skilled workmen be given, in order that a reasonable correct average of wages earned can be obtained. The operatives of many collieries have responded to this request for these statistics. Mr. Bolles expects that his annual report will give a much more accurate exhibit of the earning capacity of coal miners than has ever been printed in the State.

PROHIBITION WILL WIN

In Washington County, and Probably Throughout the State.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Hon. E. F. Acheson, of Washington, Pa., arrived today and expects to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association. He considers Washington county safe for prohibition by a large majority, and sees reasons why the constitutional amendment should have a much better chance for success at a special than at a general election. At the former all the friends of the measure are certain to be on hand to vote against the liquor trade, while many who would vote against prohibition at a general election will not have enough of the courage of their convictions to bring them to the polls to run the gauntlet of the W. C. T. U. workers, who will be out in force.

Mr. Acheson also brings the news that a bill is to be introduced ere long for the repair of the national pike, which runs through Somerset, Fayette and Washington counties. It will take a large sum of money, however, to make the repairs, as bridges will have to be practically rebuilt.

Members of the Electoral College Arriving.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Members of the Pennsylvania Electoral College are slowly gathering to-night, and will continue to arrive during to-morrow forenoon. They will meet at noon to-morrow to formally cast the vote of the State for General Harrison for President. Captain Jones, of the McKean district, is kept away by illness. When the electors organize, his place will be filled.

WAR AT WICHITA

Has Ceased, but More Trouble is Apprehended Before Long.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 13.—A special from Wichita says: General Meyers telegraphed that he had arrived at Cimarron, the location of the recent county seat war, this morning, and that all was quiet. The militia was ordered out and is still in readiness to move on a moment's notice, as it is feared that the trouble is not yet over.

Ingalls was guarded all last night by farmers, as it had been rumored that Cimarron sympathizers had threatened to burn the place. Watson and the deputies had been released by the Sheriff of Dodge City before General Meyers arrived.

Hope for the Panama Canal.

PARIS, January 13.—The *Figaro* announces that M. De Lesseps and the administrative council of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 shares, to be subscribed in two lots. The first lot will be offered on the 20th inst.

WEAVER OUTWITTED

The Iowa Blockade Builder Plays Into the Hands of the Enemy.

JUST WHAT THEY WERE AFTER.

Now They Have an Excellent Chance to Secure a Change of the Rules.

ONE HORROR OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Many Members Fear Their Health Wouldn't Stand so Much Strain.

General Weaver's exposition of the manner in which one man can effectually block all legislation in the House of Congress under the rules has given Republicans the very excuse they wanted to change those rules. It has done more. It has made enemies for the Oklahoma bill, who couldn't now be forced to vote for anything in which Weaver takes such an interest. Indian Commissioner Oberly's report is in. Many Congressmen fear the effects of an extra session on their health.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—It is seldom that a man plays so completely into the hands of his opponents as General Weaver has done in his policy of obstruction. The Republicans in the House have always been more interested in the rights of majority than in those of the minority, and in the next House they will be particularly anxious to enlarge the powers of the majority, because their superiority in numbers will be so small that only a change of rules or Democratic indifference will enable them to get along at all. They have, therefore, every reason for desiring for the Fifty-first Congress a set of rules that will reduce the influence of the minority to its lowest terms. But they lacked a plausible excuse, and they would hesitate some before making radical changes in their own favor in the rules which have substantially governed in the past five Congresses.

WHAT WEAVER HAS DONE.

Weaver has furnished the excuse. He has shown the extraordinary power the rules give one man to delay and indeed prevent the business of the House. He has kept it up long enough to breed much discontent in the House, and to attract public attention to the rules, which were created deliberately to delay instead of to facilitate legislation. He has created a sentiment inside and outside of the House in favor of changing the rules and reducing the power of a minority. This is precisely what the Republicans wanted, more than any other one thing. The House of the Fifty-first Congress will adopt rules that will not fall far short of eliminating the minority from the management of business, and they will do this ostensibly on the ground that Weaver's cantankerousness has shown the country the absolute necessity of the change. Under a new set of rules the Republicans, with barely enough of a majority to organize the House, will experience little delay in disposing of a few contested election cases, with the result of seating the Republican contestants and in overbearing Democratic opposition to their legislative programme.

WILL STAND NO DELAYS.

Many of the Republican leaders have frankly declared themselves already as opposed to the toleration of any dilatory motions, and they have had the way prepared for a very high-handed revision of the rules, not only by Weaver's course, but by the election of several other members of the House, representing both parties, but mostly Democrats, for the Fiftieth Congress has been characterized by far more filibustering than any of its recent predecessors.

Weaver has done something more than this. He has made a great many enemies for the Oklahoma bill, in whose interest he purported to be filibustering. His compromise is due to his discovery of this fact. Many friends of the bill declared that if Weaver kept up his fight they would vote against the bill. Whether he stopped fighting in time to save the bill remains to be seen.

THE EXTRA SESSION HORROR.

Many Members Afraid it Will Destroy Their Remaining Health.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Thus far it may be said with truth that the only real opposition to the calling of an extra session that has been developed among the members of Congress is with those who would desire to attend to their duties, but who are either quite old or in delicate health, and who earnestly wish to avoid the burden of another all-summer session. This is a serious question with such Senators as Stanford, Sawyer, Stewart, Morrill and others, and with not a few members of the House. Especially in the latter body it would be necessary for every man to be on the ground, but the importance of this would be scarcely less in the Senate. Several members of both Houses were seriously affected by the long and arduous siege of last summer, on account of not being acclimated, and fear that they would not be able to endure a similar strain at all, following so soon upon the other.

But among the younger members and managing politicians of every degree there is but one opinion. They are absolutely determined on an extra session. A score or so of candidates for Speaker are determined to have the question of who shall be the victorious man set at rest. About a thousand young Republicans want to know who are going to fill the subordinate positions in the House, where a clean sweep of the Democrats will certainly be made, if in no other quarter. Above all, shrewd politicians all over the country will recognize that it is almost vitally important that the question of the organization of the House should not only be settled, but that the bare Republican majority of the House be strengthened by the settlement of contests and the admission of Territories.

NEW IN THE BUSINESS.

Indian Commissioner Oberly Comes Dragging Along With His Report.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the report of the operations of his bureau for the year ended June 30, 1888. This unusual delay is explained by the fact that Commissioner Oberly was but recently appointed to his present position. The statistical and routine matters were, however, laid before the Secretary in time for review in his annual report, issued early in December.

A number of recommendations are made, including changes in the manner of purchasing Indian supplies. The Commissioner favors the extension of the civil service regulations to the Indian Bureau.

NOT A PARTISAN AFFAIR.

The Inauguration Parade a First Rate Thing for the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—General William Warner, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., having been urged by General Rosecrans and Charles P. Lincoln, Commander of the G. A. R., of the Department of the Potomac, to take official action looking to the G. A. R. taking part in the inauguration ceremonies and parade, has written a letter in which he says:

That it is proper for members of the G. A. R., either as individuals, posts or departments to participate in the inauguration ceremonies, none will question. It is a time when the partisan and the sectarian disappear; a time when the citizens of the republic meet on a common plane, having but one country, one flag and one destiny.

The Commander-in Chief will secure a place in the line of march for all G. A. R. posts that attend the inauguration. He says it is left to the determination of the comrades whether or not they will take part in the ceremonies.

TOO ACTIVE TO BE NEUTRAL.

The Preparation of Naval Cruisers Thought to Mean Business in Samoa.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Berlin dispatch announcing great satisfaction in the German capital over an announcement by the American Government that the United States had no interests in Samoa that warranted it in maintaining a controversy with the German Government, and that the latter would probably send reinforcements to Samoa, is supposed here to refer to some dispatch from Secretary Bayard that is not included in the official correspondence already made public, and is perhaps later than any of the published correspondence.

If Mr. Bayard sent such a dispatch it must have been in one of those pacific moods which the Secretary of State enjoys oftener than some of his cabinet colleagues do. In the Canadian negotiations and in the Sackville episode Mr. Bayard found other portions of the Administration more aggressive than he, and he modified his course accordingly. He may have sent a supplement to his peaceful dispatch to Berlin, supposing that the Berlin dispatch referred to was warranted by the facts.

The activity of the Navy Department in preparing three or four cruisers for sea service, with a marked indisposition on the part of the Secretary of the Navy to tell what the service was to be, is believed by gentlemen who have been watching the Samoan affair to indicate that a naval force is to be sent to Samoa, and that Germany is not to have notice in advance of the departure of the ships.

SETTLES A POINT OF LAW.

The Deposed President of the B. & O. May Take Charge of a West Virginia Road.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Recent movements of persons prominently connected with the West Virginia Central Railroad have given rise to a rumor that Mr. Spencer's hand is in the management of, if not the entire control of, that company. On Wednesday last ex-Senator Camden, of West Virgina, who is largely interested in the West Virginia Central, came to Baltimore. Mr. Spencer was at home at the time. On Friday the two gentlemen went to Philadelphia. They returned the same afternoon, and with them was Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who is also largely interested in that 58 miles of road running from Piedmont to Davis, W. Va., through the richest coal mines of the State.

The three gentlemen named were in close conversation all the way from Philadelphia to Baltimore. Yesterday another consultation was held in Baltimore, and ex-Senator Camden and Mr. Spencer dined together at Barnum's. Ex-Senator H. G. Davis is now President of the West Virginia Central. As he likes to take life easy and possesses an abundance of wealth to do so, it is reported to-night he would not be unwilling to let them take the burden of the road from his shoulders.

HENRY GEORGE ON THE BALLOT.

He Advocates the Australian System of Voting, and Says it Will be Adopted.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Henry George, the advocate of the single land tax idea, or practically the ownership by the State of all land, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day on his way to Des Moines, where he lectures to-morrow night. In coming from New York he appeared before a committee of the Ohio Legislature and made an argument in favor of the Australian system of secret ballot. Said he upon this question:

I believe the Australian system of voting will be the law in a half dozen States before the year is over. It will be adopted again by the New York Legislature, and I have reason to think that Governor Hill will not veto it again. Governor Francis, of Missouri, is in favor of it, and the measure will be strongly presented to the Missouri Legislature. The system is almost certain to become a law in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and may be adopted in Ohio and Indiana. The arguments in favor of it are much easier to present since the election than they were before, because the corruption of voters was so plainly carried to a greater extent than ever before. The public cannot help seeing that the only remedy is some such way of voting as that provided by the Australian system. The Irish Parliamentary agitation was made possible by this system at once. It is a splendid system.

A Distinguished Educator Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., January 13.—Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastic, Homiletic and Pastoral Theology, at Princeton Theological Seminary, died at Princeton, N. J., this morning, in his 82d year.

HE BLED THE TIMES.

The Thunderer Sends Two Detectives to This Country, and They Are

LED INTO A WILD GOOSE CHASE

After Imaginary Evidence With Which to Convict Parnell.

CASH AND FARMS OFFERED FOR PROOFS.

The Perpetrator of the Joke Bleeds the Detectives and Laughs at Them.

A Buffalo man who was out of work and funds, conceived the idea of bleeding the London *Times*. He notified them that he had evidence implicating Parnell in the Phœnix Park murders. Two detectives were sent to this country. The joker got $500 out of them, and then told the story.

BUFFALO, January 13.—The Buffalo *Courier* created a profound sensation this morning by publishing 13 letters and a number of telegrams written by a special detective from Scotland Yard sent out in the interest of the London *Times* to procure evidence that would implicate Charles Stewart Parnell in the Phœnix Park murders.

It appears that in August last, a Black Rock mechanic, just naturalized, being out of work and in need of money, conceived the scheme of making something out of the London *Times*. He wrote a letter to the publishers of that paper to the effect that while working as a mason on the New York aqueduct he came across two Irishmen who were in possession of documentary evidence that would prove the letters on which the *Times* relies in the present investigation to be perfectly genuine.

FOOLING THE THUNDERER.

His language was "There is two Irishmen here that was indirectly in the combine to murder Cavendish and Burke, where I can get all the proof you want for very little." This person received a cablegram from the London *Times* telling him "to hold on to the man at all hazards," and that an English detective would soon be on American soil.

The detective duly came in the person of J. T. Kerby, or "Chris Thomas," and was to be accompanied by a female agent as sharp as himself. Kerby's first letter to the Buffalo man was written from New York, and directed a reply to be sent to C. Thomas, care Major Rice, 1237 Broadway. It said that the writer was authorized to see him and others well compenpensated who were willing to give undoubted proofs, and also, if necessary, go to England and give, link by link, testimony that would be accepted by the courts of Great Britain and also by the Royal Commission.

BIG PAY OFFERED.

He guaranteed that not only would the rewards be liberal to all who would serve in procuring proof, but the protection would be ample. He requested the Buffalo man to proceed to New York with his documents, to avoid mixing with anyone in the city and to keep a closed mouth. This was written on August 22.

The Buffalo man did not go to New York, and his replies to Kerby were opened at Major Rice's by some third party. Thereupon Kerby changed his name to "Chris Thomas" and shifted his address to room 34, Gedney House, Fourth street and Broadway.

This solicitude was making things warm for the Buffalo man, especially when he proposed a meeting at the Tifft House here. He was equal to the occasion and warned the English detective that their game had been discovered, advising him to leave the city. Kerby and his fair companion thereupon crossed over to Toronto. From Toronto he went to Montreal and thence to Chicago, where his headquarters were with George Harvey & Co., 179 Lasalle street, all the time imploring the Buffalo man to hasten to procure his proofs, and paying out money in sums of $25 to $75 at a time, aggregating in all about $500.

THE DETECTIVE WAS MAD.

In his last letter from the Gedney House he said that he was authorized to assure both of the suppositiious Irishmen comfortable farms of their own and secure them in competencies for their lives. He was willing to pay $500 apiece in cash if they would give up the papers. Writing from room 572 Palmer House, Chicago, on November 23, he began to show petulance, suspecting that he was being duped, and declared that he would not pay another dollar until he could see the papers in his own hands. Besides, he had got so much other evidence as it was that he could afford to do without them. Still he was willing to get $400. He said:

Anyway, I would not want either of them or H. to come here—all I want is the paper and letters, after I see them with my own eyes—if after I get them and he has money, he then consents to go and give evidence, for a further sum, well and good, but you can tell H. what I say and nothing will induce me to pay out another dollar until I get the papers. This is final. The papers once in my hands I'll do as I have said above for them, and all I have said in my previous letter for yourself and more, too. But only when I'm getting the papers.

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE.

The correspondence ceased with the thirteenth letter, written on December 1, from the Palmer House, Chicago, announcing his intention of proceeding to Niagara Falls. In the course of his wanderings after proof the Scotland Yard man went to Ravenswood, Ill., where he said his son lived, and thence wrote offering to give the Buffalo man $500 if he would make success certain, and the same to each of the other men. There was, of course, no evidence whatever of the nature sought by the agent of the *Times* and the British Government.

At the meeting of the Irish National League in St. Stephen's Hall this afternoon the exposure made by the *Courier* was discussed and the course of the *Times*, in endeavoring to trump up evidence against Parnell, was emphatically denounced in speeches and resolutions. "The rottenness of the *Times'* case against Parnell and the other Irish leaders was never better illustrated than in Kerby's infamous mission to suborn perjured and mercenary evidence before the Royal Commission," said President Callahan, in introducing the subject.

MISS GARRETT'S BENEVOLENCE.

She Endows a Preparatory School That Will Cost at Least $200,000.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, January 13.—It is generally known that Miss Mary Garrett's charity is most liberal and practical, but so carefully does she guard it from public notice that the world rarely hears of her good work. Her latest gift is the Bryn Mawr school, now being erected on Cathedral street, and is intended to prepare girls for entrance to Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia. There is such an institution here now, but the quarters are inadequate.

Miss Garrett is superintending the building of the school in person. The entire cost will not be less than $200,000. The building will have a frontage of 80 feet, and will be 76 feet deep. It is to be fireproof, the first floor of different colors worked in figures. Physical culture is to receive as much attention as mental improvement. It will be endowed by Miss Garrett after it is finished.

MRS. JAY GOULD DEAD.

The Wife of the American Cræsus Dies Surrounded by Her Family.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 13.—Mrs. Jay Gould, who has been slowly dying since she suffered a second stroke of paralysis on the 6th of last November, passed away to-night a few minutes after 9 o'clock, at her residence, 579 Fifth avenue.

When Dr. Jared G. Baldwin called on Saturday evening to make his customary visit, he found Mrs. Gould so much worse that he decided to stay with her through the night. Mr. Gould sat up with him. Shortly after the Doctor's arrival Mrs. Gould became unconscious, and she remained in that condition until her death. At 4 o'clock this morning she was so low that Dr. Baldwin summoned the family to her bedside. From that time on her death was momentarily expected. Her daughter Helen was her most devoted and physical nurse. Complete physical exhaustion was the immediate cause of her death.

All of her family were about her during the last hours, including her husband, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and the other children, and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Dickinson, sisters of Mrs. Jay Gould. Her aged mother, Mrs. Miller, who lives nearby, was not told that Mrs. Gould was dying. Mrs. Miller, herself, is very feeble, and news even that her daughter was seriously ill had been kept from her. She is past 80. Mr. Gould is much worn with watching at his wife's bedside.

Mrs. Gould was about 50. She was the daughter of Daniel G. Miller, of this city. Mr. Miller was a member of the firm of Lee, Dater & Miller, dealers in produce and groceries. He amassed a fortune. The Miller homestead was on Union Square, where the Century building now stands. It was there that Miss Helen D. Miller spent her youth, and there she was mrrried to Mr. Gould about 27 years ago. Mrs. Gould was a gentle and attractive woman, who cared little for social attractions, but devoted herself to her family. Without allowing it to be known publicly, she was active in charities, and her eldest daughter, Miss Helen Gould, assisted her in these good works.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Senator Blair Accused of Making False Statements About Canadian Catholics.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, January 13.—Senator Blair's remarks in the Senate on Friday regarding the French Canadians, in which he is reported as having said that they were escaping from the Church of Rome, has caused considerable excitement in French Catholic circles here. Although a large number were interviewed to-day—and they number 12,000 in this city—not one could be found to indorse the Senator's views. They repudiate him as stating that which he knew to be false. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and brother of Bishop Langevin, is most outspoken in his denunciation of Senator Blair. He says there never was a more loyal people to the Church of Rome than the French Canadian Catholics, and that whatever motives Senator Blair could have had for making the statement credited to him, he did not tell the truth when he said that they were escaping from that church.

Sir Hector says that the insult offered the French Canadian Catholics is most unbecoming a statesman possessing the ambition of Senator Blair, and that his remarks can only be attributed to an inventive mind or a mischief maker.

MET BY TWO HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Unger Held in $15,000 on the Charge of Bigamy in New York.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 13.—Mrs. Kate Unger, a tall, large-featured woman, dressed in a long mixed gray ulster, stood at the bar of the Jefferson Market police court today, confronted by two husbands—Henry Unger, a truck driver, and William Bogart, a brass finisher. Unger charged his wife with bigamy, and showed the certificate of their marriage by the Rev. Thomas Farrell on November 9, 1876. Her maiden name was Weiss.

Unger said that he lived with this wife until about a year and a half ago, when he found fault with her for going out nights, and they separated. A few weeks ago he heard that she was married to Bogart. Bogart produced the certificate of his marriage to Kate Weiss on August 31, 1887. Mrs. Unger pleaded not guilty, and was held in $15,000 bail. The two husbands left court together.

A CHEAP ORDER.

Powderly Alleges That the New K. of L. Has Been Offered for $100.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 13.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a public meeting of D. A. 152 in this city last evening. After the public meeting an executive session was held, at which district officers for the coming year were elected.

Mr. Powderly made a long address on national politics pertaining to the Knights of Labor. Among other things he stated that one of the four alleged founders of the Knights of Labor, who are trying to establish a new order in Philadelphia, recently offered to sell out the new order to him for $100, and he had satisfactory proof that the same person had previously offered to sell out to John Wanamaker.

A FREEMAN'S GIFT.

A Former Slave Presents His Life Savings to a Church.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Andrew Ferguson, colored, has just given to the Presbytery of Louisville the use of his church, property purchased with the savings of a lifetime. Ferguson is a single man, 70 years old. He was, in his younger days, the property of Andrew Todd, of Flemingsburg.

With his freedom he began saving. He lives alone, does his own cooking, washing, etc. In 1878 he had saved $5,000, with which he bought the Knox Presbyterian Church property. This he at once gave to his church, rent free, for ten years, and now has deeded it outright.

THE FATAL GRADE CROSSING.

A Man and Woman Meet an Awful Death While Driving to Church.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 13.—While Henry Christ, a tailor living at New Hyde Park, and Mrs. Eva Herkoner, wife of a well-to-do farmer of the same place, were driving to church in a buggy this morning, they were struck by the Green Point mail train while they were crossing the Hinsdale junction of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Christ was thrown almost 25 feet into the air and was instantly killed. Mrs. Herkoner fell on the opposite side of the track. Her injuries are fatal.

SACRED WHISTLING

Required at Sunday Concerts in the Good Town of Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., January 13.—Ella Chamberlain, the whistling soloist, was prevented from appearing at a concert at the theater to-night with the Boston Ideal Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club.

One of the local ministers objected, and the Mayor refused to allow the whistler to whistle anything but sacred music. Consequently the whistler did not come, and the entire programme had to be changed.

QUAY'S HAND OF MAIL

As Laid With Great Force on the Keystone Governor,

MAKES THE BIT GALL MANY.

Other Leaders of His Party Fear a Revolt Against His Policy.

A STRONG COMBINATION AGAINST HIM,

Consisting of Chris Magee, Governor Beaver and Senator Cameron.

Senator Quay's firm grip on the reins of State Government has caused the bit to gall somewhat, and a number of those in his party who think the result of the national election has swelled the head of the National Chairman think of kicking over the traces. A strong combination is talked of in the triumvirate of Chris Magee, Governor Beaver and Senator Cameron. It is insisted that they will lead a revolt if the course of the junior Senator doesn't hereafter indicate that some one's wishes beside his own are considered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, January 13.—The ridiculous ease with which Colonel Quay, by Senatorial proxy, organized both branches of the Legislature, and the seeming willing acquiescence of a large majority of the Senators and Representatives in any demands for legislation inspired by or supposed to have emanated from him, are annoying circumstances to some of the more sagacious members of the party, who think they see in the arbitrary course of the junior United States Senator an element of danger to the organization in this State. They claim that the authority that he so sweepingly exercises is certain to bear bitter political fruit, although it is now scarcely causing a ripple, by reason of the national importance to which Colonel Quay has attained as Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

In wreaking his vengeance on members of the party against whom he had a real or imaginary grievance, discounting entirely their qualifications for the positions which they filled for years and for which they were candidates, they declare Colonel Quay has laid the foundation for

A REVOLT IN THE PARTY

which, if not followed by a more conciliatory policy toward Republicans who may not be able to subscribe to all he may do, will not only result in wresting the scepter of power which he wields from him, but is likely to culminate in the defeat of the party in the Gubernatorial campaign two years hence. The disastrous history of 1883, when Robert E. Pattison was elected over General Beaver by a plurality of 40,000, will be repeated, they say, unless Colonel Quay should moderate his prospective policy, or other circumstances should meanwhile diminish or obliterate his power.

Even many Republicans in the Legislature who forsook fast friends to accommodate the Republican National Chairman adversely criticise his alleged vindictive course, and declare that it is unwise from a political standpoint, and that its tendency will be to weaken Colonel Quay with his party. Possible combinations to curb, if not destroy, his power are already being discussed. Of course Chris Magee, who discreetly recognizes that a fight against Quay at this time would be the height of folly, because of its certain failure, is conspicuously named as one of the prominent factors who will assist in lowering the standard of party authority as defiantly carried by Colonel Quay.

THE GOVERNOR IN IT.

Governor Beaver is mentioned as another distinguished member of his party who will be found wielding his influence against the domination of Quay when a good opportunity presents itself to terminate it. Senator Cameron is also spoken of as likely to join the movement looking to Quay's political overthrow, if the present plan of punishing suspected enemies and rewarding only known friends is not abandoned, and a more conciliatory policy substituted.

Magee, it is claimed, has every reason to wish the downfall of Quay, as the latter took particular pains to humiliate him by his selection of men for Chief Clerk of the Senate and House from Allegheny county, against the wishes of the legislative delegation from that county, and to insult him by every way possible since the election of Harrison. Magee has other serious grievances, covering a series of years, to settle with Quay, and those who know him have no doubt he will get even with his adversary before he is much older.

Governor Beaver is said to be dissatisfied with the policy of Quay in going out of his way to reward men who were prominently identified with the movement which defeated him for Governor in 1883. It is true Governor Beaver appointed Samuel W. Pennypacker, an independent Republican in 1883, as Common Pleas Judge, at the request of Quay, but it is said he hesitated several days before complying with it, and only considered it favorably because the time to antagonize Quay had not yet arrived.

CAMERON'S EYES WIDE OPEN.

Senator Cameron's attitude toward Quay will depend very largely on the behavior of the junior Senator toward the senior Senator's candidacy for re-election. It is stated on what seems good authority that Cameron expects Quay to manage his re-election to the Senate of the United States in consideration of Cameron's willingness to allow Quay to have substantially control of the Federal patronage in the State.

If Quay, who has recently found occasion to find fault with Cameron, should take the bit in his mouth and adopt some other candidate for Senator than his old-time friend, the triumvirate indicated would form a team that would make it very warm for Quay if he should ever have the potent advantage that the control of the Federal patronage would give him.

Although some of Cameron's friends distrust the fealty of Quay to the senior Senator, it is not probable that the Republican National Chairman will desert him for another candidate, in view of the substantial favors showered on him by Cameron. It was Cameron who had Quay appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Hartranft, and it was Cameron who gave him over $100,000 to help him out of a disastrous stock speculation.

THE BEST OF FRIENDS.

Bismarck to Speak of the Cordial Relations Between England and Germany.

BERLIN, January 13.—It is stated that in the colonial debate in the Reichstag Prince Bismarck will especially refer to the cordial and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain.

The whole Liberal press protests against the action of the *North German Gazette* in utilizing the letter writen by the late Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck on the question of the latter's entering the army.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "This personal mark of attention to the Chancellor, especially when taken in conjunction with the solicitude of the Commander-in-Chief for the army, is anything but a refutation of the political creed laid down by Frederick in his diary and his governmental actions.