THE AGONY IS OVER
And affairs of the world will once more interest the patient public. THE DISPATCH will continue to present all the news in an attractive form.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE PRESIDENT
Is coming to Pittsburg, and THE DISPATCH proposes to tell you all about his trip and his movements. The record will be entertaining.

Library of Congress A R Spofford 9 July 90

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890. THREE CENTS

GHOULS FOILED

For Years the Body of Garfield Has Been Hidden in an Obscure Vault.

AT THE HOUR OF MIDNIGHT

Four Friends of the Family Removed the Remains From the Tomb.

A NECESSARY DECEPTION.

Many Thousands of People Have Visited the Supposed Place of the Sepulchre.

THE PERMANENT RESTING PLACE

Will be Found When the Monument in Lakeview Cemetery is Dedicated Early in the Spring.

RESULT OF A WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER

When Secretary Endicott ordered the guard removed from Garfield's tomb the family and friends of the dead President were alarmed. Detectives informed them that an organized band of body snatchers had plotted to desecrate the sepulchre. It was finally decided to remove the remains to an obscure vault in another corner of the cemetery. This was accomplished in darkness by a party of four chosen friends.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, February 18.—The Garfield monument is completed, and preparations are now making for the dedication which is to take place early in the spring. At that time the remains of President Garfield will be placed in permanent sepulchre beneath the monument. In view of the approaching transfer of these remains from the Lakeview Cemetery it is now possible to narrate an astounding story respecting the disposition which has been made of the body of the late President for the last four years.

When Garfield's remains were deposited in an elaborate vault in the Lakeview Cemetery it was announced that they would be kept there until the time came to make a permanent disposition of them. This temporary vault was a handsome and massive mausoleum. After the funeral the heavy casket was placed in a sarcophagus within the vault, which could be viewed from the path outside through a massive iron grating.

A SPECIAL GUARD ON DUTY.

The suspicion which the robbery of the grave of Mr. Stewart had occasioned respecting the existence of an organized band of grave robbers induced the Government to take special measures to prevent any such violation of this tomb. By direction of Secretary Lincoln a special guard of United States troops was stationed at the tomb with instructions never to leave it unprotected.

For five years this tomb was constantly under the eye of soldiers night and day. Usually two stood on guard. During this time an immense throng of people, sometimes as many as 3,000 or 4,000 a day, passed by the tomb and gazed at sarcophagus, the men usually taking off their hats and all showing reverence and respect. It was expected that this guard would be maintained until the removal of the remains to the place selected for them, beneath the monument.

ENDICOTT'S ORDER.

About a year after Secretary Endicott succeeded Mr. Lincoln as Secretary of War he decided that it was unnecessary longer to maintain the guard there. He, therefore, caused orders to be issued returning the soldiers to their regimental headquarters, and he issued no other orders for other soldiers to take their places.

This caused the personal friends of the Garfield family in Cleveland serious apprehension, for some intimation had been received from detectives that the possibility of despoiling the temporary vault had been suggested to certain Chicago ghouls. The revelation of an attempt to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield added to the anxiety of these friends, and after considerable consultation they decided that they would themselves do what the Government had declined longer to undertake.

At first the proposition was that a sort of obituary guard of volunteers be organized who would pledge themselves to maintain a constant watch at the tomb, but it was found that such a plan was likely to be inexpedient as well as inconvenient, and it was abandoned.

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

Several other propositions were made, none of which seemed feasible. The undertaking was in the hands of some of the closest friends of Mrs. Garfield and of the family, and they were men in whom the widow placed perfect confidence respecting their discretion and wisdom. At last a proposition was made which seemed, taking all things into consideration, to be the best, for it involved neither expense, fatigue, anxiety, or any other precaution than that maintained by secrecy.

It was proposed to remove in the dead of night the remains of Garfield from the sarcophagus and to place them in some obscure spot, the identity of which would be known only to the members of Garfield's family and to those who undertook to carry out the plan. The first thing to do was to select the place. Four men, three of them prominent in business affairs, and one known professionally in Cleveland spent some time in looking for a proper location.

AN OBSCURE VAULT.

They at last decided upon an obscure vault in a remote portion of the cemetery, in a spot where few visitors came and where less conspicuous burial could be attained than in the more sightly portions of the cemetery. No difficulty was found in procuring this vault, although those from whom it was procured had not the slightest idea of the purpose for which it was to be used.

One night, not many days after the guard of soldiers had been removed, these four men went to the tomb. They possessed a key which admitted them to it, and, having entered, they removed the lid of the sarcophagus. This was an undertaking of considerable difficulty, partly because the work was done in the dark and partly on account of the great weight of the lid, as well as the care with which it was necessary to handle it. Having removed it, the four men undertook to remove the casket containing the remains. This was a double casket, composed of heavy oak and of metal.

AN ARDUOUS TASK.

It was very heavy, and it was with the greatest toil that the four men were able to remove it from its place, and one of them so severely strained himself that he never fully recovered from the effects of this night's work. However, the casket was finally deposited on the ground outside, and the lid of the sarcophagus was replaced and resealed so that it had precisely the appearance which characterized it before the removal of the casket, and then the door of the tomb was locked and the place appeared exactly as it had from the day when the remains were deposited there.

It was a task of vast difficulty to remove this casket to the remote and obscure burial place, and it took the greater part of the night to do it, but it was finally placed in this secluded spot, and all evidences of any recent treatment of this tomb were carefully removed. Having accomplished this work these four men returned to Cleveland and reported to the members of the Garfield family what they had done. From that time until this it is understood the remains have lain in this remote nook of the cemetery, a tomb utterly neglected and never glanced at by the casual visitor who happens to pass.

A NECESSARY DECEPTION.

On the other hand, thousands of persons in the past four years have visited the temporary tomb of Garfield, and, as they supposed, paid silent homage to the memory of the President whose remains they believed to be reposing within the sarcophagus. The friends of the family believe that this action was fully justified by the circumstances and that perfect protection for the remains has been secured, even though the vast throngs who visited the tomb have been deceived respecting its contents.

There will be no need when the remains are deposited beneath the monument for any guard, because it would be impossible for any evil-minded person to steal them from this permanent resting place.

MAYOR FULTON DENIES IT.

He Says Emma Johnson Can Get No Divorce From Him, for He Never Married Her—The Woman's Fortune and Latest Conquest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 18.—There is a great story quietly going the rounds here, among police and detectives who have official and other friends in Denver, Col., that would, if true, be of considerable interest to many newspaper readers in and around Pittsburg. It chiefly involves the Denver interests and associations of ex-Mayor "Andy" Fulton, of the Gas City, and Emma Johnson, a woman whom he used to know intimately, both there and in Denver. As the story is largely denied, however, by Andy Fulton himself, who is now a New Yorker, its details need not be published. He distinctly refutes the story that he was ever married to Emma Johnson; so of course it cannot be possible, as alleged, that she is seeking a divorce from him in Denver in order to marry a detective in that city named Leonard Le Due. The diamond rings of fabulous value that have been exchanged, however, since Fulton left Denver, only about six weeks ago; the $200,000 fortune that the Johnson woman is alleged to have amassed—part of which is said to have been invested in the Colorado ranch where the fictitious shooting affray was alleged to have taken place more than a year ago—these and other details might be elaborately told, if the story seemed to be borne out in the main; but it isn't.

Ex-Mayor Fulton was seen in this city to-day regarding the above story, and he at once took THE DISPATCH man into a quiet corner and reiterated what he had said when someone sent out the malicious report that he had been shot by this same woman: "You know, yourself," said he, "that the principal points in it are false. I never was married to Emma Johnson, for at that time my wife had not a divorce from me in Pittsburg. It's hardly worth while taking notice of such talk; but you can truthfully say that much of it is a great injustice to me, and it is only stirred up to injure me, both in Pittsburg and the West."

"Do you intend returning to Denver?" asked the writer.

"No, I think not; anyhow not at present; and perhaps I may locate here permanently, as my folks are residing in New York. It is probably better for all concerned in the story."

The ex-Mayor's friends urge him to go back and sell his real estate in Denver; but he intimated that he would rather forfeit it than return where there would be any further trouble and talk.

A SURPRISING SEIZURE.

The Defunct South Penn Road to be Sold Out by the Sheriff.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, February 18.—Sheriff Sheesley, of this city, received information from Sheriff Pittman to-day stating that he had levied on and taken into execution the South Pennsylvania Railroad, together with all the corporate rights, privileges and franchises and all the real and personal property of the road. The roadbed, rights of way, viaducts, aqueducts, rails, bridges, bridge piers, stations, sidings, depot sites, buildings and improvements have also been seized and will be sold in McConnellsburg, March 15, for cash.

The news was a complete surprise to F. J. Grotevent, of this city, the Secretary of the company.

IN ACCORD WITH DEPEW.

The World Fair Conference Committee Agree on a Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 18.—The World Fair Conference Committee met to-night and finally agreed on a report to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow, which is signed by all the members of the conference present.

The report is in accord with the Depew proposition at last night's mass meeting in New York City.

Editor Brown Acquitted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MEADVILLE, February 18.—In the case of the commissioners against R. B. Brown, editor of the *Messenger*, and M. M. Myler, for malicious libel, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

COUGHLIN'S FRIEND.

Important Arrest of a Supposed Cronin Suspect in St. Louis

AFTER A LONG AND WEARY SEARCH

The Prisoner Becomes Confused and Tells a Flimsy Story.

HE REFUSES TO TALK TO REPORTERS.

And Won't Ruin His Future by Answering Questions Put to Him.

A man supposed to be Smith, who drove Coughlin from his home to the Carlson cottage the night Dr. Cronin was murdered, has been arrested in St. Louis. He is very reticent and refuses to talk to reporters, although he let enough out to show that he knows considerable about the matter.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Detective Thomas, of Chicago, made an important arrest in St. Louis last night, in the muscular part of which he was assisted by local detectives Friese and Ziegler. The arrest was made at 10 P. M., but the fact did not leak out until this morning. At the hour named the local detectives could have been seen standing in the shadow of a big building on the north side of Pine street, near Fourth, while Detective Thomas was scanning faces in the poolroom located on the ground floor of the Pine street side of the Merchants' Exchange building. When his eyes rested on a medium-sized man, poorly clad, with a not attentive countenance, bearing marks of dissipation, the detective stepped up, and engaged the party in conversation, soon ingratiating himself into his good graces, and finally suggesting a trip across the street to partake of liquid refreshments, which suggestion met with favor, and the detective and his game walked out of the Merchants' Exchange building and to within a few feet of the St. Louis detectives, when Detective Thomas grabbed his man by the wrist and quietly said: "You are under arrest."

Resistance would have been folly on the part of the prisoner, and he offered none. He did not seem to be surprised, but walked to the Four Courts without comment and was booked "Hold for the Chief." The work was so skillfully and quietly done by the Chicago sleuth that not even the reporters in the Four Courts building at the time got an inkling of what was going on. From the Four Courts Detective Thomas went at once to the Western Union Telegraph Office and wired the authorities there that he had captured the man who has been so earnestly sought after ever since the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin in that city, and asking that parties be sent here to more fully identify the prisoner.

DAN COUGHLIN'S FRIEND.

This morning when it leaked out that the arrest meant that the mystery surrounding the murder of Dr. Cronin could be completely cleared up by the man under arrest, provided he proved to be the proper party and would confess, there was a great sensation. It was at first thought that the suspect must be "Cooney the fox," but later on it was learned that the prisoner was supposed to be Smith, Dan Coughlin's friend, who drove the buggy in which Dr. Cronin was conveyed from his home to the Carlson cottage to be murdered. The prisoner gave the name of J. B. Kelly, admitted that he was the man for whom the Chicago authorities have been looking for some time, but denied that he was Smith, and further denied all complicity in the murder. Detective Thomas stated that his prisoner was known in Chicago as J. B. Kelly, but was the man supposed to have been known as Smith in the Cronin crime.

If the man under arrest proves to be the party he is believed to be then the arrest is one of the most important yet made in the celebrated Cronin case. Smith was the last person in whose company the murdered physician was seen alive by his friends. And the prisoner admits he is the man whom Dectective Thomas has been tracking about the country, while he stoutly denies being "Mr. Smith, of Cronin fame."

Detective Thomas had a long talk with the suspect this afternoon, and when he emerged from the cell he said that while his prisoner stoutly denied being Dan Coughlin's friend Smith, he was sure he had the right man. He had been watching him for three or four weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, Dinan, the livery stable man, and others, described the man who came in the buggy as 5 feet 7¼ or 8 inches tall, weighing 150 pounds, with dark brown mustache, a sharp, piercing eye, quick in movement, and shabbily dressed in a faded brown overcoat, faded pants, slouch hat and muddy boots. The man under arrest answers this description in all essential particulars. The Chicago authorities long ago located a man whom they believed to be Smith, and the party under arrest is the person.

DAZED AND BEWILDERED.

Late this afternoon reporters were admitted to the prisoner's cell to interview him. When brought out by Captain Young the prisoner appeared dazed and bewildered. When asked why he had been arrested, he surlily responded:

"Do you know why?"

"No," was the response.

"Then I won't tell you."

"What is your name?"

"J. B. Kelly, and I am from Chicago."

When told that he was arrested as a suspect in the Cronin case, he said he knew that. At this juncture he affected a careless air, and said he knew nothing about the Cronin case, and did not know any of the parties interested in it except Thomas Desmond, of San Francisco. Did not know Burke, O'Sullivan, the ice man; Alexander Sullivan, Kunze, nor any of those tried for the murder. He had never belonged to any Clan-na-Gael camp and was not an active Irish sympathizer, although of Irish parentage. He had not been in Chicago for several months. Had been in St. Louis about two weeks, and had been stopping at Fourth and Christy avenue.

"Mr. Kelly, did you not tell Chief of Police Huebler that you were the man the Chicago police were after, but that you were innocent of the crime charged against you?" was asked.

At this the face of the suspect paled, and he grew confused, then made a strong effort to recover his composure, and laughed, but could not smile very cheerfully. His lips twitched as he said: "The Chief—the St. Louis Chief. Yes. Well, I never saw him but once, and then only said good morning to him."

Then, after mumbling something incoherent, he continued: "I wish you fellows would get out of here. I am not going to say anything about any crime. I don't have to talk to these fellows, do I, Captain?" he said, appealingly.

LOOKING AFTER HIS OWN INTERESTS.

And this ended the interview. After returning to his quarters the prisoner sat down on a bench and buried his face in his hands. When a reporter asked him a question bearing materially upon the cause of his arrest he jumped up with the remark: "You can go to the d——. I am not going to tell you my history. I don't propose to have my future ruined by answering your questions."

It appears that the prisoner has traveled considerably, and knows the police in other cities. When asked a direct question as to his presence in Chicago when Cronin was assassinated, he said that he was there from February to June, 1889.

The lodging house where Kelly, or Smith, roomed is known as the People's Hotel, and is located at the corner of Fourth street and Lucas avenue. He registered there for the first time as "J. B. Kelly, Chicago," on August 20, 1889, and he has registered continuously ever since with the exception of one or two nights, the proprietor says, but he soon changed the Chicago to city. J. Leland, who is proprietor of the People's Hotel, said that Kelly was a man of peculiar habits. He pretended to be a peddler of pocket dictionaries and often took half a dozen of them out with him. He generally returned to the hotel between 10 o'clock and midnight, but never got up before between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, complaining that he had a nervous affection which prevented him from sleeping at night. He paid for his bed regularly, but never seemed to have much money. Leland said he looked upon Kelly with suspicion, but he saw so many suspicious men that he paid little attention to them. His irregular habits and the fact that he was never out long enough to sell many of his books, were peculiarities which drew attention to him.

Detective Thomas this afternoon received a telegram from Chicago, stating that parties would be here to-night to identify the prisoner.

Two men alighted from a Chicago train to-night, and were met in the Union depot by Detective Thomas, who arrested J. B. Kelly as a Cronin suspect, last night. The trio were immediately besieged by an army of newspaper reporters, to whom Detective Thomas gave their names as Williams and Brennan. It is believed, however, that one of the arrivals is Officer Collins. They repaired to the Four Courts, but were not shown to Kelly's cell. The Chicago detective is very reticent to-night, while Chief of Police Huebler, of St. Louis, positively declines to talk at all. A private telegram from Chicago says there are no such men as Williams and Brennan connected with either the police or detective force, and this increases the belief that the names given by the Chicago men are fictitious.

RECOGNIZED BY THE DETECTIVES.

Detectives Collins and Clark, of Chicago, have identified the Cronin suspect arrested in this city last night as the man supposed to be Smith, who took Dr. Cronin to the Carlson cottage.

J. B. Kelly, or "Smith," the Cronin suspect, was in a more talkative mood to-night, and said:

I had nothing to do with the murder of Dr. Cronin. I never admitted to anyone that I was the party whom the police were looking after. It is a case of mistaken identity. I was there two months before and two months later than the Cronin murder. I will tell you how they came to connect me with the Cronin murder. About two months, I think, before the Cronin murder, my roommate gave me a paper known as the *Irish Citizen*. In this paper I saw a notice of Thomas Desmond, of San Francisco, being in Chicago. I had known Desmond in the West and went to the *Citizen* office, where I asked Mr. Finerty, the editor, about Desmond. He answered me very gruffly and I left. I made several visits on the same mission and my anxiety to see him may have cast suspicion on me. I have not attempted to hide while here and am perfectly willing to return to Chicago without a requisition.

Detective Thomas said to-night that, notwithstanding what Kelly said, he was of the opinion that there was a good case against him. When the Chicago and Alton train pulled into the depot to-night Lieutenant Clark and Officer Collins, of the Chicago Police Department, who knew Kelly, alighted, and accompanied by Detective Thomas, repaired to the Four Courts. They at first gave fictitious names but later were recognized. When Kelly was brought out both Clark and Brennan nodded their heads and said: "Yes, he is the man." When Kelly was led back to his cell he was followed by Lieutenant Clark, who had a brief talk with the prisoner, but claimed to have nothing new from him.

TRIED IT ON THE CAT.

A Hatfield Plot to Kill the Sheriff's Posse Discovered in That Manner—A Conspiracy to Rescue a Condemned Prisoner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PIKEVILLE, KY., February 18.—Ellison Mounts was hanged at this place this evening for participating in the murder of Miss Alafair McCoy and her brother. Mounts was a member of the celebrated Hatfield faction. The prisoner took his seat on his coffin in a wagon, the guards surrounded the vehicle and the death march commenced. Only a few minutes elapsed after reaching the scaffold before the execution occurred. Death was instantaneous. The scene was witnessed by thousands of people, many others being absent through fear of an attempt to rescue. The body was given to friends and will be interred in the mountains of West Virginia. After the execution the officers discovered a plot which, if successful, would have resulted in the escape of the prisoner, and the probable death of a number of the guards of the jail. Through the confusion of the jail cook the discovery was made. The details were as follows:

The Hatfields had paid the cook $200 to place a drug in the food of the jail guards. The night before the execution the cook was told that the drug which was given her was merely to make the guards go to sleep. She became suspicious and concluded to try the effects of the preparation on the jail cat. The result was the instant death of the animal in horrible agony. She then became alarmed, and refused to put the poison into the food. She did not communicate her intentions, however, to the outlaws, and they were gathered near the jail to await the signal which would indicate that all the guards were sick within. Had this wholesale attempt at murder been successful, not only the prisoners in the prison would have been killed from the effects of the poison, but also the Sheriff's family and posse. The drug was found to be strychnine. The cook was immediately arrested. All the outlaw gang have fled to the mountains of West Virginia, where it is sure death to officers who follow them. All these lawless persons who are responsible, for this outrageous affair are from West Virginia. The Sheriff is having the necessary papers arranged to secure requisitions for the would-be murderers, and every effort will be made to bring them to justice.

Should they be brought back here during the present intense excitement every mother's son of them would be instantly mobbed, as the people are crazed with indignation. This is the first legal hanging that ever occurred in this vicinity.

MET WITH NO OPPOSITION.

Thirteen Women and Three Men Arrested for Destroying Property at Lathrop.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 18.—A special to the *Times* from Spickardsville, Mo., says: Constable Francis, to whom was intrusted the duty of serving the warrants upon the crusaders, charging them with malicious destruction of property, performed his task to-day. He met with no opposition, the ladies having determined to submit quietly to their martyrdom, as they call it.

Thirteen ladies and three men were arrested. All gave bond in the sum of $50 each for appearance before a Justice next Friday.

Woman Suffragists Unite.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.—At a joint meeting of their highest representatives in this city to-day, the National and American Woman Suffrage Associations united as one organization.

A DEFINITE CHARGE

Of Tory Cruelty to Irish Prisoners Made in Open Parliament.

POISONING OF DALY ADMITTED,

But Ascribed to the Negligence of a Medical Attendant.

A VERY LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Balfour Hurls Epithets at His Enemies and Denies Their Allegations.

In the House of Commons yesterday an Irish member demanded an inquiry into charges of cruelty in the treatment of Dynamiter Daly. The Tory leaders refused to accede to the request. They admitted that Daly had been poisoned, but claimed that it was entirely accidental.

LONDON, February 18.—As indicated exclusively in last Sunday's cable to THE DISPATCH, Mr. Maurice Healy, member for Cork City, asked the Government in the House of Commons to-day whether, since the refusal of John Daly, a life convict in Chatham prison, to connect the Parnellites with the dynamite outrages, he had been treated with enhanced severity by the prison officials. Mr. Healy requested that a sworn inquiry be made as to Daly's treatment, or that members of the House who desired to investigate the matter be allowed the same access to the prisoner as allowed the agents of the London *Times*.

Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said he had no authority to grant the request for a sworn inquiry. He denied the allegations against the prison officials, and said that Daly had stated that he had no complaint to make of his treatment.

THE POISONING ADMITTED.

Mr. Healy then asked the question: "Was Daly nearly poisoned?" In reply Mr. Matthews said that the prison dispenser had put too much belladona in a prescription for Daly. He had since been suspended for his negligence.

Mr. Balfour said that since he had been Secretary for Ireland he had replied to a constant series of votes of censure all much alike, backed by much violent language, but by no substance of fact. Brutal attacks upon his government, exactly the same as those made by Mr. O'Brien, were made by the press upon Earl Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan.

Mr. O'Brien appealed to the Speaker to say whether it was in order to impute to him "brutal and savage attacks." Mr. Balfour withdrew the epithet "brutal," but quoted an article from Mr. O'Brien's paper wherein Earl Spencer was described as a dullard in politics, whose temper was soured because he was a failure socially, and who, while in office, was guilty of gratifying his vindictive feelings by turning the law into an instrument of murder and outrage; who did not punish crime, but shielded nameless infamies.

POLITICAL THUNDER.

These wild phrases were in that time the current coin of the Parnell party. During the present debate his administration of affairs in Ireland had been compared to the tyranny of Russia, although everybody knew that the comparison was nonsensical. The endeavor of the Government was to free Ireland from the bondage of an unscrupulous conspiracy, to suppress intimidation, to give to the people the common rights that all people are supposed to possess in civilized countries.

The system of terrorism involved in the plan of campaign and boycotting was contrary, not only to general law, but to common morality, and absolutely destructive of the simplest elements of freedom. [Cheers.] It was admitted by the opponents of the Government that Ireland is now peaceful and prosperous. Some few years more of a steady and just administration of the law would re-establish there the elementary principles of civilized society.

THE TORIES IN LINE.

He trusted that the House and the country would continue to support the policy that had done so much for Ireland. At the end of the debate the vote was taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, which was rejected by 307 to 240 votes.

Mr. Henry Labouchere asked if the Government intended to demand a vote for the expenses of witnesses who testified before the Parnell Commission. Mr. William L. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that no demand of that nature had been made upon the Treasury.

Sir Henry James declared that the inexorable facts were against the Parnell party in their endeavors to prove that the present tranquility of Ireland was due to a union of hearts—to that understanding between an English and an Irish party which, it was pretended, promised the triumph of their ideas. Truth was that a similar improvement was observed under the influence of coercion, as it was enforced during the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone. He thought Mr. Parnell, from what he said, must be ignorant of the condition of Ireland. Instead of boycotting being milder than formerly, it was now absolutely fiendish. Ireland wished to be left alone, and members like Mr. Lefevre would really assist in the solution of the difficulties only by ceasing to interfere between landlord and tenant.

AN IRISH RETORT.

Mr. Morley said surely a Government depending upon coercion and menace should approach the projected remedial measures with the deepest misgivings. Mr. Balfour had asserted at Edinburgh that the laws against combinations were alike in England and Ireland, and this had drawn out a denial from several Conservatives. He invited those gentlemen to repeat their denial in the coming election for St. Pancreas. He reminded the House that the Marquis of Salisbury, at the election of 1885, took the stand that the law could not touch boycotting.

He challenged the Government to exhibit courage enough to denounce the *Times*, their ally, whose language was worse than that of *United Ireland*; or if they believed the charges to expel their colleagues, whom it had charged with murder. He concluded by describing as a farce the proposed legislation that needed the co-operation of the Irish people and their leaders under a policy of coercion and exasperation.

THAT PARNELL DIVORCE SUIT.

An Amended Bill Filed Which Will Delay the Trial.

LONDON, February 18.—Captain O'Shea, in his suit for divorce, has filed a supplementary petition, which extends the period within which the alleged acts of unfaithfulness were committed. In consequence of this change the time for filing answers is also extended.

O'Shea's solicitor, Wontner, doubts whether the case can be brought to trial before the autumn.

The Count of Paris in Cuba.

HAVANA, February 18.—The Count of Paris and his party left here to-day on a visit to the Santa Rosa estate. They leave the island on March 9.

Pardon the Duke of Orleans.

PARIS, February 18.—It is learned upon excellent authority that President Carnot has decided to pardon the Duc d'Orleans, who will be escorted to the frontier.

OFFICIAL INTIMIDATION.

Charges Against the German Government in Connection With the Elections.

BERLIN, February 18.—The opposition papers are making a great noise against official pressure in elections, as exemplified by what General de Verdy du Vernois said to the Spandau workmen who waited upon him Saturday last. He promised them that the Government would spend 13,000,000 marks in the erection of improved dwellings for workingmen, and warned them at the same time not to vote for the opposition candidates.

This idea of buying suffrages is of course too good an opportunity to be lost by the opposition in a hot political canvass.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR OFFICE.

The German Emperor Finds It Hard to Fill Vacancies.

BERLIN, February 18.—Dr. Miquel has been personally pressed by the Emperor to accept the governorship of the Rhine provinces, made vacant by the appointment of Von Berlepsch to be Minister of Commerce, but he persists in his decision not to accept the place.

Herr Maybach, Minister of Public Works, has offered his resignation, but the Emperor will not permit him to resign.

RIOT AT A SOCIALIST MEETING.

German Soldiers Called Out and 20 Persons Wounded in the Affray.

BERLIN, February 18.—At Mulhausen, in Saxony, there was a fight at a Socialist election meeting that went so far that the soldiers were called to restore order. Thirty persons were wounded.

FOR A BIG FIGURE.

The Operations of the Philadelphia Female Forger Will Amount to Over $100,000—A Number of Leading Business Men Victimized.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Mrs. Julia Lippincott, the expert female forger, who not only shocked and humiliated her relatives and friends by her bold defalcations and nearly left destitute her faithful husband and foster sister, has not yet been located by the police. Many new discoveries of forgery and false representations have been made and to-day it was learned that the money misappropriated by the little unassuming woman would amount high above a hundred thousand dollars. By her stealings her husband and foster sister are the heaviest losers, and her method of operation clearly shows that if her crime had not been discovered she would have continued until she had beggared them both. The fugitive was an inveterate stock speculator, and to-day it was discovered that the money fraudulently obtained had been used for stock gambling.

Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Lippincott were joint executors of Mr. Haines' estate, and each received $30,000 from Mrs. Scattergood, their foster-mother, when she died. The two were known as the adopted daughters of Mrs. Scattergood, and the money left by her and the paper of the estate of Mr. Haines, which was a large one, including real estate in Medford and bonds, were all put in the tin box at the Trust Company's office. All of these valuables were appropriated by Mrs. Lippincott, who had full access to the box, and was also the business representative of Mrs. Haines.

Beside these forgeries she obtained $8,000 from the United Security and Trust Company of this city by forging the name of Mrs. Haines. The amount of her stealings from her foster sister are approximated to nearly $60,000. The large business houses in this city are also heavy losers, and $20,000, it is said, will not cover the loss of Sharpless Brothers, Granville B. Haines, Strawbridge & Clothier, John Wanamaker, and John and James Dobson. Many banks and private firms are also heavy losers.

TO STRENGTHEN THE MILITIA.

A Probable Result of Ex-Governor Foraker's Recent Warlike Utterances.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The speech of Hon. Peter Mitchell, in the Ottawa Parliament last evening, in which he called attention to the statement of ex-Governor Foraker in regard to the United States militia, and warned the Canadian authorities of the danger to the Dominion from United States troops, caused a smile to play about the mouths of the military and naval circles here to-day. Speaking of Mitchell's alarming remarks, Adjutant General Kelton said:

I think this warning was only given to arouse the Canadian authorities to the importance of organizing and drilling a larger body of militia. The Canadian Government now has 36,000 militia, 1,000 of which are trained regularly, while the balance are drilled not oftener than once a year. I am glad this Foraker speech is being agitated, because we want Mr. Henderson's militia bill now before Congress to pass. This bill authorizes the President of the United States to call out the militia, and this will place 103,000 additional men at his command in case of emergency. As the law now is the President has not even the power to accept the aid from the militia of the State when it is offered him.

ONE DEMOCRAT MAY BOLT.

All is Not Yet Plain-Sailing for the Ohio Gerrymandering Bill.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, February 18.—Senator Soncrant, Democrat, of Erie county, stated he will not vote for the bill redistricting the State for Congressional purposes in its present form. His objections are based principally on the ground that Erie county is placed in the district with Lucas county, and he claims Erie, which contains a fine harbor could not secure anything in case the Congressman should be from Lucas, which would likely be the case. The bill will pass the House without trouble, but the indications are it may fall short the one vote in the Senate, unless Soncrant can be brought around by the party lash.

The Republicans are well satisfied with the bill, and think it will be greatly to the advantage of their party, and they also believe the feeling will be so strong against the gerrymander that they may be able to carry nearly half of the Congressional delegation.

THE PENN AVENUE PROPERTY

Owned by the Government Will Probably be Sold at Public Auction.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Dalzell, directing the Secretary of War to sell at public auction the property belonging to the United States at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley, Pittsburg. In recommending the passage of this bill the committee quotes from a letter of Quartermaster General Holabird, dated January 15, 1890, in which that gentleman says the property in question, a part of old Fort Fayette, has been in the possession of the United States since 1794, and that it is not now needed and will not be needed in the future for military purposes. Mr. Dalzell hopes to have the House pass the bill at an early date.

An Inventor Falls Dead.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 18.—Albert L. Johnson, inventor of the platform switch for street cars, fell dead on his way to his lawyer's office in this city to-day.

GOURLEY AND WYMAN

Are the New Mayors-Elect, Respectively, of Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

DECISIVE MAJORITIES FOR EACH OF THEM.

The Twin Cities Retain Republicans as Their Chief Executive Officers.

BIG VOTE POLLED, BUT VERY QUIET ELECTIONS, WITHAL

PITTSBURG.		ALLEGHENY.	
Mayor	H. I. GOURLEY	Mayor	JAMES G. WYMAN
Estimated majority	4,500	Estimated majority	1,000
Treasurer of Pittsburg	JOSEPH F. DENNISTON		
Controller of Pittsburg	EUSTACE S. MORROW		

A blood-and-thunder campaign does not mean a noisy election day any more than one swallow makes a summer. As compared with previous election days within memory, yesterday was so quiet that, as many people remarked, it was a regular Pittsburg Sunday. A campaign bitter and vindictive, bringing out almost a Presidental-year vote, and yet a most decently quiet day.

There were lots of sore heads, but sore heads don't make as much noise as broken ditto. The Democracy took their medicine like little men, and Chieftain Flinn danced

Mayor-Elect Henry I. Gourley.

a rigadoon over the prostrate enemies he had met and made his with the neatness and dispatch pertaining to the leader who has "fit" a great fight and won it.

OVERFLOWING WITH JOY.

One of the incidents of the evening was the gathering of some choice souls in an improvised speak-easy convenient to one of the headquarters, where, as the foaming liquid sparkled in the dim light of a tallow dip, stentorian voices shouted:

We're villains of the deepest dye,
But we get there just the same.

Around the headquarters of both parties, and up in the City Hall, beneath the big bell, where the leaders clustered and scanned the returns with an eagle eye, some

Controller for His Fourth Term.

feeble gleams of enthusiasm were manifested. But on the streets the flowing tide of humanity passed hither and thither apparently recking little of what manner of man was to rule for the next three years. The sluice-ways of abuse choked up with ballots, the mud guns ceased to belch forth, the affidavit mills could never grind again with the water that was past.

NOT UNUSED TO IT.

The sunlight of victory, perching on the Republican banners, covered with a glow of glory the backs of a solid phalanx of stout and sturdy warriors being piloted with the knowledge born of previous experience toward the banks of the saline stream so little loved but so well known. He who led the way knew every foot thereof. Who so used to defeat, with a stomach so accustomed to elective medicine, but with so jaunty an air of courage, as the gallant Foley? The blackthorn stick, so famous in times of war when it flourished in the thickest of the fray, drooped not its wrinkled front when fires of adversity scorched. Foley and the stick may be discomfited, but beaten, never.

KNOWN AT MIDNIGHT.

As THE DISPATCH said the morning after Mr. Gourley's nomination, the normal Republican majority in Pittsburg was a bar to the ambitions of ex-Judge John H. Bailey and his friends. Events have shown the prediction accurate. According to the most accurate estimates, Mr. Gourley's election was known at midnight, by a considerable increase over the majority of William McCallin at the last Mayoralty election, was no longer in the slightest doubt. While votes may have been changed by the methods made use of by the managers of both the political camps, the result seems to indicate that the party alignment was not materially affected.

The most intelligent summary of the fight would be that the man with the most votes won. This statement may be a trifle trite, but it has the advantage of absolute truthfulness.

There were not a few recriminations among the losers. The marvelous flop of the First ward and the defeat of Alderman Cassidy by P. J. Donahue created a ripple of excitement at all points downtown.

SOME WHO BIT THE DUST.

Expressions of regret at the unlooked-for defeat of George N. Munro by Mr. McCurry, for Council in the Twenty-eighth ward, were very freely made. In fact, several municipal war-horses bit the dust. The occupation of Mr. F. C. Beinhauer, the successful candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-ninth ward, furnished a nice pretext for remarks as to the way in which 'Squire J. Martin Shafer had been "laid out." Unholy joy was expressed by the short-haired citizens at the reported defeat of Alderman Carlisle, the famous "Law and Order" Alderman, who has had within two years so many unwilling visitors.

There were a few squabbles, but no arrests on account of political excitement, and Central station contained only eight ordinary drunks at midnight. The election was easily the most orderly ever held in the city of Pittsburg.

BULLETIN BOARD CROWDS.

The Dispatch Bulletins Furnished Early and Reliable Returns From the Seat of War—A Large but Quiet Crowd Present—Southsiders Well Provided For.

Without doubt the liveliest indication of a popular interest in the result of the canvass was exhibited in front of THE DISPATCH business office, on Fifth avenue, where accurate bulletins were received from the time the polls in both cities closed until midnight, when the outcome of the election was beyond a possibility of a doubt. At least 1,000 people covered the sidewalk and the street and watched eagerly for bulletins.

It was not a demonstrative crowd, however, and it was like drawing teeth to extract a cheer. Bulletin after bulletin was pasted up in dead silence, and the squad of police which had come there to preserve order found no opportunity to even warn bystanders against infractions of peace and quietness.

It seemed to be a Bailey crowd, and their mental lucubrations were more eloquent than uproarious yells or sapient I-told-you-so's. But the speed with which the bulletins appeared seemed to please the crowd mightily.

The only place on the Southside where bulletins were posted was at the Southside branch office of THE DISPATCH, No. 1220 Carson street. The bulletins were telephoned from the main office, and promptly placarded, to the satisfaction of a very large crowd.

SERENE ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

A Quiet but Decidedly Lively Election—Lots of Effective Electioneering—Crowds of Women Around the Polls—Sacrifices for Aldermanic Candidates.

It was one of the quietest and yet one of the liveliest elections the Southside has seen for many a year. At every polling district the liveliest kind of electioneering was done. Some places there were as many as 100 people around the polls, and the battle was a heated one all around from early morning until the last vote was registered in the evening. So much interest was manifested in some of the districts that great crowds of women stood around chatting about their

Treasurer Denniston, for a Fourth Time.

favorite candidates and speculating on the possible results. The principal fights were in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first wards. In all of these wards there was a general cutting and slashing of the regular ticket in favor of Councilmanic and Aldermanic fights.

Chairman Burleigh, accompanied by Magistrate Gripp, made a tour of the principal wards in the afternoon. They spent the greater part of their time in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, where the Republican ticket was considered most in danger. One of the bitterest fights was in the Twenty-eighth ward, where Hugh McCurry and George N. Munro were the opposing candidates for Select Council. An unusually large vote was polled and up until 4 o'clock the two candidates were considered to be neck and neck in the race.

In the Twenty-ninth ward 'Squire Schaefer had his sleeves rolled up all day. F. C. Beinhauer and his friends were smiling, however, as