

**SECESSIONS SOLD**

**Talk of Withdrawing From Old Allegheny and Forming a New County.**

**TIREDF OF THE HEAVY TAXES**

**Hungarian Neighbors and Similar Disadvantages They Are Very**

**ANXIOUS TO BE ISOLATED.**

**Portions of Butler, Westmoreland and Armstrong Are Embraced in the Plan.**

**TARENTUM HAS SOME AMBITION.**

**The Lively Town Would Like to be the County Seat if the Scheme Proves to be Successful.**

**VERY DECIDED OBJECTIONS ENTERED**

The scheme to form a new county out of parts of Allegheny, Butler, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties is explained in detail below. The Hungarian population of Westmoreland, paying little or no taxes, has made the farmers along the Allegheny river tired, and many of them declare they are ready to cut out from "the Star of the West." Tarentum, in Allegheny county, throws out a line to capture the new county seat.

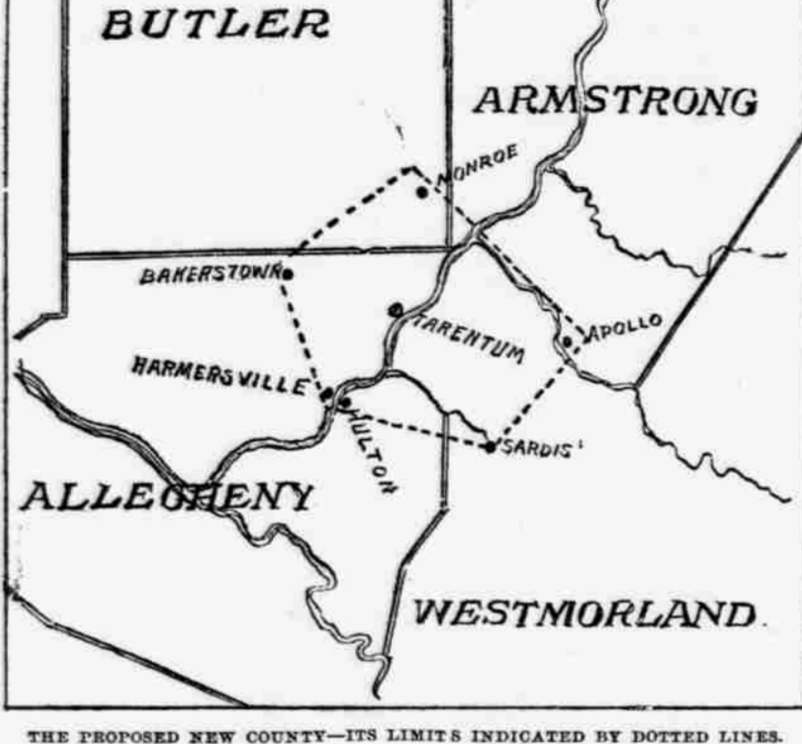
enough for two new counties to be taken out of each of their lines. As stated above, the four counties come together at a point between Tarentum and Freeport, forming a corner. The proposition is to clip enough off from each of the four counties at this corner, to form a fifth organization, and in this way the third condition of the Constitution would be fulfilled, viz: That the line of the new county would not pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

Exact Area of the New County. A tracing of the map in Dr. Montgomery's possession is printed in THE DISPATCH today. The dotted lines are those of the proposed new county. Beginning at Hallon, this line runs eastward to a little place called Sardis; thence northeast to Apollo, or a point near Apollo; thence northeast to Monroe station, on the Butler branch, of the West Penn railroad; thence southwest to Bakerstown, and thence southeast to

Where Kickers would be Numerous. In other ways the scheme lacks broadness. Hallon, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and Bakerstown, on the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, are both within easier distance by rail to Pittsburgh than to Tarentum. The people there would therefore regard the scheme as a retrograde one.

Some Republican Opponents are beginning to talk in the same strain, and owing to this opposition, which is nearly all beneath the surface as yet, the proposed measure is not being urged in either house of Congress. It should be distinctly stated that it is possible that had there been no contest between Mr. Hoar and young Mr. Lodge, the measure might have died of its own weight. Messrs. Carlisle, Mills, McMillan, Brough, and other leading Democrats of the House have already been interviewed on the subject, and have placed on record their strong opposition to the adoption of any Federal election law.

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THE PROPOSED NEW COUNTY—ITS LIMITS INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES.

Harmersville on the Allegheny river. The new county thus surveyed would take from the old counties the following communities: Allegheny County—Townships of Springfield, East Deer, Fawn, Harrison, and a part of Plam, including the towns of Tarentum, Hulton, Natrona and Springdale. Butler County—Buttalo and Clinton townships. Westmoreland County—Townships of Allegheny, Lower and Upper Burrell, Washington, Bell, and the towns of Parkersburg and Valley Camp. Armstrong County—Townships of South Buffalo, Gilm, Parks and Kiskimetha, including the towns of Freeport, Leechburg, and Apollo.

These Who Favor the Plan. This would give the new county an area of something over the constitutional limit, and, even by the census of 1880, would give it a population of from 31,000 to 35,000. That among the Allegheny people to be included in the new county, there are a number of people living along the Allegheny river are strongly in favor of the scheme, and they promise to secure influence for the secession if it is properly launched. From the county north along the Allegheny river to Greensburg, their county seat, much either come by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh and thence go west on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Greensburg, a total distance of 40 miles, or else by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the West Penn Railroad to Blairsville, and thence west on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Greensburg, a distance of 45 miles. To drive across the county, some 25 miles, in weather like this means a long and weary drive. Tarentum, as the capital of a new county, would bring them within an hour's drive of their court house.

A Region Without Criminals. Besides all this, the Westmorelanders say that the great bulk of the population in their county is in the coke region, south of the Allegheny river, and that the Allegheny Valley Railroad is charged by Miss Leonora Eusel with conspiring with her mother to secure the plaintiff's money, before Judge White to-day. Miss Eusel swore that she met Kront in St. Joseph, Mo., and promised to marry him. When he disappeared she followed him to Des Moines and thence to Chicago. Mrs. Whitehead testified that she heard her son in Kront's rooms conspiring to keep the girl close at home, and by sending her father a special messenger, but it is supposed that the charges against him are old and that he had previously been fully exonerated.

Many Different Views. In this section of Allegheny county the sentiment is divided. Up at Natrona the people would like to see the Allegheny divided. In Tarentum there are parties who want to leave the parent county, and still retain Allegheny for themselves. Mr. Kennedy, the banker, said he would be glad to see the county formed, providing Tarentum was made the capital. That would show the wisdom of the secession, and would certainly make Tarentum what her position on the industrial maps entitle her to be. He was pleased to see that Tarentum was just about in the center of the proposed new county.

Opposed to the Plan. Negley Humes rather favored the movement, but not if any other town than Tarentum would be made the county seat, and he feared a fight would ensue on that question. Freeport and Apollo would both claim the same honor. Mr. Humes said Tarentum has 22 miles from the Court House in Pittsburgh, and he would like to support the criminal courts for the big cities' benefit.

Squire McCall said: "I am opposed to any movement to divide the great State of Allegheny." Let it remain intact. The valuation of Tarentum borough is about \$80,000. The valuation of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, is \$100,000, and the Third ward, Allegheny, comes next with several millions. These figures show who pay the bulk of the taxes in Allegheny county, and the proposition for a new county is chimerical. I am in favor of one secession, however, and that is to go up to the top of the Allegheny Mountain, draw a line from it north to the south, and call the rich and progressive country thence of that line the State of Western Pennsylvania."

Manufacturing Towns Included. Dr. G. M. Goetz said there was no de-

**NOT LIKELY TO PASS.**

**A Number of Republicans Against the Federal Election Law.**

**THE RIVALRY OF LODGE AND HOAR.**

**Senator Quay Was in Favor of the Blair Educational Bill.**

**NO PARK ON THE OLD HOSPITAL SITE.**

**A Rumer That McCall is Anxious to be Collector of the Port.**

Several Republican members of Congress express themselves as opposed to the Lodge Federal election bill. It is thought that the measure will fail. Senator Quay was wrongly reported as being against the Blair bill. He was in favor of it.

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—There seems to be much more opposition in Congress, among both Democrats and Republicans, to passing a Federal election bill than either of the ambitious Massachusetts statesmen identified with this subject has dreamed of. Among the Massachusetts delegation it is an open secret that the rivalry between Senator Hoar and Representative Lodge as to which should be known as the father of the new law was such that it was in a fair way to fall between the two and be lost sight of altogether.

The sentiment among Congressmen, generally, moreover, is growing so rapidly that it is possible that had there been no contest between Mr. Hoar and young Mr. Lodge, the measure might have died of its own weight. Messrs. Carlisle, Mills, McMillan, Brough, and other leading Democrats of the House have already been interviewed on the subject, and have placed on record their strong opposition to the adoption of any Federal election law.

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**TOO MUCH PUNCH.**

**Officers of the Enterprise Occasionally Senseless Over When They Get the High Seas—A Coal Heaver Knocked Down Because His Shoes Were Dirty.**

**NEW YORK, March 21.**—Captain McCalla testified in regard to his dispute with Chief Engineer Lewist. He claimed the latter failed to obey orders and was impertinent. Captain McCalla said the chief engineer was not a fit man to be in command of a vessel.

**INTERVIEWED ALL THE SAME.**

**Harry Oliver Did Not Go to Washington Yesterday as Expected.**

**WASHINGTON, March 21.**—An interview with Mr. Henry W. Oliver attracted considerable attention here to-day. It was a severe arraignment of the bill for the repeal of the law against the sale of liquor.

**A CLEAR CASE AGAINST HIM.**

**Kront Scored by the Judge and Held in \$1,000 Bond for Trial.**

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**CHICAGO, March 21.**—Clarence Kront, the candy manufacturer, who is charged by Miss Leonora Eusel with conspiring with her mother to secure the plaintiff's money, before Judge White to-day. Miss Eusel swore that she met Kront in St. Joseph, Mo., and promised to marry him.

**IT WILL TAP PITTSBURG.**

**New Trunk Line Contemplated Through Canonsburg and Wheeling to Chicago.**

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**CANONSBURG, Pa., March 21.**—There is strong talk of building the Canonsburg and State Line Railroad during the coming summer. A very enthusiastic meeting was held here a few days ago, and the final arrangements are to be completed on next Tuesday at a meeting which is to be held at Wellburg.

**WALKED INTO THE RIVER.**

**The Mysterious Disappearance of a Cincinnati Merchant Cleared Up.**

**NO SHOW FOR A PARK.**

**The Action of the Surgeon General Spells the Plans of Representative Dalzell—Wisdom Did Not Know of the Sale.**

**WASHINGTON, March 21.**—The bill introduced in the House by Representative Dalzell at the request of many citizens of Pittsburgh, for the transfer of the property on Ellsworth avenue purchased by the Government some years ago for marine hospital purposes, to the city of Pittsburgh for a public park, will probably be pushed no farther. It is found that the act appropriating money for purchase by the authorities of the Treasury Department having immediate charge of the marine hospital service to prohibit the use of an exploratory and other sinecure hospital purposes, and to provide expressly that if not so employed it shall be sold and the proceeds devoted to marine hospital use.

**Mr. Dalzell secured a favorable consideration of the bill of the Committee on Public Lands, and consulted the Secretary of the Treasury, who stated that the bill would meet his approval. Mr. Windom cordially assented, but almost immediately following this there appeared in Pittsburgh newspapers an advertisement of the property on Ellsworth avenue, which was the subject of the bill. Mr. Dalzell at once called on Mr. Windom to ask the truth as to the sale of the property, and somewhat humorous when the Secretary declared he was as greatly surprised at the advertisement as Mr. Dalzell himself.**

**The Irish party has its hands on the thrille value of crime and let go or restrained criminality as their political necessity required. How could the country assent to committing the Government of Ireland to men thus linked with criminality and immorality? The commission had laid bare and indicated the spirit of the government of Ireland. It would be a queer prospect if an industrial committee, especially that of the prosperous Protestant section, which, through good and evil report, had clung to England, were handed over to such men.**

**WEST VIRGINIA RIVERS.**

**Representative Wilson Argues for the Improvement of the Upper Monongahela.**

**FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.**

**WASHINGTON, March 21.**—West Virginia rivers occupied the attention of the River and Harbor Committee for a portion of to-day's session. Representative Wilson appeared in behalf of the continuation of the improvement of the upper Monongahela, where two dams have been completed by the Government, and others are recommended.

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**PARNELL VINDICATED**

**Salisbury's Savage Attack Upon Him in the House of Lords**

**PROVOKES A SPIRITED DEFENSE**

**From Peers Who Think the Home Ruler Was Treated Unjustly.**

**WALES PAYS A VISIT TO WILLIAM.**

**Emperor and Prince Exchange Compliments and Congratulations.**

The House of Lords has approved the report of the Parnell Commission, by and without a severe criticism of the Government's course in the matter, provoked by the Marquis of Salisbury's savage attack upon Mr. Parnell.

**LONDON, March 21.**—The Marquis of Salisbury moved in the House of Lords to-day the report of the Parnell Commission, which he approved. He referred to Mr. O'Brien's statement before the commission, in which he withdrew the accusations against Lord Spencer while Viceroy of Ireland, but maintained them against his subordinates. This form of withdrawal, said the Premier, was an atrocious imputation on Lord Spencer, suggesting his readiness to put on the shoulders of his subordinates the defamation leveled at himself.

**The Parnellites congratulated themselves upon being found not guilty on certain charges, but there was evidence to show that the Parnellites in Parliament were ready to make use of crimes committed by Parnellites outside of Parliament.**

**A SENSORY ASSASSINATION.**

The Irish party has its hands on the thrille value of crime and let go or restrained criminality as their political necessity required. How could the country assent to committing the Government of Ireland to men thus linked with criminality and immorality? The commission had laid bare and indicated the spirit of the government of Ireland. It would be a queer prospect if an industrial committee, especially that of the prosperous Protestant section, which, through good and evil report, had clung to England, were handed over to such men.

**When the American Revolution was proceeding it might have been prophesied from the previous record of Washington, that the future Government would be, and that he would carry into the council chamber the same high spirit of integrity that had distinguished him in the field. The same rule applied to the Parnellites, whose conduct ought to brighten the country from admitting the possibility of ever confiding to them the rule of Ireland.**

**LEADING TO MURDER.**

Here were men whose political objects were systematically pursued by means leading to outrage and murder, and their political career ought to warn the country before-hand what would be the fate of loyal adherents of the crown if over these criminal conspirators got control of Ireland. The House owes thanks to the commission, and its impartial exposure of this episode in the history of Ireland.

**Baron Herschell attacked Lord Salisbury's speech in referring only to charges on which the Parnellites were found guilty and omitting mention of the graver ones on which they were acquitted. The Government, he said, had constituted a new court, creating it by political means to try political opponents, and even this court had been constrained to**

**CLEAR THE PARNELLITIES**

on all but charges on which the Government had no case to make. It was a practical penalty. The verdict of public opinion was on the side of the Parnellites now, and when the story of the episode was told in full the Parnellites would be praised and the blame would be awarded in a very different fashion from the way in which they were punished by Lord Salisbury. Condemnation would not rest upon the Parnellites, but would concentrate upon their accusers.

**Lord Kimberley said that the whole case revolved upon the forged letter, and it was only just to record that the charges based thereon had collapsed. He thought Lord Salisbury had anticipated, and cruelly treated a man whom he considered fit to make a political alliance with in 1883.**

**PARNELL EXONERATED.**

Lord Spencer said he would venture to say that the commission would never have been appointed had it not been for the motion of Lord Salisbury. The old methods of governing Ireland had failed and the only remedy was to throw upon the Irish the responsibility of managing their own affairs.

**Lord Derby denied that the commission was unconstitutional, and declared it was far more fit to deal with the matter than a select commission would have been. It must be remembered, he said, that Parnell refused to give evidence. The commission had thrown upon the Irish a light far from agreeable to Parnell.**

**CENSURING THE GOVERNMENT.**

**Lord Rosebery said that adoption of the motion would do a grave injustice both to themselves and to the Parnellites. It was degrading to judges to thank them for impartiality. The great objection to placing the report on the journals of the House was that it failed to distinguish between moral guilt and political crime. None of the findings of the commission were so serious as they appeared. If the Nationalists had not supported the Parnellites, and that with sanction of Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Henry James. At any rate the Parnellites had responsibility of managing their own affairs.**

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**EXPRESS AGENT SUICIDES.**

**He Gets on a Spree and Goes to Chicago to Die.**

**CHICAGO, March 21.**—W. S. Barber, of Naperville, Ill., committed suicide this morning. Barber was an express messenger at Naperville, and the day before was on a spree and disappeared from home. The Chicago police were notified, and told that he would probably commit suicide.

**This morning Barber locked himself in his room, and shot himself. He was shot himself. He died in a few minutes. In Barber's left hand was found a letter directed to his brother, Dr. H. B. Barber, of Naperville. The writer said he was about to commit suicide.**

**Shot His 16-Year-Old Sweetheart.**

**WALES AND WILLIAM**

**Meet in Berlin and Enjoy a Love-Fest—They Drink Each Other's Health, and Speak of the Friendly Relations Between England and Germany.**

**BERLIN, March 21.**—The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning. He was received by the Emperor, Emperor Frederick and her daughter and a number of princes of the reigning families of the German empire. The Emperor was attired in the uniform of a General of English dragoons, while the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a German General.

**A banquet was given at the Schloss this evening. The Emperor took in Princess Frederick Charles, while the Prince of Wales took in the Empress. Prince George escorted the Princess of Saxo-Meiningen. At the table General Von Capry, as Chancellor, faced the Prince of Wales. Count Von Moltke and Count Waldersee were also present. During the banquet Emperor William toasted the Prince of Wales in the most complimentary manner. He expressed thanks for the reception given him in England, and declared that he and the Emperor were proud because the Queen had created him an admiral of the fleet that had made England's greatness. He was pleased to see a representative of the British Empire in the uniform of the regiment named after Blucher, who, with the Duke of Wellington, mingled German and British blood on the field of battle. He declared that the union of good relations between the two nations and hoped that their fleets and armies might still co-operate in the cause of peace.**

**The Prince of Wales, who is a German, thanked the Emperor for the compliments paid him. He said he had already telegraphed Queen Victoria an account of the banquet and the reception given him by the Emperor, both here and in Great Britain. He then drank to the welfare of the Emperor and his empire.**

**LARGEST IN THE WORLD.**

**A Company Organized in Chicago to Operate a Mammoth Plate Glass Factory in Indiana—Will Compete With Foreign Manufacturers.**

**CHICAGO, March 21.**—A company has been organized here which, its promoters say, will build the largest plate glass factory in the world at Ellettsville, Ind., and prove an important factor in connection with foreign glass. An application was sent to the Secretary of State for a charter to-day, and the capital stock is fixed at \$2,000,000.

**The President of the company is Colonel A. L. Conger, of Ohio, and among those associated with him are E. G. Keith, of Chicago, and George T. Perkins, of Akron, O. For some time past the Pennsylvania Glass Works, located at Kokomo, Ind., in the manufacture of plate glass and the result has been the production of a glass which he says equals that of the French. He said he would have great opportunities of doing business with the Emperor and the Emperor's empire.**

**WEIRD LETTER HE LEFT BEHIND.**

**M. A. Collins, a labor and social reformer, of Chicago, is believed to have killed himself by drowning. He left a letter advocating a wholesale system of suicide under public control. In this he saw the only method of regulating the law of supply and demand. Collins had devoted all of his small means to an unsuccessful attempt to found a new labor organization.**

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.**

**CHICAGO, March 21.**—The history of suicide has added to itself a new and ghastly chapter. In the mysterious disappearance and probable self-inflicted death of M. A. Collins the novelist can weave the fabric of a weird plot and the playwright devise thereof a startling situation. The social student will find in the contemplation of the pitiful tale food for serious thought. If M. A. Collins has obeyed the impulse which inspired him to write the remarkable letter now for the first time made public, he has done so in the firm belief that a future generation will cherish his name and memory, and reverse him as a martyr to the cause in which he laid down his life.

**Five weeks ago M. A. Collins called at the office of his employer, W. H. J. Jackson, a contracting carpenter, and after a few commonplace remarks, took a package of manuscript from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Jackson, remarking as he did so that the document was of some length and could be examined at his leisure.**

**LETTER IN HIS POSSESSION.**

**The letter is now in the possession of the DISPATCH correspondent, and explains itself. Before submitting the letter a brief sketch of Collins and his history is in place. M. A. Collins arrived in Chicago from Texas early in the summer of 1886. Chicago was wild with excitement over the Anarchist case. Of a sympathetic temperament, Collins espoused the cause of the imprisoned men, and for months has tirelessly in his efforts to raise funds for their defense. When judgment was finally passed against them Collins superintended the work of preparing a petition for executive clemency. In this work Collins lost sight of himself and for days went without food and almost without sleep. His later history will be better understood after reading what is supposed to be the last statement of a suicide. It reads as follows:**

**Nature is mercilessly cruel in that she gives life and then takes it away. Man being the most perfect manifestation of nature's laws, is the most perfect creature in the world. He has abandoned the forms of bodily torture which his imagination invented, in what we call the suffering of the mind. He is not equally as ingenious to-day in invention of torture for his fellowman.**

**A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.**

**Bodily torture in the form of starvation, waste disease, and all the rest of the kind, forced overstrain of the muscular and nervous system is the penalty that people pay to-day for being so heroic and self-sacrificing as to labor with hands and brains to produce comforts and luxuries that should excite and embelish civilized life. Mental torture too intense, and which breeds hate and produces cruelty, and in my case, as in many others, makes it impossible, in the reward of the man or woman whose sole desire is to see men do better than they are doing, to see the benefits of others. When such a person is tortured in the way of producing comfort, and luxuries that should excite and embelish civilized life, and has grown too sensitive to endure the torture, he is driven to suicide. There is no rest for him upon the earth. When they die death must come upon them, either by their own hand, or at the end of the hangman's rope. Society should be kind to him, and give him a decent burial and inscribe on their tombstones words like these: "Murdered by society, or, 'Murdered by the wronged of the oppressed of the world.'"**

**IN A PERIL PSYCHIC SENSE.**

**This role has been monopolized by men and women—many of them wearing the fairest features of flesh and bone. They are in the role of a fief, often give expression to the tenderest and highest emotions of the soul. (I use the word soul in a purely psychic sense without reference to future existence.) It is these peculiar psychic manifestations which have baffled the researches of mental and moral philosophers in all ages, and will perhaps continue to do so for all time. And herein lies the despair of all true reformers who push their investigations into the psychic realm. It is despair, utter and hopeless, that comes to the best and bravest when they find in all the wide world of humanity not one kindred soul who can come into their lives and help or cheer or even tolerate them in their struggle.**

**The selfish mind will tolerate its existence in the body only when it can see a hope of accomplishing good in the world, or when it can see a way to live without improving on the happiness of others or accepting that most hateful form of death, which is to wear the crown of thorns and suffer the agonies of crucifixion. The true reformer will study to find a way to reach the hearts of people, and if it requires nothing more than a word to reach them, he will give it. I have but one ambition in life, and that is to say or do something that will reach the hearts of a few men, and by their help and aid to cause them to think of the better way of living, and to be kind to them and to persuade them to use their influence, and give their support to some movement of a reformatory character.**

**A MODEST INDIVIDUAL.**

**Of course, I am not so foolish as to think that any act done, or anything that can be said, by one man, will cause a reform. I am toward reforming the world. The point I wish to make and the hope that inspires me is this: If I leave this manuscript, written by the hand of a man who delivers it as a cost to his life, accepting the draw which all people naturally have of death, and leaving it to be read by those who are in full possession of all my mental faculties, the society, together with the horror which attaches itself to the situation, will give it to the public which my thoughts it contains could be read by the public. The horror-drawing, and the length of my life, will be toward reforming the world. 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