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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889. THREE CENTS

JUST A BIT OF A ROW

In the Cabinet, Between Blaine and Wanamaker, Over Oscar Straus,

THE MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Quay Declares He'll Knock the Pittsburg Postoffice Persimmon.

FORD'S FRIENDS NOT HIGHLY ELATED

President Harrison Says the Public Printer Will be a Western Man—The New Executive Exercises Clemency for the First Time in a Criminal Case—One Department Found in Which No Reforms Are Necessary or Possible—The President's Mail Much Larger Than Cleveland's Was—Secretary Windom Wants a First-Class Supervising Architect of the Treasury—The Senate Expects to Adjourn Next Thursday or Friday.

The first clash has been heard in the Cabinet. Blaine asserts his prerogative, and as yet the President has not decided between him and Mr. Wanamaker. The latter gentleman wishes a commercial friend of his to be retained as Minister to Turkey. The said Turkish Minister opposed Mr. Blaine in 1884. Mr. Blaine opposes the Mugwump now. President Harrison's mail continues enormous. The Pittsburg delegation seeking the postoffice for Mr. Ford have interviews with the powers, but Mr. Quay insists on the appointment of Mr. McKean. President Harrison intimates that Mr. Larkin will continue to write himself P. M. for another year or so.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—There is a little bit of a family row in the Cabinet. Messrs. Blaine and Wanamaker are the principal figures in it, and the other members are inclined to side with the Secretary of State. Mr. Wanamaker has asked the President to retain Mr. Oscar Straus, a New York Mugwump, as Minister to Turkey. Mr. Blaine wants to give the place to a prominent Hebrew Republican.

Mr. Straus is a member of the well-known china importing house of Straus Brothers, New York, and was formerly a Republican, but became a Mugwump in 1884, and in the last campaign again heartily supported Mr. Cleveland and contributed liberally to the Democratic campaign fund. Mr. Wanamaker is a big purchaser of crockeryware for his Philadelphia store, and is a valuable customer of Straus Brothers. He has a very high opinion of Mr. Oscar Straus, and thinks it desirable that he should be kept at his post.

Blaine Insists That Straus Must Go.

The President has listened to all that Mr. Wanamaker has to say in behalf of his friend, but has given no indication of his intentions. Mr. Blaine has insisted very earnestly that Mr. Straus must go, and it will be strange if he does not carry his point. General Harrison, it is true, has made several personal appointments offhand to foreign missions without consulting Mr. Blaine, but in this case he is quite likely to take the opinion of his Secretary of State. In the other instances where Mr. Blaine was not first consulted the appointments were those of personal friends of the President. This case presents a different situation.

As Mr. Blaine views it, it is understood that the Postmaster General is interfering unwarrantably in his (Mr. Blaine's) arrangements, and he resents Mr. Wanamaker's pernicious activity in behalf of a friend with whom he has such close business relations. It looks as though somebody would have to be sat upon by the President.

Why Mr. Batchellor Was Disappointed.

General Batchellor, of New York, who had his heart set on the Turkish mission, and was consoled with the much less desirable office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, may now understand, perhaps, why he did not get his desire.

It is suggested that General Harrison may work out of the difficulty that confronts him by asking his old friend General Lew Wallace, to go back to Turkey. The latter says he does not want the place, but doubtless he would yield if the President urged him to do so.

There were no delegations at the White House to-day. This is somewhat unusual, not having been the case, except on Sundays, since the 4th of March. There were plenty of callers, however. The only difference was that they came alone, with very few exceptions. This latter class included Senators Plumb, Teller and Gray, who came in company, and Senators Coke and Reagan, of Texas, who were accompanied by Colonel Ochiltree. Among the other callers were Senators Spooner, Blair, Cullom, Platt and Hiscock; Representatives Caswell, Conger, Dalzell, Peters, Milliken, Russell, Hitt, Evans and Cheadle. Another exception to the rule of single callers was Senator Hoar, who was accompanied by Mr. Washburne, the newly appointed Minister to Switzerland.

The President's Extensive Mails.

While the stormy weather of to-day had the effect of diminishing the number of callers upon the President, the mail which arrived at the White House showed no sign of decreasing. Since the 4th of March the President's mail has been very heavy, averaging from 600 to 700 letters, and some days running as high as 1,000 letters. President Cleveland's letters rarely exceeded 300 a day.

Many of the communications sent to President Harrison are intended for other persons, several of whom are utterly unknown to him, the correspondent probably thinking that letters addressed to the care of the President will undoubtedly reach their destination. Many Indianians, indeed, when they leave home, tell their friends "to address their letters to Washington, care of Ben."

TIED WITH RED TAPE.

How the Work of Various Departments of the Government is Delayed—An Interesting Report From a Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The special committee appointed in the last Congress to investigate the methods of doing business in the executive departments, of which Senator Cockrell is Chairman, has completed its work, and the report, prepared by Senator Cockrell (who has really been the committee), will be made to the Senate in a few days. The document is an exhaustive and interesting one, containing numerous illustrations of how red tape and senseless adherence to forms and precedents interrupt and retard the dispatch of public business.

The report will show that in some departments, the Pension and Land Bureaus for instance, as long a time as four or five years is required to settle a claim or get information of certain kinds. Claims filed as far back as 1884 in these bureaus are still undisposed of. In some offices efforts are making to get out of the old ruts and adopt new and better methods, with the result that business is dispatched with greater accuracy, more speedily and with more benefit to those interested.

The Paymaster General's office is up with current business, and requests for information are answered within 24 hours. In the Surgeon General's office Dr. Ainsworth has introduced a card index, by the use of which he has caught up with the business, over a year behind at the time he took hold, and been able to furnish information in 72 per cent of cases, against 59 per cent under the old style.

Senator Cockrell says there is, however, in many, if not most, cases a disposition to ignore improved ways of doing business, and the report will recommend, among other things, that a commission be appointed, with authority and direction to institute the reforms suggested. He thinks the use of the card index in the military and naval records would not only greatly facilitate the transaction of business, but lead to a very considerable reduction of the clerical force now necessary in the several departments.

ADJOURNMENT IN SIGHT.

In One More Week the Weary Senators Expect to Go Home.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the executive session of the Senate this afternoon Senator Sherman announced that President Harrison had informed him that he (the President) would be so far along with his nominations that the Senate might conveniently adjourn next week. It is the expectation that the special session will end on Thursday or Friday next. In order to assist the President in his intention, the Senate did not take the usual three-day recess to-day, but will meet again to-morrow.

This notification makes it practically certain that no legislative business will be transacted before adjournment. A prominent Senator said to-day that this would be the programme. There will probably be, however, some discussion of the resolutions introduced yesterday by Senator Butler, declaring that the Senate has power to elect a President pro tempore for service during an entire term of Congress, a decision by the Senate being desired by a number of Senators upon that disputed point.

LONGER HOURS OF WORK.

Postoffice Department Clerks Required to Stick Close to Their Desks.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day issued an order directing all clerks in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, and such as may be required from the other bureaus of the Department, until otherwise directed, to begin work at 8:30 o'clock A. M., instead of 9 o'clock, as heretofore, and to remain at their desks until 6 o'clock P. M., instead of 4 o'clock.

This increase of hours is made for the purpose of facilitating the dispatch of applications and preparation of papers for action in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General. The clerks in the Dead Letter Office are also required to work from 8:30 A. M. until 6 P. M., until the work in arrears in that division is brought up.

ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIST.

Another Small Batch of Appointments Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, Wash. T., to be Governor of Washington Territory; Oliver C. White, of Dayton, Wash. T., to be Secretary of Washington Territory; Henry N. Blaine, of Montana, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; John D. Fleming, of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado.

A number of postmasters were also appointed, among them Daniel Korns, at New Philadelphia, O.; John F. Welch, Nelsonville, O., and George W. Baker, Athens, O.

NOT ONE OF THE APPLICANTS.

A Position Begging for the Man Fully Qualified for It.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In answer to an inquiry on the subject this afternoon, Secretary Windom stated that he had tendered the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury to James H. Windrim, of Philadelphia, but was not sure yet whether he would accept it or not. He hoped he would, because he was an excellent man, splendidly equipped for the office, and would undoubtedly do it credit.

The Secretary said he would like it stated that Mr. Windrim was in no sense an applicant for the office.

MEREDITH'S STOCK ASCENDS.

The President Says the Public Printer Will be a Western Man.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Franklin Woodruff, A. D. Baird, Theodore Wills and Nathan Newman, of New York, waited upon Secretary Windom to-day and asked the appointment of Mr. Michael J. Dady as Superintendent of Federal Buildings in New York City, a position now held by Colonel Fryer. The same delegation also saw the President in behalf of Mr. Lewis Payne's appointment as Public Printer.

It is said that the President informed the delegation that New York must not expect this office, as he had about decided to give it to a Western man.

NO OCCASION FOR REFORMS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau Well Organized and Equipped.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. Mason, who to-day qualified as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said this afternoon that he will not be in a hurry in making changes in the Internal Revenue Bureau. He found the office well organized and equipped, and so far as he has been able to observe, there is no immediate necessity for reforms. No changes will be made, he said, except for the benefit of the service.

Three Excellent Qualifications.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In speaking of the nominations of Mr. Blake and Mr. Fleming, this afternoon, Attorney General Miller said: "They are good men, good lawyers and good Republicans, three excellent qualifications."

QUAY WON'T GIVE UP.

He Declares He'll Land the Pittsburg Postoffice if It's the Last Thing He Does—Small Encouragement for the Ford Delegation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The delegation of citizens of Pittsburg here in the interest of Mr. H. P. Ford for postmaster called on President Harrison and on Postmaster General Wanamaker, to-day, but did not receive a response that was particularly cheering from either of those gentlemen. President Harrison would only say that the friends of the applicants must effect some understanding before he could see his way clear to make a selection from among the rival candidates, and left the impression that otherwise Postmaster Larkin would be permitted to serve the remainder of his term undisturbed. At any rate, it is possible that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow it may be decided that term officials should be permitted in all cases to conclude their terms except where charges are made and sustained against them.

Supposing this will be the decision, the Pittsburgers still want to know who will be postmaster when the time comes to make the appointment. Persons cognizant of the details of the Pittsburg fight do not look for any cessation of hostilities and the query with them is as to the course of the President and Postmaster General, when the time comes to make the appointment, be that soon or late.

The visiting delegation were very reticent as to what was said by the Postmaster General, but from another source it is learned that he gave them no hope that Mr. Ford would be the nominee. Certainly they looked gloomy when they returned from their visit, and entirely unlike a party who had concluded a successful mission. Messrs. Oliver, Flinn, Ford and Von Bonnhorst left this afternoon for home by way of Baltimore and Harrisburg. Representative Dalzell remained to attend to further business for office hunters and to argue a case before the Supreme Court. Persons to whom the visitors talked more freely than to the correspondents say they abandoned hope of securing the nomination of Mr. Ford.

A friend of Senator Quay tells the correspondent of THE DISPATCH that the Senator sent a telegram to a friend in Pittsburg yesterday, which ran something like this:

"Don't get scared. I am bound to have that persimmon if I have to cut the tree down to get it."

"Don't you think that looks a little as though McKean was going to be postmaster?" queried the friend.

CHARGES HARD TO SUSTAIN.

General Wolfley Running the Gauntlet of Very Serious Accusations.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The nomination of Lewis Wolfley to be Governor of Arizona is still pending before the Committee on Territories. Senator Platt, Chairman, said today: "We are waiting to hear and read all that may be offered for and against General Wolfley. When that is done we shall consider it all and give a judicial decision. We could not do less than that, and any man is entitled to it."

The charges, it is said, are of a very serious nature, but the general belief is they cannot be sustained, and that General Wolfley's nomination will receive a favorable report.

HARRISON SAVES A LIFE.

His First Commutation of the Death Penalty to Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed in the case of Albert Green, colored, convicted of the murder of James Lucas, also colored, in the District of Columbia in September last, and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of April.

This is the first criminal case in which President Harrison has exercised clemency.

Want to Step Into Walker's Shoes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Walker has not resigned, as has been reported within a day or two, but he will probably do so soon. So far only two candidates for the succession have been heard from. One is ex-Governor Austin, of Minnesota, and the other ex-Railway Commissioner Wright, of Ohio.

After a Nice Job.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Hon. Hugh Young, formerly Bank Examiner for the Western district of Pennsylvania, is making a very strong race for the office of Controller of the Currency. The Pennsylvania Senators have not formally indorsed him, as has been reported, but they have signified their approval of him.

A PILOT'S HEROIC ATTEMPT.

He Risks His Own Life to Save That of Another.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, March 21.—After Pilot William McMillen had boarded the steamer Bulgarian, two miles out at sea from Boston light ship, this morning, his row boat swamped, plunging the two boatmen in the water. One lost hold on the lines thrown them and was sinking, when McMillen jumped overboard and put a life preserver over him.

Finding they both could not be drawn on the steamer together, he let go the line, sacrificing his chance for life for the sake of the other. The boatman after awhile also let go, his strength having given out, and was lost, but McMillen, when nearly exhausted, was himself rescued.

A PERAMBULATING SALOON.

Conducted by a Woman in Maine, to the Officers' Disgust.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LEWISTON, ME., March 21.—A few days ago the deputy sheriff of Kennebec county, found a woman drunk and in a nearly nude condition, lying on the floor of her house, on the old Hallowell road in Chelsea. The officer returned to the place to arrest her, but by that time she had vanished, and it has since been discovered that she is living somewhere in the woods, coming out occasionally dressed in a full suit of soldiers' clothes, peddling liquor from her basket to the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, at Togus.

She is a peculiar looking creature, with hair shingled, and so closely resembles a man that it is very difficult for the officers to identify her.

A QUEER PIECE OF BAGGAGE.

The Contents of a Neglected Valise Prove to Have Good Lungs.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 21.—After the passengers had left the New Haven Railroad train that arrived at the Grand Central depot, at 2:15 P. M. to-day, a cheap black satchel was found by a trainman in one of the cars. He took it to the Superintendent's office. A wail came from the interior of the valise. It was opened, and disclosed a six-months-old baby boy, pretty well dressed, and laid in a nest of cotton batting.

At its side was a nursing bottle half full of milk, and strongly impregnated with paregoric. A policeman brought the foundling to Matron Webb. She says it has jaundice.

BALFOUR IS IN A BOX.

Another of His Minions Exposed and the Secretary Himself

CALLED TO ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

For a Short Time an Incipient Riot Reigns in Parliament.

FRENCH MINISTRY ALMOST DEFEATED.

The Copper Crisis Nearly Causes the Overthrow of the Government.

The reputation of another of Balfour's minions has been blasted. An exciting debate occurred in the House of Commons yesterday, during which the coercion leader was called to order by the chair. A general uproar followed. The French Government was nearly overthrown because of the copper trouble. An investigation has been ordered.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Baron Henry de Worms, Parliamentary Colonial Secretary, read a telegram which had been received from the Cape in reply to inquiries concerning Captain Seagrave, one of Balfour's minions. The telegram said that Captain Seagrave was dismissed from the Cape infantry service in 1885 for gross neglect of duty and breach of trust.

The reading of the dispatch was followed by a scene of a great disorder. The Irish members rose in their places and cheered, and there were cries of "Pigott!" "Pigott!" When quiet was restored, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he had suspended Seagrave, but he preferred not to dismiss him until documentary evidence of his guilt had been received.

Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, admitted that Police Inspector Andrews had visited America since the passage of the Parnell Commission bill, but he did not know whether Andrews had seen LeCaron, the informer, there.

TO REDUCE BALFOUR'S SALARY.

On the vote on Mr. Balfour's salary Mr. Morley severely criticised the Government's action in carrying on a "furtive and clandestine battle behind its opponents' backs." Mr. Bradlaugh moved that Mr. Balfour's salary be reduced by £500. The motion was rejected—272 to 211.

Mr. Morley adduced a mass of details respecting witnesses for the *Times*, with the view of disproving the Government's professions of neutrality. These details were mainly drawn from facts elicted by daily questioning in Parliament. Mr. Balfour professed that he not followed the proceedings of the Parnell Commission with much interest. That was surprising.

One would have expected that the Minister who fired the train would have curiosity enough to note the result of the explosion. In regard to the proposed vote of censure, it would be irrational to propose it now, because fresh disclosures were made daily, but it would come in good time.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Balfour, amid continued opposition laughter, described the charge that the Government was connected with the *Times* through Houston and Pigott as a scandalous and unfounded libel. The opposite, he said, reveled in libel, while affecting to regard it as the most shocking of crimes. They had charged Houston with having acted in complicity with Pigott, but they had declined to examine Houston when invited to do so.

For asking how it was that witnesses were intimidated Mr. Balfour was called to order by the chairman. Continuing, he said that the Government volunteered no information for the purposes of the commission, but they were willing to give it to either side when required.

Mr. Healy said he had tried to cross-examine Mr. Soames on his mode of getting up evidence, but the *Times'* chief ally, Justice Smith, the Chairman, interrupting, called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his reference to Her Majesty's Judge. Mr. Healy contended that he did not refer to the judge, but to the commissioner; that the commission act simply called the commissioners by their names. The Chairman nevertheless maintained that Mr. Healy was out of order.

A CHEEKY TAUNT.

Mr. Balfour, again rising to answer criticisms, taunted the Parnellites with allowing Pigott to escape after he had confessed forgery. T. P. O'Connor was called to order for charging Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour with trying to galvanize the Parnell forgeries into life again. An exciting scene ensued, Mr. O'Connor twice refusing to withdraw the remark as far as it concerned Lord Salisbury, amid approving cries of his colleagues.

The Chairman appealed to members on both sides to assist him in keeping order, but he did not further insist upon the withdrawal of Mr. O'Connor's remarks. Mr. O'Connor charged that the *Times* was equally guilty of allowing Pigott to go after he confessed forgery. Mr. William Redmond (Nationalist) was called to order several times, and the Chairman finally warned him against further unseemly conduct.

When the division was called Mr. Chamberlain crossed the House and sat chatting with Mr. Ritchie, a member of the Cabinet. His presence on the ministerial side of the House called forth from the opposition hilarious cries of "At last in your proper place."

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Count Herbert Bismarck Will Try to Make an Alliance.

BERLIN, March 21.—Count Herbert Bismarck started to-day for London. The *Boersen Zeitung* says that the object of his journey is to personally settle the last questions at issue in connection with the reapproachment between England and Germany, and adds: "The fact that only such divergence exists as personal explanations can reconcile justifies the hopes of an Anglo-Germany alliance."

Russia Ready for a Fight Now.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Russian officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire 480 shots a minute.

Not If They Know Themselves.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Carnarvon's bill providing for the expulsion of peers from the House for discreditable conduct was rejected by a vote of 73 to 14.

A New Cable Along the Coast.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Postmaster General Raikes announced that the Government intended to lay a sub-marine cable between Bermuda and Halifax.

The Americans Abroad.

ROME, March 21.—The American pilgrims will leave on Monday for Naples en route to Alexandria. They will reach Palestine in Holy Week.

THE COPPER CRISIS

Almost Causes the Downfall of the French Government—The Order of the Day Beaten and the Ministry Forced to Consent to an Investigation.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lauer, in the discussion of an interpolation of the copper crisis, demanded that the penal code provision against monopolies be enforced. He accused the Rothschilds of causing the crisis and of leading an internal plot against the French market, and urged the necessity of an inquiry into the crisis. M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, ridiculed M. Lauer's speech as a romance beneath the dignity of a serious assembly. The allegation against the Rothschilds, he said, was undeserved, and its refutation could be left to the public's good sense.

The Comptoir d'Escompte would have suspended but for the assistance rendered it. The Comptoir d'Escompte deserved the Government's solicitude. If any loss occurred in connection with the first loan, it would be borne by the capitalists, and not by the Bank of France. The second advance would be made by the Bank of France and 50 capitalists. The Comptoir d'Escompte's doors, therefore, would not be closed. The old Comptoir d'Escompte ought to be liquidated and replaced by an analogous institution, so necessary was it to small and medium branches of trade.

M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, informed M. Lauer that the law against monopolies had not been repealed, but that it was difficult to prove charges of monopoly. The order of the day, pure and simple, was rejected—284 to 234. M. Lauer then withdrew his motion for the enforcement of the monopoly law, and after further discussion, M. Thomson moved an order of the day, declaring that the Government would take the necessary steps to ascertain who were responsible for the crisis and to make the law respected. M. Thomson's motion was accepted by the Government and was adopted by the Chamber by a vote of 339 to 312.

GERMANY'S ARTILLERY.

A Measure Passed to Increase the Country's Military Strength.

BERLIN, March 21.—In the Reichstag to-day the estimates for increasing the force of the artillery passed the second reading. The bill providing for a dual administration of the naval department also passed the second reading. In the debate on the latter bill Prince Bismarck, replying to Herr Richter's criticism, showed that the responsibility of the naval authorities to the Reichstag would be in no way altered. The charge, he said, was a constitutional one. He declined to be responsible for the commander of the navy. The plan only involved the application to the navy of a system that had already been tested in the army, namely, the placing of the Admiral in Chief at the head of the navy, just as the General in Chief was at the head of the army. Of course the Emperor was supreme commander of both branches.

Baron Von Frankenstein said he thought that the necessity for an immediate change had not been sufficiently shown. Prince Bismarck, replying, said that the execution of the proposed change would only demand haste should the present peaceful prospects become clouded.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

A Suppressed German Paper Enters a Rather Emphatic Protest.

BERLIN, March 21.—In the Lower House of the Landtag to-day, Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior, replying to Herr Pickert, said he did not consider himself authorized to discuss the motives for the suppression of the *Volks Zeitung*. The police, in prosecuting the paper, had acted properly.

The printer and publisher of the *Volks Zeitung* had entered an appeal, and the decision in the case now rested with the imperial commission, which the minister had no right to prejudice. The law court would decide as to whether the future publication of the paper should be interdicted.

A RATHER SERIOUS FRACAS.

Three Large Men Have a Tussle That May Lead to Murder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 21.—A serious fracas occurred to-day in the office of Counsellor Frank McDermott, of this place, between W. A. Conover, of Redbank, familiarly known throughout the State as "Black Bill," an old and very wealthy resident of Monmouth county, and also a leading Republican politician of the county, on the one side, and John H. Patterson, State's prisonkeeper, of Trenton, with Deputy County Clerk C. Ewing Patterson, on the other side, growing out of a long litigation involving a considerable sum of money which was placed in the hands of Lawyer McDermott for adjustment.

Opinions differ as to the aggressor, but it is settled that Bill Conover received an awful drubbing. He went to his home in Redbank in a badly shattered and dilapidated condition. By many it is feared that serious trouble may yet grow out of the row. All the combatants are men of large build, muscular, courageous and full of fight, and each has a host of partisans ready to champion the cause of their particular friend.

AN EPIDEMIC OF THE MUMPS.

Connecticut Girls Forced by Circumstances to Strictly Keep Lent.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NORWICH, CONN., March 21.—Lent, or no lent, the Connecticut girl is not "receiving company" just now. She has the mumps. From all the country towns and from the cities, too, come the unvarying tidings of mumps. Some of the girls have them only on one side, others on both sides; some are in the budding stage, others in the full bloom, and some in the aftermaths. Three girls out of five have them somehow. The mumps have closed several schools and the country doctor has his hands full with them.

"The amount of mumps that has settled down in my district," said a country doctor in town, the other day, "cannot be estimated; but there ain't much money in them. What causes them? Oh, the wet weather, and poor luck in running against them. Some people, you know, are always getting in the way, and having everything that comes along."

FATAL EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Two Men Killed While Manufacturing the Terrible Stuff.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., March 21.—About 2:15 P. M. there was a very heavy shock felt from an explosion of a mixing house at the United States Dynamite Works, two and a half miles from this place, which was felt miles around, and in which two workmen were killed. They were Charles Nichols, of Manchester, and Thomas Hagerty, boarding at this place. The mill was used for making dynamite. Nichols was blown to atoms, and Hagerty was horribly mangled and expired in half an hour.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. Coroner Irons was soon on the grounds and took charge of the remains. Both men were considered very trustworthy. Hagerty was single, while Nichols leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED

By Mr. Wherry in the Campaign for the State Treasurership.

A QUESTION OF STATE FINANCES.

Pittsburg Oil Refiners Protest Against Discrimination.

REVENUE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Harmony in the Ascendancy and an Early Adjournment Prophesied.

Representative Wherry will to-day impeach the management of the State sinking fund. He will assert that its methods are wrong, and will endeavor to show how millions could be saved to the State and the debt be paid off without undue exertion. This action is supposed to denote the opening of the campaign for the State Treasurership. Concessions have been made and an early adjournment of the Legislature will probably be agreed to. The House yesterday took final and favorable action on the revenue bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The first gun of the State Treasurership campaign will be fired in the House of Representatives to-morrow morning by Hon. Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland, the Democratic leader of the House. The ammunition was carefully inspected on Tuesday by ex-Lieutenant Governor Black, State Chairman Kisner and three members of the Democratic State Executive Committee. They approved it. The gun has been carefully loaded for the great event and is expected to make considerable noise and do much execution.

When Mr. Wherry rises in his place in the House in the morning he will offer a resolution to the effect that the Sinking Fund Commissioners shall within ten days report to the Legislature the amount of cash balance in the sinking fund on March 1, 1889, together with a statement of where such surplus is deposited, with the amount deposited in each bank. He will also introduce at the same time two bills bearing on the subject. One will provide for the investment in United States bonds of all the cash surplus in the sinking fund at the end of each quarter, except sufficient to pay six months' interest on the State debt and to meet any actual pending negotiations for State bonds and $250,000 in addition, providing that such investment will realize 2 per cent interest. The other bill provides that after 1889 only $350,000, instead of about $900,000 which now goes, shall go into the sinking fund annually.

GOING INTO DETAILS.

Mr. Wherry will tell the House that the sinking fund has been mismanaged to the tune of a loss, in the last two years, of about $250,000. A pamphlet containing a detailed statement of how this sum was lost will be on the desk of each member, and Mr. Wherry will ask to have it go on record as a part of his remarks. Following this will come systematic attempts to show the alleged fallacies of Republican financiering, and in due time it will be made plain to everybody that the State Treasury ought to be, if it isn't, worth from $40,000 to $60,000 a year more than the salary of the place if a man but uses his opportunities in making arrangements for the payment of interest by banks lucky enough to receive funds on deposit.

Mr. Wherry is probably as familiar with State affairs as any man in the Commonwealth. He is recognized by Republicans and Democrats as one of the most able men in the House. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and of the late Revenue Commission. He has frequently shown in committees and on the floor of the House his thorough knowledge of the revenue tax laws of not only this but of other States, and hence he has been a power in the Legislature in spite of the fact that he is in the minority party.

VERY SANGUINE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats could not have found a better nor a more able man to lead the assault they are about to make on the Republican party, and as Mr. Wherry leads it now in the Legislature, so he will lead it in the fall as candidate for State Treasurer, unless present plans go astray. The Democrats think prohibitionists will aid them to a victory over the Republicans in the fall, and they have strong hopes of the Governorship the succeeding year. This is counting chickens very far in advance, but the Democracy is ever sanguine.

Mr. Wherry's statement concerning the bad financiering of the Republican administration is contained in a pamphlet, which sets forth that the operations of the Sinking Fund Commission in selling United States bonds to purchase State bonds at an enormous premium, and by failing to purchase United States bonds with the surplus in the treasury, has occasioned a loss to the State of $225,541, presuming that the bonds would be worth 120 in 1892. It is further shown that the transfer of $350,000 per annum to the sinking fund would enable the State to pay off its debt maturing in 1892 by the sale at that time of about $2,500,000 of United States bonds. By pursuing the same course until 1912 and appropriating in that year $228,000 the entire State debt can be wiped out. The pamphlet concludes by asserting that it is at once the duty of the Legislature to compel the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest their cash surplus and to direct that no more than $350,000 shall be appropriated to the fund unless it reaches them through a surplus in the general fund.

SIMPSON.

AGAINST THE SYNDICATE.

The Soldiers Orphans' Schools Receive Attention in the Senate.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Senator Gobin to-day obtained unanimous consent to call up the soldiers orphans' bill for second reading. In offering an amendment giving an increase of the clerical force, General Gobin explained its necessity, and at the same time told something about the intentions of the joint committee of the Legislature, which will be carried out in all probability by the new soldiers orphans' commission when appointed. First, it will be ascertained by correspondence with Grand Army posts, what parents are able to care for their children without State aid; second, what parents can properly care for their children with State aid, and third, whether the parents are proper persons to have charge of their children.

Wherever it is possible the children will be sent home, and where aid is necessary it will be given. As fast as possible under this system, the present schools will be dropped, and those known as the syndicate schools first of all. Dr. Walk, of Philadelphia, backed by some Philadelphia journals, is endeavoring to show that the legislation now being pushed is really in the interest of the soldiers orphans' syndicate, but if there is any one thing the joint committee that has the legislation in charge seems positively and unanimously hostile to, it is that same syndicate.

NOT SETTLED YET.

The Revenue Bill Gets Through the House—It May be Killed in the Senate—It is a Compromise Measure.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The general revenue bill passed third and final reading in the House this morning without amendment and with but seven dissenting votes. One hundred and seventy-two members voted in favor of it. Captain Dravo had petitions from Pittsburgers who objected to the tax of 2 per cent on the gross receipts of private bankers, unincorporated banks, savings institutions and brokers. He wouldn't stop the bill in its passage, however, he declared, because of them, as opportunity to be heard would be given when the bill got to the Senate, and it could be amended there.

This brought Mr. Wherry to his feet to thank Captain Dravo for giving the House the keynote by which the bill is to be defeated. Mr. Wherry feared the experience of last session would be repeated, and explained in detail the merits of the bill and the necessity for it. One of its defects was pointed out by Captain Johnson, of Cameron county. It is that the bill provides that taxes are to be returned in the county where the principal office of the company or corporation is located. This, he held, would result in the one-third of the tax which is the share of the county going to the cities where the office is located instead of the locality where the works are.

Mr. Wherry admitted this and many other defects, but supported the bill because it was the best obtainable, being the result of a compromise. Captain Dravo explained that he wasn't sounding the keynote of defeat. He spoke only for himself, and said he took the course he did because he didn't consume time by doing it. Mr. Burdick, of McKean, was led by Mr. Wherry's statement of the financial requirements of the State to criticise the payment of so much money into the sinking fund, and Mr. Wherry heartily agreed with him on the point. Mr. Burdick is a Republican, and many Republicans agreed with him.

HARMONY HOVERS O'ER ALL.

The Wings of Peace Spread Wide and the Olive Branch Extended.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Harmony and rapidity are the watchwords of the hour. The wings of peace are spread wide, and there is a strong disposition to work toward adjournment at a good gait. This morning Mr. Keyser, Chairman of the Street Railways Committee of the House, moved to recommit Senator Hines' street railway incorporation bill, which had been negatived last week. This was an olive branch held out from the Quay people, and it was accepted as such. Mr. Capp expresses himself satisfied with the concession, which is ornamented with the promise that a feature of Mr. Capp's own bill will be added to Mr. Hines' measure. This Mr. Capp is particular about. The feature in question is the clothing of street railway companies with the right to enter upon turnpikes and cross railroad tracks and bridges, with, of course, the usual accompanying provisions concerning the payment of damages. It also includes the gift to street railway companies of the right to use other than animal power to propel their cars.

The rebellious spirit of the House having been thus soothed by timely concession, an effort is about to be made to make it easy for Senator Reyburn to agree with Senator Delamater on an early date for final adjournment. In the House, before the noon adjournment, Chairman Dearden moved that the consideration of appropriation bills on third reading be resumed in the afternoon to get the bills over to the Senate as quickly as possible. This was unanimously agreed to.

There is nothing in sight just now to mar Republican harmony, and the leaders are more than ever anxious to adjourn while things are thus.

PITTSBURG DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

Oil Refiners Object to Paying a Fee Here Not Demanded Elsewhere.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Representative Graham, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, has received from Edwin S. Craig, of Pittsburg, an explanation of the bills introduced last week by Representative Robison, to repeal certain sections of the act of 1862, "relative to gaugers of liquid merchandise for the county of Allegheny and city of Pittsburg," and to repeal the act of 1879 "relating to gauging liquid merchandise in cities of the second class."

Mr. Craig explains that under the new Constitution the office of State Inspector for Allegheny county outside of Pittsburg is abolished, but the office of gauger in Pittsburg is untouched, and Pittsburg now stands alone among the cities of the Commonwealth in having such an officer. He adds that the Globe Refining Company's principal business is with Europe, and it can refine in Philadelphia, where it is about to build works. Two other companies unite with the Globe in the protest.

MILLIONS SAVED THE STATE.

Some Judicious Trimming by the Committee on Appropriations.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The Appropriations Committee recommends $159,000 for the Huntingdon Reformatory; it asked $205,000. The George B. McClelland Memorial Association gets $5,000. A bill appropriating $50,000 to the Pittsburg Hospital for Children, was negatived. Fifty thousand dollars is given the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, which asked $100,000. The Normal school appropriation of $60,000 per year was increased to $90,000, in view of the introduction of the industrial training system.

Of nearly $6,000,000, thus far asked, the committee has saved nearly $3,000,000 to the State by judicious trimming.

PASSED THE SENATE.

A Number of Measures With Varying Objects in View.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were passed finally: Requiring fire insurance companies, not of this State, to pay taxes on premiums to city or borough treasuries on insurance effected within limits of said districts; for the incorporation and regulation of Young Men's Christian Associations; to provide for issuing certificates of meritorious service to honorably discharged soldiers; providing for the taking of judgments on foreign attachments; providing for improvement of mountain streams for lumbering purposes.

LUCKY INSTITUTIONS.

A Large Number of Appropriation Bills Passed by the House.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The following were among the appropriation bills passed finally: Western Penitentiary, for salaries, etc.; settlement of certain military claims due Pennsylvania soldiers; Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg; Allegheny Memorial Hospital; Erie Home for the Friendless; Eric Soldiers and Sailors' Home; to con-