HE STATES HIS CASE.

Glasscock Writes a Letter and Says Why He

LEFT THE BROTHERHOOD.

Spalding Says a Few Words About the Players' League.

M'CLELLAND CHALLENGES MILLER.

John W. Glasscock, the ball player, writes a letter telling why he could not remain with the Brotherhood. President Spalding criticises the Players' League strongly. E. C. McClelland makes a definite challenge to Alexander Miller for a 10-mile foot race.

Amid the many alleged statements of Glasscock's position in the present baseball controversy as to the causes for his refusal to join in with the players in their new departure the following letter written by Glasscock himself to this paper will be of exceeding interest. In some respects the Wheeling player points out strong reasons for his conduct; reasons that have not heretofore been stated. Following is the letter received at this office last evening:

THE INTERESTING LETTER.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 26, 1889.

To the Sporting Editor of The Dispatch:

DEAR SIR—Having read the papers in reference to my alleged treachery to the Brotherhood, I would like to lay the facts in the case before the public, through your agency, to show that the blame does not rest on me entirely.

On the evening of the 7th of last September the New York and Indianapolis players met at Dick Engel's, and held a meeting for the purpose of signing this agreement. It was read by Mr. Ward, and he asked us to sign it. Denny and I objected to signing any such article, as we understood it. It required me to play ball in Brooklyn for the same salary as I received at Indianapolis. I told them I would not sign any such agreement, and that caused a kick. Denny siding with me. Ward said he did not care whether any player signed it or not, he would, and followed it by signing. Buck Ewing and Johnson talked to me about it, and said the agreement

WAS ONLY A FORM

to say you would go with them if they should make terms satisfactory. I signed on that understanding, but with the condition emphatically stated that I was to better my condition.

I lately received a contract from Ward; it was not fully filled out. There was no party of the first part and had I signed it that blank could have been filled out so as to make me play anywhere. Then again it was for a term of three years and the consideration named was $3,000 per year, which I might get if the club had good luck, as the contract stated that the player's salary was to be paid out of the net earnings. I think I would be very foolish to go with the Brotherhood for less money than I have been getting and without any certainty of getting even that. I cannot sacrifice my prospects and run the risk of injuring my family just to accommodate Ward and others. I think I have

TAKEN THE RIGHT STEP

in this matter; if I am wrong I will be the loser. I defy Messrs. Al Johnson and Ewing to deny that Denny and I signed that agreement on any conditions other than I have stated. The objects of the Brotherhood, as I understand them, were to enable the players to better their condition financially, the abolition of the sales system and the doing away with classification.

As the Brotherhood called for me to play ball anywhere for less than I got last year, and as I was practically classified by Mr. Ward and held for a term of three years, wherein was I to better my condition, and wherein does the new system improve on the old one?

Hoping I have not taken up too much of your time, and that you will help place me in a right light before the public,

I am respectfully yours,
JOHN W. GLASSCOCK.

NEEDS LITTLE COMMENT.

The letter needs little or no comment. Of course, it is in the main an ex-parte statement, but nobody can reasonably deny that Glasscock adduces some very plain and strong reasons in defense of his present course. If sentiment is not to be considered the ruling element of baseball, Glasscock's case is a strong one indeed, and in many respects he has heretofore been misrepresented as far as his present course is concerned. The last part of his statement relative to his understanding with Ewing and Johnson is of the greatest importance, because if it is true in Glasscock's case it may be true in many others, if not all cases. Besides, if it is true, that is if the "understanding" referred to was general, no players need have very serious scruples about it. However, it would be unsafe to form any definite opinion on the matter until Ewing and Johnson have explained their side of it.

MORE FROM SPALDING.

He Criticises the Brotherhood Balloon in Strong Terms.

CHICAGO, November 27.—In an interview today President Spalding of the League, said: "There is about just so much wind in the Brotherhood balloon, and I suppose it has got to come out, then it may be our turn to say something. Talking baseball in midwinter when there is not much else to do is a harmless and very inexpensive pastime. It costs a little money, of course, to send emissaries from one end of the country to other, but I hope the enthusiastic backer who is putting up the cash will feel himself rewarded for the outlay."

"What will the membership of the League the coming year consist of?"

"There are ten clubs in the League as it now stands. I don't think the circuit will be changed from its present membership."

"The Brotherhood people seem to be signing more players than the League. How is this?"

"The League consider that the contracts they signed with the players before the commencement of last season, giving them an option on their services for 1890, still hold good. The players seem to be having a good deal of harmless fun now, naming their own salaries and signing what, to say the least, is a very remarkable document. I confess to some surprise that our old players, who, heretofore, have shown a good deal of circumspection in signing any contracts we have asked them to sign, should be so carried away by their enthusiasm as to put their signatures to a contract so obviously drawn in favor of the capitalists. Possibly the enormous length of the contract may have prevented them from fully comprehending its contents. By the recent legislation at the annual meeting of the League, the power of engaging players for the next season was taken out of the hands of the individual clubs and invested in a negotiation committee which N. E. Young as Chairman, and whatever negotiations or contracts are being made by League clubs must be made through him. As it is nearly six months before it will be necessary to put a team in the field, there is ample time for each club to select its team, in the possible event of the players getting their aggregation in the diamond. The boys will find there is something else to do to get in full operation, besides the naming of their own salaries and signing contracts."

"How do you account for the attitude of the press in some localities, who seem to favor the Brotherhood?"

"That is accounted for partly from the fact that the public are very apt to take sides with the popular favorites, without regard to the justness or fairness of the questions at issue. When the popular excitement, which has been superinduced by this peculiar and sensational action of the Brotherhood, shall have died away, the thinking patrons of baseball will more justly estimate the services which the League has rendered in the widespread promotion of the national game in the past, and a reaction having set in, will undoubtedly accord to it their support in the future. They will also stimulate the chances of the game being properly conducted under experienced leaders. While the League has undoubtedly made some mistakes, yet its 14 years' record stands behind it to-day as an assurance of its policy of purpose in the future."

Ardner Signs With Cleveland.

Another name has been added to the Cleveland club roll for 1890. Joe Ardner, the well-known second baseman of the Western Association, one of the strongest youngsters, has signed with the League. When affixing his name to the contract Ardner said, with a laugh: "I'd rather be a slave this year. I'll tell you why. Last year I played a month on the cooperative plan. After the traveling expenses, ground rent, etc., were paid, we divided up the net receipts. I got $90 for my share. That settled me." Ardner played last year with the St. Joseph team. He is a hard hitter, a fair base runner, and can catch in an emergency. He is known all over this part of Ohio, having played in some of the finest amateur teams that were ever organized in the State. His habits are exemplary.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Some False Rumors.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The date of the meeting of the Brotherhood at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city has been changed from January 7 to December 10. It looks as if Ward's organization has been issuing false stories about the signing of players. Both Bauer and Stovey, of Philadelphia, deny having signed. It is said that Trenton, Albany, Providence, Waterbury and Jersey City have applied for membership in the American Association.

DEMPSEY AND M'CARTHY.

The Two Noted Pugilists Matched to Fight in January.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—The directors of the California Athletic Club matched Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy last night for a finish fight to take place in January for a purse of $1,800, the winner to take $1,500 and lose $300. Both men are to fight at 154 pounds. The winner of the contest will be matched with young Mitchell for the March contest. Some were of the opinion that Dempsey would have a walkover, while others were not so certain of it. Attention was called to the fact that at 5 o'clock on the evening of his fight with Kelleher, McCarthy weighed 159 pounds; it was thought that he could not come down to weight. He offered $500 to Kelleher in case he agreed to go on with the fight and should lose.

Kelleher refused the proposition and Jimmy Carroll was sent over to McCarthy, and after working hard with him succeeded in bringing him down to weight by hard sweating. This, and the fact that he did not have a bite to eat left him weak. Notwithstanding this he won easily. It is acknowledged that he is shifty and strong and a clever fighter, and a splendid contest is looked for.

HORACE PHILLIPS IN TOWN.

The Old Manager States He is Forever Done With Baseball.

Ex-Manager Phillips, accompanied by his wife and brother, was in the city a short time yesterday. He stated that he is done with baseball, and will probably locate permanently at Grand Rapids, Mich. He had little to say about baseball affairs. "I'm taking little interest in the business now," he said. "However, I think the League will, as usual, come out on top in its fight with the Brotherhood."

Mr. Phillips did not visit a member of the old club, nor did any of them visit him. This was taken to mean matters are not of the pleasantest between the old manager and the club officials. He left for Grand Rapids yesterday afternoon.

TO-DAY'S SPORTS.

A Big Shooting Tournament to be Held at Brunot's Island.

There is not the programme of sports for today that there used to be formerly in this city on a Thanksgiving Day. Time was when chicken mains, etc., were in full swing in all parts of the city and its suburbs, but there will only be one main to-day worthy the name. There will be numerous "scratch" battles, however. In addition to these there will be a dog fight between two well known terriers. There is considerable money bet on the result.

The leading local event, however, is the live-bird shooting tournament at Brunot's Island. It is under the auspices of the Herron Hill Gun Club, and the managers are Messrs. Charles Richardson, Jim Crow, E. E. Shaner and F. F. Davison. Shooting will commence at 10 o'clock this morning and will last until evening. Excellent sport is promised. There will be many minor events of more or less importance. The absence of the football players prevents a football match. The local team, accompanied by a host of friends, left for Detroit yesterday afternoon.

M'CLELLAND TO MILLER.

The Pittsburgers Make a Plain Offer for a Race.

Alexander Miller, of Philadelphia, has challenged E. C. McClelland, of this city, to run a ten-mile race for $200 a side. Curious enough Miller offers $12 as expenses for McClelland if the race is run in Philadelphia, but he demands $25 to run in Pittsburg. He also wants the race to take place on December 16.

Referring to the challenge last evening, McClelland said: "Why, it is absurd to talk of running a ten-mile race for $200 a side. I am anxious to run Miller that distance, but $200 a side will not pay for training expenses. I will run Miller a ten-mile race for $500 a side, or even $400, and will give or take $25 expenses for choice of track. However, I would rather take $25 and run in Philadelphia, as there will be a better track there than here in December. If this suits Miller we can put up the money as soon as he is ready."

STANSBERRY WILL COME.

The Australian Means to Tackle O'Conner in a Race.

TORONTO, November 27.—Boating circles are delighted with the advice from Australia that win or lose against Searle, William Stansberry will visit America. This is authentic and was made several weeks before Searle's arrival home.

The colonies are busily turning out more scullers determined that they shall lead the world in boat pulling. Young Stevenson, who recently defeated the younger Kemp on the Parramatta, and since arranged a match with Hearn, the other New Zealand sculler, to be rowed at Wellington in February, has now made a match with John McLean, of the Richmond river. He has been showing fast work, and is said to be a coming man.

Clifton Entries.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 27.—The entries at Clifton for to-morrow are as follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Melodrama 121, Woodstock 97, Hardship 97, Ariel 97, Parthian 97, King Arthur 97, Blackthorn 122, Silver Star 117, Chapman 112, Highland Mary 104, Isis 104, Bayridge 102, Kittie Pease 102, Raid 94, Lady Archer 89.

Second race, seven and one-half furlongs, selling—Lancaster 112, Brait 109, Dalesman 107, Frank Ward 103, Falcon 97, Theora 97, Count Luna 97, Hilda 94, Lotion 92.

Third race, handicap, purse $1,000, one mile—Jugeler 112, Speedwell 112, Carsman 110, Bellwood 105, Wild Cherry 102, Clay Stockton 100, Girondes 98, Specialty 95, Supervisor 95.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Madeline colt 118, Jack Rose 118, Mindlestone 118, Mabel Glenn 118, Faustina 115, Gramercy 103, Grand Mistake 98, Barrientos 98, Fantine 95, Regents Valentine 95.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Courtier 117, Tom Kearns 122, Lakewood 107, Silver Star 107, Eblis 107, Centipede 107, Gardner 102, Woodburn 102, So So 102, Sparling 102, Souvenir 104, Utility 90.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Serenader 105, Wanderer the Second 105, Annie M 105, Nina Winn 105, Brier 105, St. Mary 105, Grimaldi 105, Telie Doe 105.

Guttenburg Card.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 27.—Entries at Guttenburg to-morrow are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Jerry 95, Sam Morse 115, Frederick the First 115, Shakespeare 120, Gypsy filly 97, Bias 105.

Second race, one mile—Melwood 102, Little Mac 102, Big Brown Jug 102, Festus 122, Vigilant 107, El Trinidad 107, Bela 104, Black Jack 111, Ralph Bloch (formerly Leap Year) 108, Wonderment 106.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth—Benedict 99, Pomery Sec 99, Rapine 96, Glendale 110, Banker 95, Larchmont 104.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Blue Rock 118, James Norris 118, Gloster 115, Trumpeter 115, Litchfield 115, Nattot 115, Carnot 115, Dr. Jekyl 115.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Faust 106, Beodle 117, Wayward 112, Neptunus 112, Jubilee 102, Articus 102, Clatter 107, Glenlace 107, Anomaly 107, Alva 120.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Velvet 112, Cupid 112, Tunis 112, John Finn 112, Suitor 110, Stashier 107, Stanley Sharpe 102, Little Fred 102, Compensation 102, Topeka 107. Racing at 11th, rain or shine.

The Chicago Brotherhood Club.

CHICAGO, November 27.—The stockholders of the Chicago White Stocking club, of the Players' National League, met to-night and perfected an organization. C. A. Weidenfeller was elected President, Lot Smith Vice President and John Addison Treasurer. The selection of secretary was postponed until Monday, when there will be chosen two members of the central board of directors to represent the club at the meeting to be held in New York December 10. The local directors are John Addison, F. Anten and James Murdough. It was announced that the capital stock of the club, $25,000, has all been subscribed for and paid in. The players of the club hold $6,000 of the stock, including $1,000 taken by Pitcher Charles King.

The Field Trials.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 27.—The all-aged pointer stake was continued yesterday. The weather was very warm and unfavorable for good work. Bounce beat Dalgourki in the first series.

In the second series Rip Rap beat Consolation, Count Fauster beat Duke of Hessin, Lebanon beat Tammany's Boy and Woolton Game beat Bounce.

In the third series the Rip Rap and Count Fauster heat was unfinished. The stake will be finished to-day, and the champion stake will then probably commence.

Tommy Quinn Has an Offer.

Tommy Quinn, of Braddock, who caught last season for the Baltimore club, received a dispatch yesterday from Ed. Andrews, offering him $2,600 for next season if he would sign to play with the Brotherhood. Quinn is undecided yet as to what he will do.

The Pittsburger Won.

Bart. J. Doran, recently of this city, defeated Frazier, champion light-weight pugilist of Colorado, in a desperate battle at Memphis a few days ago. The fight lasted ten rounds, and Frazier was knocked senseless. The winner received $300.

Sporting Notes.

GLASSCOCK makes out a tolerably good case.

GLASSBLOWER: Goldsmith Maid was foaled in 1857.

IF Miller, of Philadelphia, has good backing, he can easily get a race with McClelland.

WORKMEN have commenced filling up the center of Exposition Park, with a view of making a first-class ball ground.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A CONVICT HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS PRISON CELL.

A Soldier Kills Three Officers of His Regiment—A Barge Sinks With All on Board—The Thanks of a Pan-American Delegate.

The cream of the latest news, as contained in condensed telegrams, is presented below.

SENOR FERNANDO CRUZ, Guatemala's delegate to the Americas Congress, has written the State Department his thanks for the late excursion. All he saw surpassed his dreams, and the affection of the people was more gratifying than all else. Dr. Cruz is aport of reputation in his country.

THE check difference in sugar tests by the several appraisers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco samples of the dry substance are to be sent monthly by each to Washington, and by each appraiser to the other.

The Light House Board's report says there are to be 841 lights the coming year. For supplies $408,090 (an increase of 20 per cent) is wanted; $350,000 is asked for river and port lights. About $8,000,000 is needed for the entire service.

TO-DAY, in Boston harbor, the 10-oared cutter crews of each of the squadron warboats will be raced by their crews for a silver cup filled with silver dollars, offered by the Dorchester Yacht Club.

JOHN MCCARTHY, the convict, who, on Monday, in Rhode Island State Prison, murderously assaulted murderer La Costa, hanged himself in a dark cell yesterday afternoon. La Costa will recover.

R. B. RICHARDSON, Lawrence, Professor of Greek at Dartmouth, has accepted the position of annual director at the American school at Athens for the year 1891.

PROTRACTED rains and present floods has disheartened Virginia farmers. Corn is rotting in the fields, and the ground so wet that it cannot be hauled out.

AN unknown Montreal man was found dead bolt upright in a seat in the Montreal Express, at Albany, N. Y., Eastward bound, early yesterday morning.

A BARGE from Philadelphia for New London, Conn., was sunk off Long Branch yesterday. All on board are believed lost.

A SOLDIER of the Bombay Lancers yesterday killed his commandant and two other officers of the regiment.

THE International American Congress yesterday adopted 13 of the 19 rules proposed for its guidance.

POLLARD & MOSS, publishers, Barclay street, New York City, have assigned. Debts, $100,000.

Prevost, Prevost & Co., of Montreal, are in financial trouble. Debts, $70,000.

NEW YORK World's Fair fund last night, $4,501,461.

THE SOUTHERN WHITE HOUSE.

The Proposition to Dismantle it Bitterly Opposed.

RICHMOND, VA., November 27.—The proposition made before the School Board last night to dismantle the Jeff Davis mansion has caused something of a sensation here. On every side opposition is manifested to removing this last remaining conspicuous landmark of the Southern Confederacy. Davis, whose occupancy of this quaint old structure during the four years of civil war has made it historical, is drawing to the close of his life. The people of Richmond seem to be practically unanimous in the opinion that the White House of the Confederacy should be left standing as a monument of the most eventful period in the history of this country. The general sentiment seems to be that if the city needs another school building it should be erected on some less historical spot than that upon which stands the old Davis house.'

The negro hackmen are a unit in opposing what they look upon, not only as a movement of desecration, but as likely to deprive them of many a dollar. "Why, boss," said one of the oldest negro hackmen here to-day, "de nigger kerridge drivers couldn't stand it! What we drivers gwine to tell de Northern visitors when dey come down heah? No, Libby Prison and no Jeff Davis mansion? Oh, no, boss; dat nebber do. We can't stand it. Why, de Davis house has put hundreds of dollars in our pockets."

It is believed that the opposition will be so great that the school board will abandon the whole project at once.

PROSPERITY IN MEXICO.

General Business Booming and on a Solid Foundation.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 27.—The organization of the great Trust and Loan Company in London for operation here is regarded with much favor, especially as the new company is under the auspices of the River Plate Loan and Trust Company of London, which has been highly successful. The Bank of London and Mexico here has been made financial agent of the new company. There is ample room for soundly-managed companies of this nature here, where the rate of interest still continues high, especially in the interior, and in the promotion of new enterprises.

Branches in the interior cities of large banks of this city are nearly all doing excellent business, and bank dividends will be high. The business boom here is growing. Importations are running away up beyond former figures, with a consequent increase in treasury receipts, but with all this activity there is no feverish speculation. The business is solid, and based on metallic currency. The crops are good, and the appearance of wheat from the State of Sonora at this capital is regarded as a sign that the country can easily supply itself with first-class wheat, as well as enter extensively into its exportation. Only a few years ago Sonora was the fighting ground for the Apaches and the troops; to-day it is one of the most peaceful, prosperous and progressive States in the republic.

IS THE MILLENNIUM COMING?

The City Council of Elizabeth to Give Up Their Salaries.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 27.—The City Council at its meeting next Wednesday night are going to vote to do away with salaries for the members. Each Councilman now is entitled to $500 per year, and as the board after the next charter election will consist of 24 members, the repeal of the salary law will secure a saving of $12,000 a year to the taxpayers.

President Smith, whose arbitrary rulings at the last meeting will result in his being deposed from the Presidency, hopes to save himself by voting to abolish salaries. Mr. Smith was one of the strongest advocates of drawing a salary for his services, although a majority of the board was opposed to paying any.

President Smith has even sued the city for his salary and obtained a judgment against the municipality, with costs. He is likewise willing to humbly apologize to the board for his previous acts, but it is extremely doubtful if even this will save him from the wrath of his indignant colleagues.

THIRD grand annual prize turkey tournament at Windsor Hotel, Brownsville road, on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, under the management of Captain Williams.

TWTSu

IT'S A FAIR FIGHT.

Friends of Quay and Platt Deny That Bosses Have Interfered

IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Reed's Supporters Believe Their Favorite Will be Nominated

WHEN THE SECOND BALLOT IS TAKEN.

The McKinley Workers Much Encouraged by Recent Developments.

McKinley's friends are working hard for the favorite for Speaker. It is denied that Quay and Platt have interfered in the fight. Sixteen or more Pennsylvania votes are considered certain for Reed, whose friends claim a total of 70 on the first ballot. The President and members of the Cabinet tell what they give thanks for to-day.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Though the air was raw and penetrating to-day, it was the hottest day of the Speakership fight. Many of the supporters of McKinley had become very indignant on account of the supposed intrusion of bossism into the contest, and which had resulted, as they thought, in the development of nearly solid delegations in two States for Reed. All day long the burden of their talk has been that Quay, in Pennsylvania, and Platt, in New York, have been managing things and dragooning members to the support of Reed.

Members of Congress from both States deny that any such influence has been used. They claim that while both Platt and Quay have a perfect right to express their preference for a candidate for Speaker, they have used their influence no further than to express that preference in the most casual manner. No one can be found who has heard Senator Quay even express a preference.

QUAY SILENT, AS USUAL.

The strongest expression anyone quotes from him is that he thought both Reed and McKinley were needed on the floor of the House. In regard to the charge of bossism, he had nothing to say when asked in regard to the matter this evening. He would not take the trouble to deny such nonsense. If he had attempted to influence anybody, it might be found out from the other party.

Representative Belden, of New York, said that so far as he was concerned he was working for Reed solely on his own responsibility, and not as the mouthpiece of anybody. He was for Reed because he believed he was the best qualified for the Speakership. Mr. Belden will give a Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow evening to the New York delegation, and it may be that it will be definitely known after that how many New Yorkers will support Reed.

CLAIMS OF THE M'KINLEY MEN.

A Pennsylvania member said to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH this evening that he did not know of a single member of the delegation who had been influenced by other than his personal choice, and that the best refutation of the charge that the position of the delegation was due to the influence of Quay, is that Dalzell, whose dislike of Quay, is of the most lively character, is enthusiastic for Reed, though from a sectional standpoint he should be for McKinley.

Though the supporters of McKinley do not make their claims of support so strong as formerly, and are not asserting the nomination of their favorite on the first ballot, they gather hope and encouragement from the fact that the practical consolidation of the East is strengthening the antagonism of the West, and tending to concentrate it on a candidate representing the West. They are more quiet and more discreet than they have been at any time, and are doubtless making their position stronger by that policy. They are doing very good and very hard work among the members as they arrive.

CANNON'S FRIEND HOPEFUL.

Cannon's friends appear to be encouraged by the wet blanket put upon the McKinley men by the fusion of the East, and claim that "Uncle Joe" will have as many votes as the Ohio man. They hope that in case of Reed's failure his support will have been so thoroughly antagonized by the McKinley men that it will come to Cannon as the other strong Western candidate. Cannon, Burrows and Henderson have all conducted a very discreet canvass, and have made no enemies and lots of friends. The prospects are improved to-day for a good attendance at the caucus Saturday.

About 20 members were added to-day to the list of those in the city. There will be a number of absentees, however. Wilber, of the Twenty-fourth New York district, is very sick, and cannot be here either for the caucus or the opening on Monday. Should he die it is said his district will be lost to the Republicans, as he is the only member of that party in the district who can be elected. Three certificates for members representing the new States have not yet arrived—two for South Dakota and one for Montana. The certificate of the Washington member arrived to-day.

VOTES THAT MAY BE LOST.

If the others do not reach the capital before noon Monday the votes of those three members and the vote of Wilber, of New York, will be lost in the organization, and the Republicans will have but a majority of four, even if every other Republican be present. The members from South Dakota and Montana are here and can take part in the caucus. It is said they are for Reed. The most careful of the supporters of Reed are to-night claiming 70 votes for their favorite on the first ballot and that he will be nominated on the second ballot.

Rife, Atkinson and Brosius, of Pennsylvania arrived to-day and are all for Reed. Culbertson, of the Erie district, is expected to arrive to-night. The Pennsylvanians will hold a meeting in the room of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors on Friday afternoon to talk over the Speakership situation. It is not probable that any attempt will be made to enforce the unit rule. It seems probable that 18 or 19 members will support Reed, though only 16 or 17 are absolutely counted on. LIGHTNER.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CARP.

They Serve a Good Purpose in Fattening Other Food Fish.

[Fish Commissioner West in Globe Democrat.]

"I am frequently twitted by my friends about the seeming failure of the efforts of the Government and various States to popularize the German carp as a food fish. They say millions have been put into the ponds and lakes of the country, but no one has ever met a man who has eaten a carp. The fact of the matter is that our people do not eat them directly, but the croppie, bass, jack salmon and other fine fish of this country do.

"They are ravenously devoured by the game fish, and serve a good purpose in this way, amply repaying the expense the Government is put to in stocking the waters of the West and South with them. It is a necessity to furnish the game fish with good food, and there is nothing better for the purpose than carp."

CHOKED BY A TOUGH STEAK.

An Aged Indiana Man Suddenly Expires at the Dinner Table.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., November 26.—Philip Hoffman, an aged citizen who resided in Ohio Falls, a suburb of this city, met a peculiar death at noon to-day. Mr. Hoffman and his wife were partaking of the noonday meal, when he was choked on a piece of beefsteak he was trying to masticate and died almost instantly.

The deceased was 65 years of age and a highly respected German citizen.

FREED BY FORAKER.

Two Convicts Pardoned, One Having a Remarkable Record.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, November 27.—Governor Foraker to-night issued Thanksgiving pardons from the Ohio penitentiary, releasing William Carroll, who has served 22 years, and Anthony Baccioco, of Cincinnati, who was convicted immediately after the Berner riots. Carroll is one of the most noted prisoners in the penitentiary, and an earnest effort has been made to secure his pardon. He is a mechanical genius, and during his imprisonment has invented quite a number of pieces, which, it is believed, if handled properly, would be valuable property. Carroll was one of four persons who made an effort to rob the Brown County Treasury in 1866, when the guard, named Rose, who was on watch at the time, was shot and killed.

Carroll escaped after being arrested and was captured a year afterward and convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Another member of the party named Huling was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang but commuted, and after serving eight years, was pardoned by Governor Young. The other two members of the party received small sentences. Baccioco was a policeman in Cincinnati in 1884, and shot a saloon keeper named Adam Dollar. He was convicted and sentenced for life.

A BANKER UNDER ARREST.

Charged With Having Stolen Money Given Him to Buy Tickets.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 27.—Joseph Susskind, of Susskivd & Co., "bankers," Canal street, was arrested by Sergeant Hamilton, of the East Sixty-seventh street police station, this afternoon. This morning a woman came into the police station and said she had been sent there from police headquarters. She wanted Susskind arrested, alleging that she had given him money for two steamship tickets, which he was to forward to her parents at Hamburg.

They did not receive the tickets, and she charged Susskind with having stolen the money. Detective Crowly, from headquarters, came up and took charge of Susskind to-night. The woman identified him. Herman Cohn was the other partner. He has escaped. The firm started in business three years ago on capital advanced by Mrs. Hannah Cohn, Herman's wife.

RABBIE KNEW BETTER.

Scotia's Bard Would Not Have Fallen in Shakespeare's Error.

[Scottish American.]

At a late meeting of the Blairmally Mutual Improvement Society the works of Shakespeare formed the subject of the evening, and Dr. Grahame, an admirer of the bard, read a highly eulogistic paper on his plays. After the meeting had dispersed the sontar approached the doctor and remarked.

"Ye think a fine lot o' you plays o' Shakespeare, doctor," "I do sir," was the emphatic reply.

"An' ye think he wis mair cliver than oor Rabbie Burns?"

"Why, there's no comparison between them," said the medico, indignantly.

"Maybe no," was the cool response, "but ye tell us the nicht that it was Shakespeare who wrote those weel-kent lines. 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Noo, Rabbie would never hae written sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir?" thundered the indignant doctor.

"Ay, juist nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent fine that a king, or a queen either disna gang to bed wi' the croon on their head. They aye hang it ower the back o' a chair."

HIDING AWAY FROM BORES.

How a Wall Street Man Avoids Meeting Unwelcome Visitors.

[New York World.]

The story that John Wanamaker has seized on a room at the top of the Department Building in Washington, to which he can withdraw during business hours and be safe from interruption, is another illustration of the fact that business men have to resort to all kinds of devices to secure time and opportunity for prosecuting their business affairs. A Wall street operator who hires a large room in an office building downtown secures himself from interruption at the hands of people whom he doesn't want to meet by locking his door and passing in review everybody who applies for admission through an ingenious arrangement of a mirror.

The mirror is placed on the wall opposite to the door and on a level with the transom. It is inclined, somewhat toward the floor, so that nobody can knock at the door without having his image reflected. The operator of the room looks up through the transom to the surface of the mirror, and if the party is somebody whom he wants to see he opens the door, and if otherwise the door remains obstinately closed.

THE SNORER IN NO. 7.

A Tragedy Results From Putting a Clothespin on His Nose.

One night when three or four of us boys boarded a sleeper on the L. and N. Road going south from Cincinnati a passenger in lower seven began to snore as soon as we were in bed. He had a terrible snore for a human being, and after several of us had called to him and failed to stop it one of our crowd slid out of bed, reached into number seven, and, with great deftness affixed a spring clothespin to the sleeper's nose. It was, of course, expected that he would wake up in a few seconds, but, to our surprise, he did not, while at the same time he suddenly ceased to snore.

By and by all of us dropped off to sleep and everyone in the car was up before number seven. In fact, he slept so late that the porter parted the curtains to arouse him. After one look he jumped back with a yell, and when we hurried up we found the man cold and dead. He was lying on his back, hands locked under his neck, and that clothespin had pinched his nose all out of shape. The body was take to Cincinnati, and most of us had to attend the inquest. It was there testified to by the doctors that the man had died of heart disease, but I tell you we didn't hanker to do any more joking for a full year.

Fate's Decree.

Eyes, cease weeping!
Ye may never, never see
Her dear form, 'tis Fate's decree—
Fate, our bitter enemy.
O, cease weeping!

Lips, cease complaining!
Ye may never taste the bliss
That doth slumber in her kiss.
Cruel Fate denies ye this.
O, cease complaining!

Heart cease repining!
Thou shalt never press thy mate;
She doth live, but cruel Fate
Wills to keep us separate.
O, cease repining!
—*Simon Durat, in Boston Globe.*

—There is a post-oak not far from Fort Gaines, Ga., growing right on the side of the road that is a regular edition of the Siamese twins. The tree at the ground has two stems about three inches in diameter and about six inches apart, but, about four feet above the ground, the stems join and form a solid stem. There is no evidence of decay—the bark is perfect and the wood sound.

—John Moxley, of Swainsboro, Ga., has a valuable house cat. A few nights ago an owl caught one of Mr. Moxley's chickens and the cat followed, and when the owl came to the ground the cat made fight, and succeeded in whipping the owl. She then carried the chicken back to the house.

STEWART FOR SILVER

The Senator Makes an Eloquent and Earnest Plea for the

CHIEF PRODUCT OF HIS STATE.

He Declares That it Was Demonetized by a Base Subterfuge.

RESOLUTIONS DIRECTED AGAINST REED

The National Silver Convention Wants a Western Man for Speaker.

Senator Stewart yesterday addressed the Silver Convention at length, arguing in favor of the free coinage of that metal. He stated that it was demonetized by a trick at the instance of the bondholders. Resolutions denouncing the alleged Wall street candidate for Speaker of the House were received with cheers.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Soon after the silver convention assembled to-day, the following resolution offered by Mr. Jacks, of California, was received with cheers and referred under the rule:

WHEREAS, Wall street and Eastern bondholders are now actually at work striving to elect a Speaker for the approaching Congress whose record is entirely opposed to silver interests, and,

Whereas, Representatives in Congress should be servants of the people, and,

Whereas, This great convention shows the unanimity of public opinion in the Western and Southern States and Territories in favor of more coinage of silver, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Western and Southern representatives in Congress be requested to support some friend of silver for the Speakership of the present House of Representatives, and that their failure to do so will be a betrayal of the people warranting their political death.

ADDRESSED BY BLAND.

The Chairman then announced that the convention would be addressed by Congressman R. P. Bland, of Missouri. Mr. Bland was received with a storm of applause and addressed the convention at some length. He was followed by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, whose ringing remarks evoked frequent outbursts of applause. The Senator's address was a distinctively offhand talk, and seemed to suit the delegates much better than the printed papers to which they had previously listened. Among other things Senator Stewart said:

During the deliberations thus far, I have been profoundly impressed with the fact that the question of money is involved in these proceedings, and in order to understand what ought to be done we must confine ourselves to the elementary principles that govern money. Civilization without money is impossible. No progress whatever has been made toward civilization without the use of some medium of exchange.

The individual by himself, however strong he may be, cannot become civilized or maintain civilization. The most intelligent and strongest men among us are comparatively unable to maintain civilization. We must avail ourselves of the efforts, labors and intelligence of others.

A CLEAR NECESSITY.

There must be an interchange of commodities. In early times and among the savages efforts have been made to obtain some medium of exchange. The people of some nations have had cattle and others grain, and others shells, and the Chinese had the bark of the mulberry tree stamped in a peculiar way. The Africans have various kinds of trinkets. Nations have tried lead, iron and copper, but finally all civilized and semi-civilized nations have decided on silver.

The use of silver is pre-historic. The first we heard of the use of silver was as money. Gold was first used as an ornament. By and by we find gold is used as money. The two metals are peculiar—they are imperishable. Nothing can destroy them. Their qualities are entirely similar. Consequently the two metals, gold and silver, are termed the precious metals.

For 3,000 years or more they have been the metals out of which money could be manufactured. Now, I say, as long as a dollar can be manufactured out of a given quantity of silver or a given quantity of gold it makes no difference to the owner what bullion he has. With either he can get a dollar, and with that same dollar he can buy the same amount of labor or property.

SOME ANCIENT HISTORY.

When Rome rose to greatness by conquest, she persistently gathered to herself the treasure of the civilized world. The excavations in Spain bear testimony to-day of mining operations conducted 2,000 years ago. But as she went on accumulating gold, property was going up, the whole Empire was employed during several centuries and until the time of Augustus, when she was in the zenith, it is estimated that she had from 1,500 to 2,000 millions of money, gold and silver, in circulation in the Roman Empire. She, beside this, had a vast amount of plate.

Mining ceased, the Empire was rent in twain, broken up in fragments and invaded. Money was borrowed and lost, and she kept growing poorer and poorer, until the end of the seventh century, when she had lost the great majority of it. The civilization of the world went on for 700 years, poverty and debt growing, ability to pay growing less all the time. No man had any courage in those days. No man could assert freedom and independence. Why, I tell you, there is nothing like scarcity of money.

Poverty, inability to pay debts, inability to support a family, will make men cowards. [Applause.] The creation of the great middle classes of England was brought about by the discovery of gold in Mexico and South America. Free silver in Europe was the cause of the people having some money and becoming independent. The farmers of our country to-day, in consequence of the machinations of the money kings and gold mono-metallists, are losing the independence of character for which they have been noted.

A STRONG STATEMENT.

Their mortgages are making them cowards. There is nothing that makes a man a coward so quick as a mortgage on his farm and to have his creditors pressing him. [Applause.] I will not stop to explain to you how this silver demonetization fraud was committed. I was in the Senate when the bill passed; I did not know it; I had no means of knowing it; I did not know that any such scheme was contemplated. There was no discussion in the Senate; not a word, not a suggestion in the Senate that the silver dollar was to be omitted.

There is nothing in the record of the Senate to show how that dollar got out. The conference of the committee don't show it, but we find the fact to be that silver was omitted, and I call upon the people to explain how it occurred. It may have been a mistake. Who made the fraudulent dollar? The men who clandestinely got the bill through and who seem to take charge of the fraud.

A delegate—Mr. Stewart, are the people bound by that fraud?

Mr. Stewart—They are bound as long as they submit and no longer. [Loud cheers and cries of "hi hi".] They are bound to that extent and no more. This trick in the Senate was played for some motive. Let us trace it back to see what the motive was. There was $2,500,000,000 of national debt that we know of. It is estimated by statisticians that there is from three to five times as much other debt, consisting of county, municipal and private debts of individuals and corporations, as National debt.

THE REASON FOR IT.

Suppose there was only three times as much, that would make $10,000,000,000 of deb