A ROMANCE,

Which connects American with Royalty, will appear in THE DISPATCH next SUNDAY. It is a romantic sensation founded on fact. Agents, order early.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A SIBERIAN EXILE,

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of Congress
9July90

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1890. THREE CENTS

A COOL MILLION

Tendered to the State of Maryland by a Private Corporation for

THE CHESAPEAKE CANAL,

The Capitalists Who Make the Offer to Maintain the Waterway.

CITIZENS ARE IN EARNEST

And a Strong Fight Will be Made to Thwart the Railroad Schemes.

THEY WANT AN EXTENSION BUILT,

And Believe That the State or Private Capitalists May Be Induced to Invest a Round Sum

IN THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY PROJECT

The people of Maryland are thoroughly awake on the canal question. The latest move to prevent the building of a railroad on the canal bed is an offer to the State of $1,000,000 down for the property. This is made by the Tidewater Canal and Transportation Company, a company recently formed, as a rival to the railroad bidders. It is hinted that, should this effort to gain the waterway succeed, the extension of the canal westward would be only a question of time.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 2.—The future of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is still bathed in legislative mist. But one thing is sure, and that is if the big ditch escapes the embrace of the railroad corporations, it will prove the stimulus of a greater and more substantial revival of the trans-Allegheny canal scheme than the country has witnessed for half a century. The great South Penn Railroad suffocation in all its noisy throes, did not create nearly so much commotion in Pennsylvania as exists in Maryland to-day over the threatened filling up of this canal. The indications are that the element which wants it maintained as a water highway for the common people is in the minority. The power, influence and boodle all appear to be within the hands of the proposed railroad lessees.

Fighting to Save the Canal.

Notwithstanding that fact, the canal adherents are moving all things terrestial, and appealing to everything celestial, to defeat the enormous gobble. At a lucky moment they unearthed the fact that the United States Government had a big share in the building of the canal back in the '20's, and only last week they secured the appointment of a committee of Congress to investigate the extent of the Government's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and just how Maryland's proposed lease of her own interest in the highway would affect that.

Then it was suddenly announced that Pennsylvania gave $36,000 to help build the canal, and that the interest and principal of that has been running unpaid for 40 years.

A Boom for Canal Men.

The Canal Issue, Cumberland's new daily paper, continues to pour hot shot into the so-called railroad boodlers. Beside all this, large lobbies are kept down at the Legislature in Annapolis.

If the canal is saved, all this enthusiasm in its behalf will be continued in its operation, and this will essentially broaden out into a boom for its extension across the mountains to connect with the Monongahela river. Its friends are now loudly dwelling on the present canal's valuable uses, and prophesying what greater uses it will be. They call this an era of canal revivals. If such boasts as these should win in legislative halls, they will be seriously agitated subsequently.

The old routes proposed and surveyed for a navigable pass of the Alleghenies all contemplated costly slackwater improvements of the Castleman and Youghiogheny rivers their entire lengths. Pittsburgers will appreciate the significance of these facts.

The New and the Old Route.

They are familiar with the wild gorges of those mountain streams and the stupendous rocks of Ohio Pyle. Only within the last year have the slackwater improvements of the Monongahela made it a noble river, navigable at all seasons of the year, as far as Morgantown, and Morgantown is only a trifle over 60 miles from the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The people of Cumberland, at least, are just now in the proper mood to take to the scheme. Many believe it would be easier and vastly cheaper to build a connecting canal to Morgantown than to build even the three necessary miles of a Canal to the old Youghiogheny route and then improve that stream. At any rate, the people who are now fighting for the preservation of the main canal grasp at this western possibility to save the greater work. "Then we will find some sort of a route to the Western waters, sure," concluded William F. Cowden, of Cumberland, speaking on the subject.

As a Private Enterprise.

Industrial capital will sometimes attempt what a government is slow to touch. If the Chesapeake and Ohio canal should pass into the hands of private capitalists, to be continued as a waterway, the same private capitalists might consider the question of connecting it with the Monongahela river, purely as a means of business. Of course, it is hardly reasonable or probable that any business corporation would, in these days of railroads and rapid transit, seriously think of building a new canal from Baltimore to Pittsburg. Yet, if that corporation can secure an $11,000,000 canal, already built, and with a steady traffic already established, for the small sum of $1,000,000, it is more than probable that it would be in a condition to talk about adding 65 miles additional canal to the purchase and thus be able to ship Baltimore products to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis entirely by water.

Such a private enterprise has now entered the field with a bid for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A Canal Company Formed.

It is a movement of the past week in opposition to the two railroad corporations which are struggling for the possession of the ditch. This third bidder is called the Allegheny Tidewater Canal and Transportation Company. Senator George Pearre, R. H. Gordon, Park Agnew, John Chambers and Patrick Carroll, who represent the company, made an offer of $1,000,000 to the State. The payment will be made within two weeks after the passage of their bill and they promise to maintain the canal as a waterway. The railroad company's offer to the State for the lease was $15,000 a year for a term of years, or total of $1,200,000.

The Tidewater and Transportation Company offers $1,000,000 down for the State's interest, making in all nearly $1,000,000 more than the Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company's offer, considering what the interest would amount to in 99 years.

Obstacles to be Overcome.

A future letter will contain interviews with these gentlemen upon the trans-Allegheny proposition—that is, if the railroad ties are not planted across the canal bed by legislative enactment before then.

Of such important bearing does the future of the main canal have on any trans-Allegheny canal, that the discussion of its threatened fate has thus far prevented me from giving THE DISPATCH readers the opinions of Maryland people on the engineering questions connected with the proposed Morgantown route. All that will come later, and the symposium which my note book contains is interesting indeed.

Everybody admits the great obstacles in the way of carrying water levels over, or even through, the summit of the Alleghenies. But many declare that money will do it, and that in this age when such fabulously valuable commercial fruit as

An Internal Water-Way.

through the more southerly section of the United States is to be gathered by simply filling a gap of 65 miles, the United States Government is rich enough and ingenious enough, and should be willing enough to tackle that gap. One opinion, however, which I got in Cumberland, will suffice for the present to indicate the engineering obstacles to the Morgantown route. It is by Mr. W. Milmore Roberts, who, by the way, is a brother of Colonel Thomas P. Roberts, of Pittsburg. He has no doubt that, large as would be the sum of money required for the improvement, the mercantile and economic benefits would justify its expenditure. But he believes the natural obstacle to such a scheme would be a lack of water. Said he:

"Mountain after mountain lies between this city and Morgantown, W. Va., short as the distance is. The whole Allegheny range is between us. Such a canal would have to ascend to an altitude of 2,700 feet above tide-water or more in its passage from Cumberland to Morgantown. It would cross the summit somewhere about Oakland, Md., which is 54 miles from here.

A Big Piece of Work.

"Such a route would be nearly parallel to the main line of the B. & O. R. R.—and it has the heaviest grade of any trunk line in the United States. We call Piedmont the foot of the mountain, and yet from here to Piedmont, a distance of 28 miles, the railroad rises 200 feet in all. From Piedmont to Altmout the railroad climbs 117 feet in every mile for 17 miles.

"To carry a canal over these heights is possible if you have enough water, for the number of locks required would be very large. Could enough water be found to supply such a heavily locked canal? There is the whole question. If I remember aright, though, the great difficulty with the trans-Allegheny scheme proposed many years ago—the Youghiogheny river route—was this: An actual survey by the Government determined that a scarcity of water would make that project hazardous, and there was not so much canal proposed as this new route.

Well Worthy of Consideration.

"A tunnel, as proposed by 'Riverman' in THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, would have to be very many miles long, I think, to avoid such a lofty summit. Still the enterprise, vast as the problems in front of it are, is worth looking into. We live in a wonderful age, you know, and there may be some DeLesseps yet undiscovered in the Alleghenies."

It was Mr. Mertens, the Cumberland lumber merchant, who in casually discussing the scheme, mentioned to me an important fact. That was that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, if extended to the Monongahela river would be an internal highway even more valuable to commerce than the great Erie Canal in New York, because winter cuts off nearly three months of navigation up there, which the more southerly canal and river route to Pittsburg and the West would enjoy. And if the Ohio river and Erie canal is built, Baltimore could thus have the advantage of a lake entrance after New York is shut out.

L. E. STOFIEL.

HOW WESTERN GIRLS LOVE.

Two Missouri Women Overpower Jail Officials and Release Their Sweethearts.

LEBANON, MO., March 2.—A few days ago the dwelling house of Mr. John Rue, of Franklin township, in this county, was burned to the ground. It was supposed to be incendiary work, and two young men named William Robins and James Moore were arrested, and held in the custody of Constable C. C. Hanley and Deputy W. J. Lindsay.

Thursday night, while the constable and a deputy were guarding the prisoners, two young women—Swan Lathrom and Belle Smith—entered the room and held the officers while the prisoners escaped. The young women were arrested and are now occupying the cells formerly occupied by their sweethearts.

MAY VOTE ON BLAIR'S BILL.

That is One of the Possibilities of the Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Congress, apparently, has settled down to a strictly business basis, and is making rapid progress in the consideration and disposition of legislation. The Senate will duplicate this week, to a great extent, the programme of the last week. It is hoped that a vote will be reached on the Blair bill. In case a vote is reached before the end of the week Mr. Sherman will move to have his bill declaring trusts to be unlawful taken up for discussion.

He will be antagonized by Mr. Frye, who, under instructions from the committee reporting the measure, will ask that the Pacific Railroad funding bill be made the order of the day. This contest for position will occur whenever the educational bill is out of the way—if not this week, then later.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Preparations Completed for the Reception of the Republican Clubs at Nashville—Members of Both Parties Contribute Liberally.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 2.—The Republican League Convention will be called to order at noon Tuesday by Major W. J. Watson, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, who will deliver an address of welcome, and introduce Hon. C. N. Tillman, who will make an address on behalf of the Republicans of Middle Tennessee. He will be followed by Colonel William Rule, of Knoxville, in behalf of the party in the Eastern, and George W. Winstead on behalf of the Western divisions. Judge Thurston, of Nebraska, President of the league, will respond on behalf of the league and the convention will be turned over to the league for business.

The Amusement Hall has been decorated. The convention will be in session two days transacting business. On both nights mass meetings will be held for general speech making by prominent orators.

During the convention the visitors will be shown to points of interest above the city. The committee has arranged to lodge 1,500 visitors easily, and all preparations have been completed, with ample funds on hand from Democrats and Republicans alike. The special Committee of Reception in Major Thomas' private car leaves the city in the morning at 10:20 and meets the incoming delegation at Bowling Green, accompanied by the Evansville band, which has been engaged for three days' service.

All the Northern and Eastern delegates will assemble in Cincinnati to-morrow, where they will take a special train, which will be run in sections, and escorted to Nashville by committees of local Republicans, the press, commercial clubs and State Legislature.

A MERCIFUL AGENCY.

Cardinal Gibbons Answers the Anti-Catholic Objections to Sacramental Confession—A More Potent Agency for Good Than the Pulpit.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Cardinal Gibbons preached, at the high mass to-day, the second of his series of Lenten sermons. It was what may be termed a presentation and refutation of the popular objections against sacramental confession. To the first objection, that sacramental confession is a human invention and not a divine ordinance, His Eminence stated that it is an institution dating from apostolic times.

To the second objection—that it is a blasphemy for a man to presume to forgive his sins—His Eminence interposed that it is not a blasphemy, since the priest acts in the name of and by virtue of the authority of Christ.

The Cardinal then said that there is another objection—which it is difficult to kill, which has been refuted over and over again, and which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. This was the charge that a price is paid for hearing confessions and giving absolution. After an experience of 30 years the Cardinal said he had yet to hear of any clergyman ever receiving the slightest compensation for absolving penitents in the tribunal of penance, and the priest who would put a price upon such sacred duties would hold himself liable to very severe penalties. The Cardinal closed his sermon by saying that he dinal closed his sermon by saying that he regarded the practice of confession as one of the most merciful agencies ever established by Almighty God to lift up souls from the mire of sin. In some respects the confessional is a more potent agency for good than the pulpit. In the pulpit words are addressed to all in general. In the confessional the priest speaks to the heart of the penitent and guards him against the occasions of sin. Many a man who entered the tribunal of penance with a heavy heart and a troubled conscience, has come forth with a joyous countenance and elastic step. And if you ask him the cause he will say with the prodigal son: "I was lost and I am found; I was dead and I am come to life again."

A PROPOSITION MADE

By the Leaders of the Brotherhood to the National League Officials—Outline of the Basis of the Proposed Agreement.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The majority of magnates of the National League are expected here on the morning trains. Spalding and J. Palmer O'Neill will reach here late to-night. In the Weddell House safe to-night there are two letters from the Players' League headquarters addressed to N. E. Young, President of the National League. One contains the following, and is signed by Secretary Brunell, of the Players' League:

> The Players' National League having established itself in the face of difficulties, invites your organization to the consideration of the following proposition: The creation of an agreement between all leagues and associations to contain: First—The mutual recognition of all contractual obligations between clubs and players. Second—Provisions for the proper support of discipline and the enforcement of just and definite penalties for breaches thereof.
>
> Third—The maintenance of a uniform code of playing rules. You will of course understand that, should your organization choose to become a party to such agreement, there will be no taxation either side, each party to the agreement entering upon equal terms with the other.

PATRIARCHS IN CAMP.

Four Thousand Uniformed Odd Fellows to Taste Military Discipline.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Grand Encampment of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., to be held at Three Rivers and Syracuse, in this State, July 8 to 12 next, will attract general interest throughout the country. It is expected that fully 4,000 uniformed men will be encamped during the four days under strict military discipline. More than 40,000 persons are expected to visit the city while the encampment continues. The parade will take place there on July 12.

NOT LIKELY TO STRIKE.

Philadelphia Workingmen Don't Take Much Stock in the Eight-Hour Movement.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—There will be no demand made for the universal adoption of an eight-hour day in trade circles in Philadelphia during the year 1890. This movement, which was started by the American Federation of Labor, at their annual convention at St. Louis, in December, 1888, and which they have since been agitating throughout the country, is not favorably regarded by the more conservative workmen of the staid old Quaker city, who have been acting very cautiously while they have had this question under consideration.

A LAWYER'S FORCIBLE OBJECTION.

He Thumps a Judge Whose Decisions Were Unfavorable to Him.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 2.—A sensational scene was enacted late last evening in this city. While Judge William Gastin, of this district, was hearing a case in Chambers, C. H. Tanner, a prominent member of the Hastings bar, taking exception to the Judge's decision, struck him a terrific blow over the left eye. The act may result in the disbarment of the attorney. Gastin is the oldest District Judge in Nebraska.

A NEGRO IN THE NAVY.

It is Possible One Will Go to the Annapolis Academy, Thus

BREAKING ALL THE PRECEDENTS.

Congressman Cheatham's Chance to Push Forward His Race.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION

For the Investigation and Settlement of All Labor Difficulties.

A court of inquiry has ordered the dismissal of Naval Cadet Jenkins, who is from the district represented by Cheatham, the only colored man in Congress. If the sentence is carried out Cheatham will send one of his own race to the Annapolis Academy in his place. This will be the first case of the kind on record.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Some time ago Commander Henry Glass, the new Commandant of cadets, who succeeded Commander Harrington, introduced at the Naval Academy at Annapolis a department of discipline. The outcome of this new system will probably give to the United States navy its first colored officer. A semi-annual examination takes place at the Naval Academy every January. Last January Naval Cadet Jenkins, of North Carolina, left his squad on his way to French recitation to see what marks he had made at this semi-annual examination, which were posted on a bulletin board near by. Cadet Parker, of South Carolina, who was in charge of the squad, reported Cadet Jenkins for this act.

A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT.

It seems that it is an unwritten law among the cadets that one class man is not expected to report another member of the same class, so, in spite of commandant Class' new department of discipline, Cadet Jenkins sent Cadet Richmond with a challenge to Cadet Parker. The fight took place. Cadet Parker was whipped, and a court of inquiry was ordered. This court recommends the dismissal of Cadet Jenkins. The Secretary of the Navy has kindly held the matter back for several days, as he has a leaning toward the boys, and knows they will settle their differences by fist fights in spite of all the regulations on earth.

This is of unusual interest in naval circles because Naval Cadet Jenkins is from the "Black" district, which is represented by the only negro in Congress, Mr. Cheatham. Congressman Cheatham is very well satisfied to have Cadet Jenkins remain at the academy because of his father's record as a staunch and consistent Union man during the war, and furthermore, because Mr. Jenkins, senior, was largely instrumental in giving Congressman Cheatham the opportunity of getting his education.

CHEATHAM'S POSITION.

Cheatham acknowledges the obligation and is an unswerving friend of Mr. Jenkins' family. The Congressman has asked the Secretary to decline to indorse the recommendation of the court of inquiry. If the Secretary should indorse, however, Congressman Cheatham will immediately nominate a son of one of his colored constituents to the cadetship thus made vacant. Mr. Cheatham says, as the only representative of his race, which numbers several millions, it is due them that he should not appoint by competitive examination, but nominate a negro youth outright, as he has the power to do under the law.

There has never been a negro naval cadet, and the appearance of one at Annapolis next May will test Commander Glass' new system to the utmost. West Point has had several experiences with colored cadets, but a negro midshipman will be a new thing in the United States navy.

MEASURES FOR LABOR.

A Number of Congressmen Are Pressing Bills in That Line—One Measure Provides for a National Board of Arbitration.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Several measures have been introduced in the present Congress for the improvement of the condition of the workingmen. The most notable of these bills is that presented by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, and is designed to create a United States commission of arbitration of strikes or lockouts. This body is to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President, and no commissioner may be interested in a common carrier, or shall be permitted to accept of passes from one.

Each man is to serve three years and is to be paid a salary of $5,000. They will earn their salaries by investigating any disputes arising between railway, steamboat or telegraph companies and their employes, and recommend an amicable equitable settlement of the differences. If the terms of arbitration are refused, findings of facts are to be submitted by the Commissioners to the United States Courts, and if approved by the Judge, the decision must be accepted as final and the contending parties must do as advised, or be punished by the Court.

Mr. Shively, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labor in the United States. Any persons or corporation violating or assisting in the violation of this law may be fined $1,000. Mr. Ketcham, of New York, wishes the Government to set an example in favor of eight hours as a day's work by limiting to that time the hours of employment of people engaged in the postoffices.

In 1868 an act was passed by Congress making eight hours a day's work in the executive departments and providing that extra pay should be given for extra work. This law has in many instances been ignored, and Mr. Stivers, of New York, has introduced a measure to authorize claimants under this law to bring suit against the United States in the Court of Claims. The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Labor. The claims unpaid are estimated at about $4,000,000.

DENOUNCING THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

A Catholic Priest Says the Order Has Disgraced the Irish People.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The distribution of a four-page paper entitled *The Clan-Na-Gael* in front of the Catholic churches of this city to-day aroused the indignation of some of the Catholic clergy. Rev. James J. Fitzmaurice, of St. Michael's Church, one of the most eminent priests in the city, widely known for his piety, scholarship and patriotic love of Ireland, drove the distributors away from in front of his church. At the 10:30 mass he made a speech, in which he denounced the Clan-na-Gael in strong language. He said that the organization had brought more disgrace on the Irish people and done more harm to the Irish cause than this or the next generation will be able to repair.

"Every man in the congregation," he said, "should consider it an insult as an Irish Catholic to have such trash circulated in front of the church. The Clan-na-Gael has used the Catholic church as a cloak to hide their doings. I ask you to throw those papers in the gutter and not let one of them enter your homes."

A BELATED WINTER HERE.

New York Catches the Tail End of a Blizzard—Cold Weather General Throughout the Country—The Raging River Slowly Falling.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Uncertain March began her weather pranks again to-day and by 9 o'clock to-night she had filled the world around about this city with wintry discomfort. A northwest gale whirled through the streets and bore along with it an increasing burden of actual 1890 snow. From the rivers and the harbor the fog whistles sounded notes of alarm, policemen on the streets became distinctly visible in mantles of white, and the street car horses began foaming and straining as they dragged their loads over tracks which were rapidly disappearing. When the snow began but little of it lodged. It was fine and dry, and the wind caught it up and kept it whirling. Where it did lodge, however, it was packed like sand and offered as much obstruction as much larger quantities usually do. Cars ran off the tracks, exhausted teams gave out and the sweeping winds made the paving stones so slippery that drivers dared not stop on steep grades.

Down Broadway thé wind and snow had full sweep and at 11 o'clock many a couple could be seen along the street huddled together under the shelter of a doorway waiting to catch breath enough to resume their tramp up the street again in the teeth of the wind. Down Cortlandt street the wind had made blizzardous-looking drifts on the north side.

THE RIVERS RECEDING.

Cincinnati Expects to Resume Business in a Few Days.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—There is but little to be said about the flood in the Ohio to-night. The weather is still cold but is growing slightly warmer. The river at 11 o'clock to-night was 55 feet, 10½ inches, having fallen one foot from its maximum height. From Pittsburg to Louisville, or rather to the mouth of the Kentucky river, it is falling. Here since 11 o'clock it has been receding an inch an hour. The railroads will begin to use the Central depot tomorrow, and by Wednesday, if there is no rain, river navigation will be fully resumed. Possibly steamers may leave here on Tuesday. At all events within 24 hours, present conditions continuing, it will begin to fall very rapidly.

The direct damage has been less than by any former flood, and the indirect and direct damage has been more in the nature of inconvenience than of loss. There are fewer gardens by far than formerly in the exposed portions of Mill Creek Valley, and the railways were never before so well prepared against a flood.

COLD WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.

Savannah Citizens See the First Snow Fall for Many Years.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 2.—The first hard freeze of the winter occured here this morning. Ice formed and vegetation was killed. The damage to the truck crops cannot be estimated yet. Light snow fell in the forenoon, the first for many years.

Telegrams from St. Augustine, Fla., Charleston, S. C., and Fort Monroe, Va., also tell of unusually cold weather.

TEXAS CATTLE SUFFER.

The Cold Weather Causes Heavy Loss on the Ranges.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Reports from Northern Texas say that hundreds of range cattle have been frozen to death during the present cold spell, and that unless the weather speedily moderates, the loss of stock will be very severe.

Snow Storm Raging at Boston.

BOSTON, March 3, 1:30 A. M.—A heavy snow storm has been raging in this city since about 1 P. M. Sunday. About seven inches have fallen up to this time. Advices from points on Cape Cod report the worst storm of the winter, accompanied with a severe northeast gale.

A WIFE AND MOTHER INSANE.

She Tries to Kill Her Husband and Then Drowns Her Baby.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 2.—Mrs. Catherine Wolf stole up behind her husband a few days ago and felled him to the ground with a club. "God ordered me to kill you, John," she exclaimed. Wolf, though stunned, was able to prevent his wife, who had evidently become suddenly insane, from carrying out her purpose and succeeded in quieting her. Thursday last he went home from his work. His wife and their youngest child, aged 2 years, were missing.

Late Friday afternoon a person passing through a lonely part of the woods, five miles from Mongaup village, discovered a woman sitting on a big rock in the middle of the Mongaup creek. The water was quite deep between the shore and the rock. The discoverer of the woman recognized her as Mrs. Wolf, and being unable to get an answer in response to his calls to her, waded out to the rock and carried her ashore. She was thinly clad, and as she was covered with ice from her feet to her armpits, it was plain that she must have waded to the rock, probably the day or night before. The poor woman's mind was entirely gone and she was nearly dead from exposure. The child has not been found and it is believed that Mrs. Wolf threw it into the creek and drowned it.

DESERTED TWO CHILDREN

In Order to Marry an Acquaintance Made by an Advertisement.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MEDIA, PA., March 2.—Aton Mills, this county, has just been treated to an interesting drama in which two children are made to play the part of sufferers. A month or so ago a plausibly-worded advertisement in a Western paper attracted the eye of Jerry Gorman, a workman in the mill. It was that of a widow who desired fresh matrimonial entanglements. A correspondence was begun, which resulted in an exchange of photos, and a request from the widow that Gorman furnish a letter of recommendation from the minister of the church he attended. The matter was settled, and Jerry deserted his home and two children early on Thursday morning, without even a nod.

He left a note, however, stating he was going West to marry, and could not say whether he would return or not. Mrs. Gorman died about three years ago, and the father and two girls, one aged 18 and the other 8 years, have lived together ever since. The action of the father distressed the children very much, and when the discovery was made that their father had deserted them there was quite an excitement among the neighbors. The day before was pay-day, and he drew his money and left his debts unpaid.

KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

A Quarrel Over a Dog Leads to a Fatal Fight.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—On evidence before a Coroner's jury at New Albany today, Edward Kennedy was held without bail for the murder of his father-in-law, Robert Collins. The testimony of a son of Collins was that Collins and Kennedy quarreled over a dog on Friday and after a long wrangle Kennedy gave Collins a terrible beating, in which wounds were inflicted which proved fatal the next day.

NOT SLICK ENOUGH.

A Western Outlaw's Bold Robbery of a Kansas Bank Cashier.

THE SLICK UN'S PLEASANT CALL.

The Peculiar Dilemma in Which a Bank Official Was Placed.

A DESPERADO'S SUDDEN TAKING-OFF.

He Foolishly Resisted Two Officers Armed With Winchester Rifles.

A remarkable story of daring and crime comes from Kansas. A Western outlaw robs a bank at the muzzle of a revolver, but a few hours later is shot dead while attempting to resist arrest.

MERIDAN, KAN., March 2.—"I'm a slick 'un."

Telegraph Operator Taylor heard those words addressed to him by a stranger last night while he was receiving messages at the railway station. He paid no attention to the remark until he had completed the message on which he was engaged, which read as follows:

To the Sheriff, Meridan, Kan.:

Hicks & Gephart's Bank robbed this evening of $3,000. Robber unknown. Description as follows: Blonde, light hair and mustache, blue eyes, 5 feet 11 tall, medium weight.

SHERIFF.

The operator looked up, and nearly lost his breath when he saw standing before him the very man described in the dispatch. He did not reveal the fact of the recognition, but merely agreed with the stranger that he was a "slick one." The stranger inquired the time of the next train for Atchison and asked where he could put up for the night. The operator directed him to a hotel where the "slick 'un" took a room without registering, requesting that he be called at 5 o'clock in the morning, in time for the Atchison train. Local Policemen Smith and Summerfield, who had also received instructions from Valley Falls to arrest any suspect, were informed by the operator of the presence of the stranger at the hotel.

WAITING FOR THE SLICK'UN.

Arming themselves with Winchester rifles, they went to the hotel, waited under the "Slick'un's" window until 12 o'clock, and then, going to the hotel office, acquainted the proprietor with their intentions to arrest his guest. A bell-boy was sent to the stranger's room with the message that it was 4:30 o'clock—time to get up to catch the Atchison train. When the stranger descended to the office he was confronted with the police officers with Winchester rifles pointed squarely at his breast. He never quivered, but looked inquiringly around.

"Throw up your hands." Officer Smith gave the command.

The stranger seemed to realize his situation then, but instead of obeying the command he thrust a hand in either side pocket of his overcoat to draw the revolvers which only a few hours before had intimidated Cashier Cohn, of the Valley Falls Bank. As the stranger made the motion toward his weapons, both Winchesters were discharged instantly at his breast.

THE STRANGER FELL DEAD,

with one bullet through his heart, and another through the right lung.

The coroner was notified immediately and before noon the verdict was returned exonerating the officers of any criminality in having caused the death of the bank robber, self defense being their excuse.

Up to this time, no search of the dead outlaw's person had been made, but at Cashier Cohn's request the search was made and the stolen money recovered. In the stranger's boots were found two packages of greenbacks of $500 each. The rest of the money had been distributed among his various pockets. The outlaw was positively identified from a registered receipt dated at Burlington, Kan., as one Robertson. The money receipted for had been payable to one D. S. Smith, at Ottawa, Kan. In Robertson's pocket was a watch with the initial "R" engraved upon it, and a foot rule bearing the same initial.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Robertson's robbery of the Hicks & Gephart's Bank, at Valley Falls, Kan., was a daring exploit. He entered the bank about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked Cashier Cohn, who was busy inside the railing verifying the clerks' accounts for the day, that he be allowed to wait there for the arrival of Dr. Gephart, President of the bank. The cashier granted the request. A little later the stranger remarked that he was suffering severely from the toothache, placed his hand upon his flannel-bound face in verification of his remark, and requested that he be allowed to sit by the stove, inside the railing. Again the cashier, suspecting nothing, granted the request. The stranger occupied his seat quietly until the cashier, having concluded his work, entered the vault to lock up the money and books.

THE CASHIER'S DILEMMA.

When he turned to leave the vault he gazed into a brace of revolvers leveled at his head by the neuralgic stranger, who coolly requested him to hand over $10,000 on penalty of being imprisoned in the vault. The cashier parleyed for a time, but finding himself wholly at the outlaw's mercy, with death by suffocation in the vault as the only alternative, he handed over all the money in the big cash drawer, amounting to about $2,800.

The robber pocketed the money, locked the front door of the bank, made his exit from the rear door, locking it after him, and made his escape. He neglected to take the front door key with him, and it was only a minute before the cashier released himself and gave the alarm. The whole town turned out in search of the outlaw, but he had made good his escape. Telegrams were sent by the Sheriff to the authorities of the surrounding towns, notifying them of the robbery and asking them to arrest all suspicious persons. The outlaw fled to Meridan, Kan., 15 miles distant from the scene of the robbery, where his death followed.

A DESPERADO'S DEATH.

A Man With a Career Shot Down by One of His Own Kind—His Exploits While Posing as an Officer of the Law.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DENVER, March 2.—Pat J. Desmond was killed at Ogden this morning. His murderer, Thomas Todd, is 38 years of age and was born at Independence, Mo. He was implicated in the Blue Cut train robbery near Kansas City and skipped his bond of $3,000. Desmond is the second man he has killed. The two had been drinking and passed a few uncomplimentary remarks concerning one another. About midnight the bartender, while in a rear room heard the men arguing over the ownership of some gloves, Todd claiming that Desmond had stolen them from him. Suddenly a shot was fired closely followed by four more and Desmond was found dead on the floor.

Desmond was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1841, and came to the United States in 1864. During his residence here he was regarded as a desperado, and although he had some redeeming traits, he was generally feared and hated, and several atrocious crimes are attributed to him. He was worth nearly $100,000, and leaves a widow and two children to enjoy it. As City Marshal of Pueblo he acquired the reputation of being wholly without fear and he mixed brutality with his official duties in a way that made him a terror not only to the rough element, but also to the law-abiding citizens. Ten years ago when stage robbery was prevalent in Colorado, Desmond was called upon by the United States authorities to arrest W. H. Burton, whose single-handed exploits were the wonder of the day. This he did as Burton alighted from a train at Pueblo.

A few afterward, while on his way to Denver with his prisoner, Desmond went to the rear end of the car for a drink of water, and while at the tank his prisoner seized Desmond's hand satchel and going to the front end of the car, leaped from the train, which was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Before the bell cord could be pulled by Desmond the train had gone at least a half mile, and when the astonished passengers realized the situation Desmond had recaptured his prisoner, after riddling him with bullets, and likewise jumping off the train while going at a rapid rate.

EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

The Pope Gives a Reception in Honor of the Anniversary—His Holiness Presents Buffalo Bill's Indians With Some Medals.

ROME, March 2.—Pope Leo XII, was 80 years old to-day, and to-morrow will be the twelfth anniversary of his coronation. In honor of these two anniversaries he gave a reception today, to the College of Cardinals. Replying to the congratulations of the cardinals, the Pope declared his intention to give the most earnest study to the social question, and said he hoped to receive the assistance of the European powers in solving this difficult problem.

The Pope has given Buffalo Bill's Indians a lot of medals, chaplets and crosses, and will receive the whole troupe on Monday in the Salle Ducal.

GERMAN BREWERS KICKING.

They Assert That the Beer Exported to America Is Not Adulterated.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, March 2.—The Weiss beer brewers have entered a protest against the action of the New York Board of Health condemning them because of adulteration in the beer by salicylic acid. The brewers contend that the beer sent to America is brewed especially for export, and contains no salicyl whatsoever.

Unless the New York Health Board rescinds its present action in the matter the brewers propose appealing to the German Legation at Washington to bring the matter before the national authorities, demanding suitable corrections.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Premier Tirard Resigns, But Carnot Will Not Listen to Him.

PARIS, March 2.—Premier Tirard has tendered his resignation, but President Carnot refused to accept it. The press is unanimous in the opinion that the Cabinet is weakened by the resignation of Minister Constans, and that his leaving heralds its downfall.

M. Bourgeois, the successor of M. Constans, is an advanced Radical. As a condition in his acceptance, he makes special stipulations regarding the Government's policy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANXIOUS.

The Second Ballots Show the Election of Many More Socialists.

BERLIN, March 2.—The returns received up to noon to-day show that on the first and second ballots 50 candidates of the Freisinge party and 32 Socialists have been elected. The Cartellers have lost 56 seats.

Emperor William was so anxious to learn the results of the elections in Berlin that he asked Mayor Farckenbeck to telegraph directly to the palace immediately on receipt of the returns the names of the successful condidates.

A MARITAL ENTANGLEMENT.

The Wife Discoverd to be an Unconscious Bigamist After 14 Years.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PITTSTON, PA., March 2.—For 14 years Arthur G. Deacle, of Providence, and Mrs. Adelia Thomas have lived together without knowing that they were not legally married. They discovered their mistake yesterday, when, as a result of a family misunderstanding, Mrs. Thomas brought suit in the Lackawanna County Court against Deacle for the recovery of one-half interest in the four lots of land which she and Deacle had succeeded in accumulating as the result of 14 years of economy and thrift. The manner in which they were led into their mistake is as follows: In 1876, Deacle, then a prosperous young laborer, secured a divorce from his first wife. Mrs. Thomas at that time had just separated from her first husband, but there had been only a verbal dissolution of the marital ties. Thomas had departed leaving his grass widow in possession of a modest little home.

When Deacle first met the widow he supposed that her husband was dead. An intimacy sprang up between them which ultimately drew from him a proposal of marriage. A neighborhood 'squire performed the necessary ceremony, but evidently in ignorance of the fact that the bride was not free. The couple lived happily and, as stated, succeeded in buying some property. The present infelicity has been doubly unfortunate for the woman, for it not only deprives her of a husband, but will in all probability result in taking from her all claim to real estate in dispute.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

A Wild Rush for the Door, but Nobody Was Seriously Hurt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., March 2.—This morning while the congregation of the Centenary Methodist Church were worshiping a fire started in their Sunday school room, beneath the church. The flames made considerable headway, but, strange to say, neither preacher or congregation detected them. A passerby gave the alarm, and one injudicious man opened the church door and called to the congregation to come out at once.

At the same time the door let in the blinding smoke and a panic ensued. Men, women and children rushed out pell mell. Many ladies fainted, and some were slightly bruised, but no one was seriously hurt. The fire department soon extinguished the flames.

ARMED MEN GUARD A CHURCH.

Fears of a Riot Among the Greek Congregation at Shenandoah.

SHENANDOAH, PA., March 2.—No services were held in the Greek Church today. Rev. Andrus Howicz, the priest, remained in his parsonage gazing upon the locked doors of the edifice. Forty of his friends, all armed, were in and about the parsonage all day, determined not to allow the friends of Rev. Wolanski to take possession. The Chief Burgess and forty policemen were also on guard to prevent a riot.

Rev. Wolanski and a number of his followers attempted to enter the church, but desisted upon the advice of the police. A Hungarian woman was arrested and sent to jail for attempting to force her way into the church.

A [illegible]ROCHIAL SCHOOL

Dona[illegible] as an Addition to the Public System of the City.

THE PROPOSITION OF A PRIEST,

Which is Pronounced by an Archbishop to be Eminently Fair.

THE OFFER CAUSES GREAT SURPRISE,

But Will be Reported Favorably and Very Probably Accepted.

The public school accommodations of St. Paul are too limited. A Catholic clergyman has offered to donate a parochial school, teachers and all, if they can pass the usual examinations. No religious instruction is to be given during the regular hours. The proposition may be accepted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. PAUL, March 2.—In view of the fact that in several cities Catholic priests have recently ordered Catholic parents to send their children to parochial schools exclusively, an event occurred here last night which is remarkable and may lead to a solution of the school question. The Catholics have lately finished a school building in St. John's parish, Dayton's Bluff. In that section of the city the public schools have been crowded all winter and the Board of Education had been considering what was best to be done until spring, when a building could be erected.

SOMEWHAT SURPRISED.

Father Fleming, pastor of the parish, learned of the dilemma and staggered Superintendent Gilbert so that he could hardly believe his senses by offering to donate the Catholic parish school to the city, only requiring that it pay the absolute and necessary running expenses, such as payment of teachers, purchase of fuel, etc. Father Fleming said the teachers now in the parish schools could be examined and if they come up to the required standard they should be kept, otherwise not.

During school hours the question of religion was to be scrupulously banished from the school room. Of course, if religious instruction was given after school hours he did not think there could be anything objectionable in that. The clergyman was so evidently sincere that the superintendent took the matter seriously under consideration, and will report it favorably to the board of education. Archbishop Ireland is absent from the city, but Father Conway was seen at the Cathedral to-night and said the Archbishop had expressed himself as follows:

AN ARCHBISHOP'S OPINION.

"I have heard of Father Fleming's offer to the School Board of the city, and I think it will strike all right thinking men as a most fair one. I think the plan is one in full harmony with American ideas, particularly with the truly American principle of liberty of conscience, which is a Catholic principle as well as an American one. The teachers and children might be examined by the school officials of the State. I am sure Catholics would not object to this. Children and teachers might be subject in everything except religion to the Superintendent of Schools. If the State authorities so wish, religion need not be taught during school hours. Catholic teachers could give religious instructions before school opens, or after it closes, or before and after, as is done in England. There the Government school inspectors examine the children in secular branches, and the clergymen give religious instruction in the schools, but outside of school hours, and everything moves with the regularity of a clock."

LEAD SMELTERS' TRUST

Organized With a Capital of $25,000,000—Three-Fourths of the Stock Subscribed—Only Five Companies Stay Out—Afraid of the Lead Trust.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The big smelting organizations of the United States have formed a trust with a capital of $25,000,000 under the name of the United States Smelting and Refining Company. The following smelting and refining companies, which are said to include all but five in the United States, are said to be in the combine: Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company, Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, Kansas City; The Pennsylvania Lead Company, Mansfield, Pa.; Chicago Smelting and Refining Company, Chicago; Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, Aurora, Ill.; E. B. Balback & Co., Newark, N. J.; Omaha and Grann Smelting and Refining Company, Denver; Globe Smelting and Refining Company, Denver; Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, Pueblo; Colorado Smelting Company, Pueblo; Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company, Pueblo; Arkansas Valley Smelting Company, Leadville; American Mining and Smelting Company, Leadville; Manville Company, Leadville; San Juan Smelting Company, Durango, Col.; Hanover Smelter, Salt Lake City; Mingo Furnace Company, Salt Lake City; Germania Company, Salt Lake City; Helena and Livingston Smelting and Refining Company, Helena, Mont.; Montana Smelting Company, Great Falls; El Paso Smelter, El Paso.

The capital stock is $25,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is to be common stock, and the remaining $10,000,000 preferred stock. The common stock is to be used for the payment of the fixed properties that go into the new organization, and the preferred stock for the purchase of ore and such personal property as it may be necessary to have.

Three quarters of the preferred stock has been taken, and the final articles of corporation will be filed in the several States and Territories within a short time. The chief object of the smelters, it is said, is to place their interests beyond the absolute control of the lead trust.

CLEVELAND'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

A Magnificent Edifice Projected for the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Bishop W. A. Leonard, of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, having decided to make Cleveland his headquarters, has been tendered and has accepted Trinity Church as a cathedral. The old church, on a downtown street, will soon be superseded by a magnificent structure on Euclid avenue, costing $250,000, and built expressly for cathedral purposes.

The venerable Dr. James A. Bolles is to be the Senior Canon; Rev. Y. P. Morgan, Dean, with Quincy Ewing and Marc Burridge as assistants.

SHAMOKIN'S SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.

Energetic Efforts to Extinguish the Cameron Mine Fire Unsuccessful.

SHAMOKIN, March 2.—The fire in the Cameron mine is beyond all control. A hole is being bored from the level above the fire. When this is completed the slopes on both sides of the fire will be walled up and water will be forced into the mine through the new opening. It will take a week to accomplish this, and in the meantime the work of destruction will go on and other chambers may be ignited.