FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

An American Sealing Schooner Captured by a Russian Man-of-War,

SIX OF THE CREW KILLED.

And the Remainder, After an Altogether One-Sided Trial, Confined in the Mines.

THE VESSEL GIVEN UP AS LOST

Until the Return of the Captain, Who Gives a Thrilling Account of the Adventures and Sufferings,

FOR THREE YEARS NO RAY OF LIGHT

Reached His Eyes in the Coal Pit in Which He Was Forced to Live and Labor With the Scantiest of Food,

A BADICAL CURE FOR THE POACEING HARIT

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 BOSTON, Feb. 8 .- One of the most outrageous atrocities ever inflicted upon an American citizen by the decree of a foreign power has been the imprisonment of four New England sailors-one of them born! in Boston—for two years and ten months in a Siberian coal mine. One American died in this living tomb after starving upon rice, soup and being eaten by vermin. This seems also to have been the fate of the 12 or 15 Japanese who made up the rest of the fate on the fate of the 12 lamp on his head. The lamp on his head.

The first member of this little party to reach home after being mourned as dead, is Captain Joseph Morris, of this city. He suffered unheard of cruelty as punishment for poaching in Russian territory, and is one of two survivors of the awful punishment inflicted upon the crew. He had one successful expedition to the islands in Bering Sea, and then be tried it again.

Now Cured of Ponching Forever The second time he had an experience which has effectually cured him of poaching on Russian territory. The schooner was called the Helena, and was manned by four Americans and 22 Japanese sailors. Captain Morris was in command; F. C. Crocker, of Searsport, Me., was second mate; Buck Fol-

ger, of Nantucket, was third mate and J. C. Golden, of Bath, Me., was shipkeeper. The schooner made a successful run to the islands, secured a full cargo of skins and was headed for Yokohama, when a Russian

result is told by Captain Morris as follows: We were afraid of being captured on account of the sealskins we had aboard and we quickly going through the water at the rate of about 11 knots an hour. The man-of-war was probably making 12 or 13 knots, and as she came out of distant. She immediately fired a shot for us to heave to. Instead of heaving to, however, we cracked on every stitch of sail. But it did little good, for the Russian

Pretty close. We held a consultation and considered the chances of escape and capture. A few thought we could make the fog bank and clude our pursuers, though I felt doubt. ful about it myself, and we decided to try it. But it was no use. When about one and one half miles from the fog bank the man-of-war began to shoot clean over us and dropped shot very handy under our quarter, handy enough to splash water aboard. At last one shot cut the main mast in two, clipping it off as if done

There was nothing to do then but to heave to, and after standing a few minutes, and thinking it over, I concluded to haw the jib to the wirdward and wait for the man-of-war. Meantime, however, Crocker had hauled in the flag of the wrecked mainmast, tied it to the forepeak downhaul and set it. Crocker, who was a daring and desperate fellow, had calculated in his own mind to sink with the vessel. This was against my intentions, if I found that we were too hard pressed, though I had not given orders to that effect, and Crocker's act was therefore not disobedience. The man-ofwar came up to the leeward and lay up across our wake about 600 yards off.

Six of the Crew Killed.

Our 22 Japanese were huddled together in a bunch forward, and the Russians opened on us with their rifles and shot straight into the bunch of Japs, killing six at the first volley. I did not understand this at first, but in looking up I saw the flag flying, and then I knew also what the matter was. Seizing a hatchet I ran and cut the down-haul and let the flag overboard. The firing then ceased. The man-ofwar proved to be the Rasabonnach (if that is the way to spell it), of 800 tons and manned by 400 or 500 men. Our schooner was 60 tons and our crew was only 26 altogether, including the Japs, so you see there was no show for us in a

The man-of-war lowered her boat and sent a lieutenant aboard. In answer to his question I told him we were bound from Kokomaha to the Artic ocean and were making for Robber's bank for water. At this point he sent his sub-lieutenant below to see about our supply of water. Finding all our casks full but one he thought my excuse rather slim. He then asked to see my log books. Now I had two log books, one written for the owner and custom house in Yokohama, and the other written expressly for such people as he was. Before he came aboard I had taken the one written for the custom house, tied a hand line to it and dropped it overboard. Then I showed him the

Did Not Account for the Scals, He overhauled it and remarked that he thought it very cleverly done; but it did not account for the 3,000 seals we had below. This fact was told him by the officer he had sent into our hold. I told him that they were from the Japanese Islands. In fact they were. This be found hard to believe and asked if the walrus were from the Jap islands. Seeing no way out of it I had to lie. I told him we captured them in the Artic ocean. He asked

no more questions but ordered me to lower one

came from the Governor that no house, public or private, would be allowed to keep us, so we had to make our bed on the planks of the

That was early in September, and we were forced to live as best we could on the beach until the 27th of October, the date of our trial, We dug holes in the banks and siept upon dried grass. Although we had been taken into the port as prisoners, we were not allowed to par take of our own stores. Neither was food pro-vided for us. We had to shift for ourselves. But everywhere we went we found a soldier close at hand watching our movements. The trial was conducted in Russian style. We told our stories in English, and they were translated for the benefit of the court, but we were ignor-

ant of the testimony against us.

The only thing we know was that we had been convicted of violating the seal and fishing laws. We were taken to the town jail-a wded, heated hole of a small stone building. with cemented floor, having hollows here and there filled with water to the depth of two inches. Our cell was walled stone and lighte by slits in the stone with bars across. About to others were there when we came, mostly Chinamen, with a few Russians. None of us had a bed to lie on. We were thoroughly searched, even to the lining of our clothes, and everything taken from us. At the sight of our money, the guard uttered a loud guffaw.

On the Way to the Mines. At the end of a week we were taken out, wet and hungry, and started on the road for Nicolaski, 150 miles to the northward, near the Gulf of Penjinsk. We all walked, guard included, and of the company there were about 36 prisoners. Some of the prisoners were left at: town on the road, and the rest of us proceeded

town on the road, and the rest of us proceeded onward with a smaller guard. We slept under cover only two nights of the march, which took us 23 days. Our rations were a pound of dry bread a day. The guard would shoot rabits and game for themselves. On this march we were not cruelly treated; the guards were reticent, but did not trouble themselves about us so long as we kept in line.

When we reached Nicolaski we learned that we were sentenced to work in the mines for three years. Our names were called one by the process of the street of the s eter a paper stating that each must dig and and up from the mine five carloads of coal a end up from the mine five carloads of coal a lay. If the stated amount of coal did out come up no rations would be sent down, o that if any of us were sick he ot come up no rations would be sent down, that if any of us were sick he ould have to starve to death. We were to dead up five car loads a day for the first year dd after that three car loads. I was the first go down and I did not again see the light of sy for two years and ten months. I was left a pit 200 feet long and about 20 wide. I never new how high it was. The darkness was so tense that I was never able to see but a few set in front of me.

Two Prisoners Chained Together.

On seeing me he let forth a savage yell and came toward me rapidly, talking in Russian, to which I could only reply with a shake of the head. He then went back to his picking in dis gust. Later an officer came down, bringing with him two belts and a chain with riveting instruments. The belts were of thick leather padded on the inside, so that they would not cut into us when put on. The officer riveted two bands of iron to the outside riveted two bands of iron to the outside of these belts and then put one on each of us connecting rs with an iron chain eight feet long. Up to this time the Pole—for that, I learned, was the nationality of my fellow-prisoner—had worked in the pit alone. Why we were chained together I did not know, and don't know now unless it was to increase the nunishment or to prevent escape though the punishment or to prevent escape, though the latter was absolutely impossible in a pit so many feet beneath the surface of the earth, with a single outlet up the shaft at the mouth with a single outlet up the shaft at the mouth which was standing a guard day and night. The Pole was really insane and for a day or two my condition was mighty uncomfortable. He ate my rations of rice soup and threatened to kill me when I exposulated. At last hunger grove me to desperation and the Pole and I had a terrible fight. He was much stronger than I, but he had no skill and I got the best of him and gave him a sound drubbling. After that we got along all right. we got along all right.

At the end of three months I awoke one morning and found my companion dead. I was in a dilemma. I was chained to a dead man, with five carloads of coal to send up or no rations. While I was turning it over in my mind a thought struck me. By this time I was nearly starved. I thought that if I could wheel the corpse from the vein of coal to the shaft, take it off there and dump my coal into the car and work hard enough to do two men's work I would get the ratious sent down for both of us, and this I did for four days, sending both lan-

terns up every night.
At the end of this time I could not stand it any longer and I decided to do my own work only. Thereafter, as I expected, rations came down for only one. At this time I think that down for only one. At this time I think that for several days my reason partly left me, for I can remember beating the corpse with my shovel. I don't know why I should have done so, but I suppose I was driven frantic by seeing myself helplessly chained to a corose.

At the end of 15 days, having had to lift and carry the fellow around all the time, I began to feel weak from labor and the sickening stench of the putrefying body. What to do I didn't know. But at last a fearful thought came to me that makes me shudder to this day, and there was no way but to carry it out. I took my shovel and cut the corpse through at the waist, shovel and cut the corpse through at the walst, removing the belt, thus by the only possible way freeing myself from the body. I placed the freeing myself from the body. I placed the portions of the corps on the car and sent them up with the next load of coal. In the next car down were hammer and coal chisel, which I divined were for the purpose of taking off my bands and chain. This I did, and sent them up with the next load of coal. This was all the recognition that car to my sending up the dead below.

earned when I came out that a baseline come for the Pole only a few weeks after his End of the First Year.

hey gave to my sending up the dead body, earned when I came out that a pardon he

Now I was alone, and kept on at my five carloads daily, until one day, after I had sent up my second car, a paper came down telling me to put my lamp on the next load. This meant that I had been in the mine a year, and now I was only to send up three loads a day. I had was only to send up three loads a day. I had myself been keeping account of time by placing a lump of coal for each day in a certain place. My count made it 333 days, which, considering my situation, I think, was pretty good.

I now sank into a despondent mood, and I found that three cars a day were worse than five. I had so much more time to think. I would sit on my bed of coal and ponder over my hardships until I thought I should go mad. If I had had any means of committing suicide I certainly would have taken it. It did not occur to me to get on the car myself on one of its up trips. If I had done so I would certainly have been shot by the guard at the entrance to the mise. Time the guard at the entrance to the mine. Tin went on, endless as it seemed, and nothing oc-curred to break the monotony until one day an officer descended with a large sheet of paper. He could not talk English, but merely tioned for me to get into the car. This I re fused to do, because I was more scared to g up than to stay where I was. He then returne up the shaft, and soon came down again with an interpreter who told me that my term offim orisonment had expired.

Crocker was released with me. I could get

no tidings of the others and I presume that they died in the mines. Lately I have heard that Golder also survived, but I have no au-thentic information to that effect. Very Poor Sort of Freedom Although we were free, our condition was about as bad as it was in the mines, we had no more subsistence and had to walk back over these 150 miles to Vladivostock. We asked for transportation but were only told that we were free. As to the appearance of Crocker and my-self at this time I remember thinking to myself if I look as bad as you do I want to die as quickly as I can, and lemated as much to him. He was a man rather proud of his good looks, and told me that if he looked werse than I did he did not want to wait to die, but wanted me to kill him.

ilm.

During all this time we had not washed one During all this time we had not washed once, no more questions but ordered me to lower one of my boats and go aboard the man-of-war.

The man-of-war took the schooner in toward we reached Viadioos Rock without incident. As soon as we landed I started to go aboard the schooner; but when I came near, found myself looking down the muzzles of eight needle gunz. The men behind them wanted to know what I wanted. When I told them my personal effects, they referred me to the Governor of the town. I was too late to see him that night, so I went with my men to the hotel.

This may seem to have been liberty, but we were all under the eye of a guard. We had not peen 20 minutes in the hotel when an order ITALY'S REVOLUTION

had taken place between 15 and 16 miles off slore and therefore on the high seas, but I could not prove it, and the Russians could swear that I was not outside their limits. swear that I was not outside their limits.

Captain Morris told his story in a simple and
straightforward manner and throughout a repeated series of questions and cross questions
did not once contradict himself. The landmarks of his narrative have been verified from

ON SCIENTIFIC LINES.

SPIRITUALISM TO BE TESTED BY A BOS-TON SOCIETY.

Leading Ministers and Men of Science to Conduct the Investigation-What They Propose Doing-The Plan of Action-Spiritualists Are Greatly Excited.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- A sensation was neeting to-day when Mrs. M. E. Williams, the President, read a copy of a circular which she said was being privately circulated among clergymen and others. The object of the circular, which is published in Boston, is in some degree indicated by its

title, which is as follows: "Prospectus for the formation of the Psychic Investigation Association, to be composed chiefly of ministers of all denominations, scientific experts, professional men and disciples of different schools of philosophy, co-operating for the scientific investigation of modern Spiritualism."

The call is signed by the Rev. Minet J. Savage, of Unity Church, Boston; the Rev. Edward A. Horton, of the Second Congregational Church, Boston; the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Episcopal Church, New York; the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; Mary A. Livermore, of Melrose, Mass.; B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena, and the Rev. T. Ernst Allen, of the Fourth Unitarian Society, Providence. The atti-tude of the signers is thus declared:

the work of the Society for Psychical Research. We only propose to concentrate our efforts on the narrower field of Spiritualism, pure and simple. Is the movement founded on fact or delusion? Does the world know? And if it does not know, is it not time for a few truth-loving persons approaching the subject in a serious frame of mind to investigate it, guided by purely scientific methods? Is it not in the best interest of humanity that this matter should be setttled, if possible, once for all?

"If it be delusion, the contagion has spread quite far enough and done damage enough already. If there be truth in it, the world will be benefited by the knowledge. With this feeling, the signers have decided to issue this appeal, asking you to join with them in carrying on the work of the Psychic Investigation Association.

The circular goes on to describe the purose of the association to be the institution of a critical investigation of modern Spiritualism, applying vigorously the scientific

FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

TRADES UNIONS WANT RECOGNITION BY THE FAIR DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.-The arganized labor of Chicago hotly asserted itself to-day regarding the World's Fair. It was at a regular meeting of the Trade and Labor sent 47,000 workingmen, and one of whose members was given a seat in the World's Fair directory in recognition of the \$300,000 subscribed by the workingmen to the guarantee fund of the fair. Intense interest was manifested in the subject. There had been much discussion beforehand in the meetings of individual unious, and it was generally expected that a climax would be

ther assessments until proper assurances are given by the directors that said implied pledges will be kept, and be it further Resolved. That unless satisfactory assur-ances are given by the directors that their in-dicated action will be changed we shall deem it

ist us in making our protest emphatic The resolutions were adopted with cheer

FOUR MURDEROUS POLES

Held Under Heavy Bail to Answer the

Charge of Assault. witnesses, members of the society.

RUMORED RAILROAD DEAL

Pennsylvania Talked About. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-The Press says: The rumor that the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, or some portion of it, has been leased for a term of

An inquiry at the offices of the former company in this city elicited the informa-tion that not only has no such lease been effected, but that no negotiations looking toward that end are in progress, and the subject has not been even thought of. Now. Western, it is not unlikely that the subject of a traffic agreement between the Baltimor and Ohio and the Western New York and Pennsylvania, which could be made to the advantage of both companies, will be held under serious considerations

Though Peaceable Itself, Has Caused Grave Alarm in Germany.

larity of Socialism.

caused at the Adelphi Hall Spiritualistic

It is not intended to ignore or depreciate

tesolutions Adopted to Oppose All Legisla tion Unless the Directors Keep Their Promises-A General Move on the Part of the Workingmen.

reached to-day.

James O'Connell, the President of the assembly, offered a series of preambles, reciting that the workingmen of Chicago had been appealed to to help the Exposition; that inducements were held out that in all work done on the buildings union labor should be recognized, and that now the directory indicate an intention of refusing such recognition. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we as union men protest against this treachery of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and unless immediate action is taken by that body to redeem their implied pledges given in regard to union labor, that we shall deem it our duty to oppose in every way any further legislation, either municipal, State or national, in favor of said World's Columbian Exposition, and we hereby recommend all workingmen who have subscribed for said stock to decline to pay any further assessments until proper assurances are

our duty to ask the co-operation of every bod of organized labor throughout the country to

and a committee was appointed to take steps in the matter in conjunction with commit tees from the Central Labor Union and Carpenters' Council. They will probably call upon the Mayor to-day.

SHENANDOAH, Feb. 8,-William and George Beutsairage, Matt Moldazes and John Lalurnikus, have been committed to the county jail in default of \$2,500 bail each for murderously clubbing and stabbing five of their fellow countrymen who were instrumental in having a friend of the accused sent to jail for assault and highway robbery. The men named are ringleaders of a so ciety which has for its main object the avenging of wrongs done its members and the payment of all expenses of members who get into trouble before the courts. The discovery of the society's existence is of great importance. Of late it has deen almost impossible for the Commonwealth to convict Poles of crimes on account of the vast amount of testimony put up in favor of the accused. The testimony is now believed to have been supplied by professional

The B. & O. and Western New York and

years by the Baltimore and Ohio is officially

however, that the Baltimore and Ohio has secured possession of the Pittsburg and

PITTSBURG. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE AT STAKE,

Some Evidences of a Decline in the Popu

PROSPECTS FOR THE AMERICAN PIG

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- Political circles in Berlin are dumfounded through the totally inforeseen turn events have taken in Italy. The Emperor is regarded as always holding the trump card in his hand, but the deal in this case has rendered it very difficult for him to control the game.

His Majesty and the organs of his Gov show their hand, but there are indications that a wholesome fear has been aroused of a possible break up of the triple alliance. Germany, forewarned, will be forearmed, and the utmost activity is being enforced at the arsenals, and in every department of the nation's defenses. As far as diplomacy is concerned no stone is being left unturned. and I hear that the German Emperor personally requested an assurance from King Humbert that Signor Crispi's downfall would not affect the relations between Austria and Germany and Italy.

A Possible Solution of the Difficulty. Signor Crispi would be welcomed in Berlinas ambassador of the Italian Kingdom, so as to maintain the substance as well as the semblance of the triple alliance. A great rial host that they appeared in ordinary deal depends upon whether this appointment is made. Signor Crispi in Berlin junction. Mrs. Phelps headed the string of would continue to control the foreign policy of his Government and outside military

Among all the peace-loving subjects of the German Empire a hope is entertained when Mrs. Phelps presented her daughter not only that he may come, but that his -a young girl with the face of a child and not only that he may come, but that his counsels may lead to the reinstatement of his friend, Prince Bismarck, whom he helped by the triple alliance to consolidate presented her nieces, the Misses Boardman,

While in political topics it is worth nottaking lessons from the Socialists, who, as von have already been informed, desire to be recompensed for the unconstitutional ravages of the Iron Chancellor during the period when the special laws against them were in force. In the same way the Catholies now demand restoration of the clerical sequestrated during the Kulturkampf.

Jesuits to Go to the Reichstag To-day the Roman Church party is con sidering the advisability of sending to the Reichstag a number of Jesuits to battle for the readmittance of the order into Germany as the Socialist leaders did for the suppres sion of the special laws framed agains them. Father Aschenbrenen, who by his personal bravery in the battle of Le Bour-get, in October, 1870, won the iron cross of the first class, is to be pioneer Jesuit deputy in the Reichstag. He will be put up for election at the first vacancy that occurs.

By the way, statistical reviews given out in the last few days inform us that 80 per cent of the Socialistic papers published in German ear in a had financie! way, and can only be kepl up by voluntary contributions, a fact proving two things: First, that the people are not half so anxious to swaihese gentlemen would have us believe, and,

steady progression. The Tax Upon Corn Oppressive The busy statistician also had his flying at our agrarian barons by unearthing the fact that the consumption of breadstuffs had decreased ten kilogrammes per head of the population since the framing of the corn laws. Prof. Lasson, a noted Conservative with whom I talked on this subject, expressed himself in unmeasured terms agains those of his political allies who uphold the

orn laws. "The poorer classes of Germans have lways been a badly nourished lot," he said, 'and this decrease will tell on the general health of the nation. I hold, and I an ready to prove, that the Government which enhances the price of food by prohibitory tariffs or by closing the frontiers against certain products, as is now done in the case of American pork, ordains many of its citi

zens to death by slow starvation."

I may add here the answer which Minister Phelos gave to my question as to how the American pig was progressing when I paid im my visit Saturday.

"He is all right and progressing favor-ably," he replied. "Another little while and he will make his triumphant entry through the Brandenburger gate."

A ROYAL STAGE MANAGER.

The Kaiser Superintends a Rehearsal i Pretty Vigorous Style.

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- Emperor William ap eared suddenly at a rehearsal in the King's House recently. After the first act, the Kaiser ordered the principal actors to appear before him, when he gave them his opinion on their acting in unvarnished terms. To some of them he talked in a make a compromise with Parnell. language they probably had never heard before. He promised to come next day and see the first act over again, to ascertain whether his injunctions were followed. This passing of judgment by the royal master was repeated after every act, and at the end of the rehearsal, Count Hochberg the royal intendant, assembled the company around him and told them that the sle times for them were over and that the Kaiser did not care a snap for the tradition of his theater, but desired to have it man aged according to modern and commercial principles. Those members of the company who did not care to submit to the new state of affairs must resign.

Big Losses at Gambling.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY). BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Some excitement ha been caused over the large sums of money Prince Radziwill has lost at playing in Berlin and Potsdam, which are said to amount to 5,000,000 marks. In consequence of this Princess Radziwill left suddenly for Paris, and was only with difficulty per suaded to return to Potsdam.

A Coming Church Service

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- The English church i Berlin, founded by the Empress Frederick, is being prepared for a grand reception of Bishop Doane, of Albany, who is to arrive here on the 18th inst. He will be met by the English Episcopalian Bishop, and they will jointly confer confirmation.

No Brewery for Bismarck.

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.1 BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- Prince Bismarck has lecided to withdraw his permission to build brewery at Friedrichsruhe, though Mr. Ehret, of New York, offered to subscribe the greater part of the capital.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BEBLIN, Feb. 8 .- Baron Knobelsdorff, A BUSY WEEK AHEAD

BLUE LAW FIGHT WILL LEAD

The Procession of Measures That Will Come

Up for Action.

A CONTEST BETWEEN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

will reconvene to-morrow night, and the

prospects are that it will be the busiest

week yet of its session. On Tuesday morn-

ing, among the first things in order will be

the consideration of Mr. Fow's bill giving

the right of trial by jury to appeals of sum-

mary conviction under the blue laws. It

will lead to prolonged debate. Some other

very important bills will come up on sec-

a great deal of heavy work still hangs fire,

and some decisive steps are looked for this

week by committeemen on ballot reform,

the pipe line bill and other subjects of im-

portance. The adjournment on Friday next

will extend to Wednesday night of the fol-

lowing week, to allow members to be at

Mr. Butler, a member of the Knights of

A Delegation From Pittsburg.

Dempster, Roger Hartley and William

Wood-will arrive in Harrisburg to-morrow to oppose the Davis bill. It will come up

on third and final reading in the House

bers are preparing to jump on it. On Mon-day night efforts will be made to have the

two Pittsburg measures—the Jones con-tributary negligence measure and Kearn's

conspiracy bill-placed on the calendar in

spite of the committee's negative recom-

The contest between the old school, or al-

lopathic doctors, snd the homeopaths, over the passage of a medical bill by the Legisla-

ture, promises to be an interesting one.

of the bill which the homeopoths bad pre pared for a State Board of Medical Educa

ion. Four days later the Hon. Frank M.

tives a bill to establish a State Board of

edical examiners and licensers and to de

out the coming con

latest rumor that he is to be a candidate for

the Republican nomination. Representa-tive Findley, of Washington county, is at-tending strictly to legislative business and

is not talking about his candidacy for the

Representative Cochran, of Armstrong county, arrived back from Washington this

morning, whither he had gone to secure the aid of Senator Quay in boosting Attorney

place and that he was working to that end.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

A DESPERATE FIGHT IN ONE OF CIN-

CINNATI'S SUBURBS.

One Crook Fatally Shot and Another Cap-

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL1

Officer Cary surprised George Dunean, a

street on Price Hill, the quietest

suburb of the city. As Cary stepped

up to the door, it was jerked

open and the blaze of an exploding revolver

flashed into his eyes. The bullet hit him square on the shield, then glanced harm-

essly away. The door was then slammed

shut, and Cary dodged around a corner of

Officer Ruberg, who happened to be in the neighborhood, came to the rescue. Then

began a running fight all around the house.

For an hour this Indian warfare went on,

when the officers began an indiscrimina

firing that attracted attention, and resulted

in calling a patrol squad. Another fusil-

lade began and was kept up until a second

the house, firing through a window,

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8 .- Two years ago

Who Sent Him to Prison,

tured-The Latter a Fugitive From

Justice-Caught by the Same Officer

STOFIEL.

same place.

ine the powers and duties of such board.

presented in the House of Represents

robably on Tuesday. A good many mem-

It is announced here that a committee of

home on election day.

ond and third reading. In the committees,

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The Legislature

retired Lieutenant, who has made himself prominent as an anti-Semitic agitator, anounces that he has invented a new cure for dipsomania. He offers to treat drunkards In the Matter of Legislation for the gratis, and his scheme appears to offer a plausible chance of reclaiming habitual in Solons at Harrisburg. ebriates. An official investigation is to be made into the remedy.

AN EMPEROR'S LEVEE.

SWELL RECEPTION BY GERMANY'S RULER AND HIS EMPRESS.

Gorgeous Ceremony in Which American Bore a Conspicuous Part-Minister Phelps and Secretary Jackson in Knee Breeches - Only One Englishman Present.

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- The Schleppen Cour,

o called on account of the tremendous trains, or schleppen, required to be worn by ernment have up to the present refused to the ladies appearing before their majesties, took place last night and was the most elaborate ceremony to which foreign representatives and their ladies have been invited since the begin-ning of William the Second's reign. The Kaiser and Kaiseriu, surrounded by the princes and princesses of the blood, stood beside their thrones, leaning on them with one hand and smiling pleasantly on the procession as it passed by. The procession had taken up a good quarter of an hour before the American contingent was reached headed by Minister Phelos who presented Mr. Jackson, of New Jersey, the Second Secretary of Legation. Both gentle men wore the prescribed court dress; that is A suggestion has been put forward that satin knee breeches, silk stockings and pumps, with gold buckles, which quite distinguished them from some of the German gentlemen presented, who showed so little consideration for the wishes of their impeladies of the Legation, who presented a lovely picture in their courtly attire and

graceful carriage. The Emperor and Empress seemed to take a sudden interest in the proceedings of Baltimore, the elder of whom is very tall, of a willowy figure and has a fair comwives of the First and Second Secretaries, were also presented by Mrs. Phelps, and looked decidedly handsome. Mrs. Captain Bingham, wife of the military attache, drev many eyes upon her pretty face and petite

Only one Englishman, namely, Mr. Francy, of London, and who had already been presented at the Court of St. James, was among the guests presented, and not a single English woman came forward for presentation on this occasion.

GERMAN STATISTICS They Are Taken From the Reports Made by American Consuls. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- It is a rather significant fact that trades unions here in the industrial districts take their statistics from

ica hat they are quicker and more reliable than those made sy the local authorities. In Saxony, for instance, the present Government investigation into the condition of Liebknecht's and Bebel's doctrines as labor, ordered at the instance of the workmen themselves, is based upon the report of secondly, that the monetary demands of the party rival those only of our military budget that in the last quarter of 1890 the decreased American exports amounted to \$822,000. One can hardly blame the Socialistic papers if they refer to this fact of borrow-ing German statistics from America in a

the reports of the American Consuls, claim

manner not too respectful to the home Government.

NOT A FAILURE. frs. Shaw, the Whistler, Denies Derogator;

Reports About Herself, FBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT, LONDON, Feb. 8. - Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, writes from St. Petersburg to a friend in London that the reports sent to America of her failure in St. Petersburg are talse. She says she never had better andi ences than in Russia, and if she could remain in the country a year she would have enshe can't leave for Moscow until the end o

February.
She concludes her letter in these words:
"The statement that I lost money in Berlin s untrue, for I never gave a concert in

Berlin. Slavin and Mitchell Spar-To-Night. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY, LONDON, Feb. 8.-Frank Slavin and Charley Mitchell have gone to Dublin tonight, in order to box four rounds on Mon

day and four more on Thursday. A great deal of interest attaches to this, as Mitchell thinks he can best Slavin with gloves.

notorious thief, in the act of burglary, and after a memorable fight arrested him. Later Duncan was sent to the penitentiary at 'BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. Columbus, but some months ago he escaped LONDON, Feb. 8 .- The Irish position does and his whereabouts were unknown. About not look so hopeful at this moment. Healy 11 o'clock to-day Officer Cary was sent to has determined to fight Parnell and make another split, if the McCarthyites consent to investigate a suspicious house on a lonely

To Entertain the Prince IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. 1 MONTE CARLO, Feb. 8 .- His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is expected here this week, when he will be the guest of

Baron Hirsch, who has taken the Villa Carlotta, in order to entertain his patron. FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

The steamer Chiswick, from Cardiff to St. Nazaire, struck a sand bar off Scilly and sank, Il seamen losing their lives, BISHOP SCALABRINI, of Placenza, yesterday addressed a large audience at Rome in favor of Italian immigration to America.

AT a meeting of Royalists at Nimes the Count D'Haussonville denounced the Lavigerie dectrine of adhesion to the Republic. A PASTORAL letter from the Catholic Priate was read in the churches throughout Ireland yesterday condemning Parnell's con

SEVERAL Irish bishops, following the ex-

liner. He then shot himself probably fa-

when the tragedy occurred.

The shooting took place at the door of

his man and was greatly rejoiced to find it was George Duncan, the much wanted ample set Archbishop Walsh, have written let ters to the clergy of their dioceses in opposition to Mr. Harrington's appeal to members of the National Legue to reorganize in view of the coming general elections.

THE Spanish Minister of Public Works and crook. The wounded man is Frank Anderson, alias Morgan, a shoplifter of some note. He is shot fatally in the thigh. The officers claim that Duncan shot him by accident. the Minister of the Colonies, with a staff of emeineers and architects, has started for Lara-bida to arrange for the restoration of the con-vent and the erection of a statue of Colonibus, and to prepare for the American Conference. After the men had been cared for the house was searched. It proved to be a merchandise store house. Several thousand

dollars' worth of diamonds, silks, fine dress goods, toys, candy, underwear, gents furn-ishings and hundreds of other articles were found. The stuff filled three wagons. SHOT HIS SWEETHEART. Then Jesse Osborn Puts a Bullet Into Himself and May Die.

WANT AN AMERICAN BISHOP. English Speaking Catholics to File an An CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- A barber named Jesse Osborn to-night shot and dangerously peal to Rome. wounded Miss Blanche Clements, a mil-MILWAUKER, Feb. 8.-The organization

here of an American Catholic Clerical Union, composed of the English speaking priests of the Milwaukee province, is in-Miss Clements' home, where the barber had been watching for her to appear. The couple had been engaged but quarreled. terpreted as the first step in what may be a had been engaged but quarreled. bitter contest against German supremacy. from the track, was under the influence of liquor for years the archbishop and three bishops fire to the cabon tragedy occurred.

German priests outnumber the English speaking priests three to one, although numerically the English speaking laity is

fully as strong as the German. A recent appointment of Bishop Kalze as archbishop was a great disappointment to the English clergy, who have now formed an organization with a view to securing proper recognition and they will appeal direct to Rome for the appointment of an American to succeed Bishop Kalzer.

DEATH OF JOHN M'KEOWN.

THE WELL-KNOWN OUT, OPERATOR PASSES AWAY AT WASHINGTON.

One of the Most Successful Men Who Ever Worked in the Pennsylvania Petroleum Fields-An Immense Fortune Amassed in the Business.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 8 .- John Mc-Keown, one of the most successful men who ever engaged in the production of petro leng, died here this morning. He had been troubled for months with difficulty in breathing attributed to asthma. This morning he fell into a stupor from which he never Mr. McKeown was born in Newton, Armagh county, Ireland, in 1838. He

landed in New York the day President Lincoln was assassinated, and went at once to the upper oil field of Pennsylvania. He received his first start at Parker's, but durine the next few years of his life his fortune Labor Legislative Committee, states that his order has nothing to do with the Davis bill, taxing the coal production of Pennsylvania to create a fund for injured miners. He does not think much of it, and says the Knights of Labor are supporting a much better bill; that is the employers' liability act.

A Delegation From Pittsburg. Labor Legislative Committee, states that

ments, and in a short time he was numbered among the lucky producers of Parker, hav-ing struck it rich on the Moore farm. Durof the Pittsburg Coal Exchange-Alex ing the Bradford excitement he was re-garded as one of the most prominent and successful operators in the northern field, and made a fortune out of the Bingham lands, while in his operations in the Richburg field he met with the same good luck.

When the Washington field was opened up John McKeown was among the first to oush the drill into unexplored territory and his efforts here were crowned with the most brilliant results. But few men possessed a clearer conception of the oil busi-ness than he. Mr. McKeown never trusted his business in other hands, but at all times had a thorough knowledge of his immense operations in every detail. It is mainly t Five years ago he removed to Washing-

onth THE DISPATCH gave the points ton, and at the time of his death was estimated to be worth at least \$5,000,000. He owned valuable oil property in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, real estate in New York, Baltimore, Chicago and Washington, cattle lands in the West and timber in the South. The suneral will take This last named bill is similar in its pro-visions to the one before the Legislature two place on Tuesday morning, and the inter-ment will take place in Pittsburg. He years ago. It gives the old school predomi-nance in the board, and provides that all apleaves a wife and several children. plicants for licenses to practice medicine must not only be graduates of some medical

FRENCH STRIKES BACK.

school, but must pass an examination before the board. The bill was prepared by the Letters From Miss Smith That Back Up Committee on Legislation of the Medical Some of His Statements. Society of the State of Pennsylvania. SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCELS What Andrews Is Watching. BOSTON, Feb. 8.-Harry W. French re-State Chairman Andrews says he comes plies to Miss Smith's cabled repudiation of to Harrisburg so frequently, not because he has any interest in any of the bills now behim as a lover by publishing some of her love-letters. Yesterday the gossips were fore the House on private matter, but be cause he wants to watch the interests of the willing to agree with Mise Smith that French was a scoundrel, but to-day they Republican party in the reapportionment of State, which will be undertaken shortly. are at a loss to know what to think. He nomination for State Treasurer is increasing. Chief Clerk John W. Morrison, of the House, who lives in Allegheny county, is previous statements by letters which the young lady's relatives admit were written by her. Here is an extract from one letter, not in Harrisburg to-day to answer

which French thinks is proof that Miss Smith did at one time love him: My Own Precious Boy-Possibly a line from the one that loves you more than all else on earth may help to cheer you in your troubles, Darling, if I could only be near you to comfort and help you: but I pray for you Mr. French said: "She said in her interview yesterday that I once made an improper proposition to her on a steamboat. This letter was written immediately after

Buffington, of Kittanning, for the vacant District Judgeship in Western Pennsyl-vania. Mr. Quay told him that he wanted to see Judge Wickham, of Beaver, get the our return from that Portsmouth trip: MY OWN BOY-The time is slow in pas for the hour to come that will bring what is necessary, more than all else on earth. Darl-ing, flove you, heart and soul. I did enjoy the trip so much, my own, and shall never for-get your many, many kindnesses.

"It is with the greatest reluctance that I give these letters to the world," said Mr. French to-day. "I never entered upon a warfare with a woman, and I have made no attack upon Helen, but when I am branded as a scoundrel, a liar and a blackmailer, I

have a duty to myself. I am not acting through revenge."

THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION. A Troopship Attacked in Valparaiso flarbor by a Torpedo Boat.

LIMA, PERU, Feb. 8.-The mail steamer Arequipa brings the following news up to January 27 from Valparaso: The steamer Imperial, which was takin on board 2,000 men for Iquique, was attacked at night by the revolutionists' torpedo boat Blanco, but the torpedo boat was repulsed after several hours' fighting, and the Im-perial managed to leave Valparaiso. She landed the troops she had abourd at Patillos,

near Iquique,
The Government has issued a decree prop ising those of its troops not taking part with the revolutionists 25 per cent additi Another Government decree provides that the families of the royal soldiers killed or wounded shall receive pensions equal to full Taltal and Chanaral are the only ports

VISITING CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

New Orleans Receiving Organization the North. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8 .- This forenoon the special train bearing the Elizabeth Zou-

taken by the revolutionists.

aves and the Richmond Howitzers arrived. The Washington Artillery, under Colonel and third patrol squad arrived.

During the afternoon two men dashed Richardson, and a committee from the Grand from the rear of the house and made a fran-Army of the Republic, headed by General tic effort to escape. Half a dozen shots were fired on both sides when one of the men fell. The police closed in on the other, Cary A. C. Graham, were in waiting to receive the visitors, and escorted them to the Washington Artillery grasping him. The others stood off and let the two fight it out. Cary finally subdued hill, where Mayor Shakespeare delivered a brief address of welcome. At noon the Junia Hussars, of Columbus, They were received by Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, and escorted to their armory, where breakfast had been prepared for the visitors. The detachment of the Veterans Corps, Fifth Maryland Regiment, of Baltimore, arrived to-night,

> COLLIDED IN THE FOG What Might Have Been a Serious Accident

Narrowly Averted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8 .- A rear end collision occurred about 11 o'clock on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road, a few miles west of Rushville. The engine of a freight train broke down and a brakeman was sent back to flag the St.

Louis express west bound.

Owing to a fog the engineer of the passenger train failed to see the signal in time to stop, and his train crashed into the se of the freight and threw the cars from the track. An overturned store set fire to the cabocse, and an oil car, which

M'CULLOUGH IS DEAD

THREE CENTS.

The Esteemed First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company

BIDS THIS WORLD ADIEU.

One of the Ablest Traffic Managers in the Railway Business.

ROADS BUILT UNDER HIS GUIDANCE

C. & P. and Ft. Wayne Put on a Solid Financial Basis By Him.

SPECULATION ABOUT HIS SUCCESSOR

The railroad world lost one of its ablest exponents and representatives yesterday morning in the death of J. N. McCullough, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania

Company. Mr. McCutlough was 70 years old, and has been confined to his home, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, for several months. His demise was not unexpected, and cannot be attributed to any one cause. His busy life finally told on his strong vitality, and he succumbed at last when the last spark flickered and went out. With him the old German proverb, "If I rest I rust," was the rule of his life, and the magnificent railroad property which he has so ably managed for years testifies to his ability and energy. Mr. McCullough, though not as wealthy a

building up and maintaining the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. He was First Vice President, Mr. Thaw second, but in importance the two men ranked the same. An Able Manager of Transportation Mr. McCullough had charge of the transportation department, in which he was recognized all over the country as one of the ablest managers. Mr. Thaw's acute mind turned to finance, and he handled the real estate and money end of the business. Death has now removed both of these

man at his death as William Thaw, divides

ionors with the great philanthropist in

pioneers in railroading, and it remains for younger men to profit by their experience and ability to carry on the work, The announcement of his death caused genuine sorrow among railroad men, with many of whom he was personally acquainted. He was an exceedingly kind man to his employes, and especially fond of train conductors. Many stories of his good nature and tender-heartedness were related by the older men last evening. Whenever Mr. McCullough met any of his men he never failed to know them afterward. His position of First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company was second only in importance to the Presi-

dency of the Pennsylvania road, and the question now is, who will succeed him. Bis Hustling Abilities Long Recognized. The railway managers in Chicago long ago recognized his hustling capacity, and there was really not a better freight man in the country than J. N. McCullough, His great aim was to get traffic, and few in the business could figure closer than he. He

will be buried on Wednesday at Wells ville, O. Mr. McCullough was born at Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, O., September 5, 1826. His father was of Scotch parentage, and came to Ohio at an early age, settling at Yellow Creek, where he engaged in the manufacture of salt, and was also connected with the boating business on the Ohio river. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and greatly respected. cumulated a fortune, leaving all his children independent. He was trusted by everyone as a friend and helper, and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Nessly, daughter of Jacob Nessly, whose father, also Jacob Nessly, owned most of the land around Yellow Creek, and was one of the

first settlers of Ohio. Mr. McCullough was educated at a country school, and during his early years assisted his father in his business and on the farm. At 21 he entered the wholesale grocery firm of D. & D. McDonald & Co., Wellsville, as partner, and for years spent his winters in New Orleans purchasing merchandles and attending to the business of his firm. In 1856 he formed a partnership with John S. McIntosh, and carried on the banking business in Wellsville for several years

under the name of MeIntosh, McCullough & Co. A President for Over Thirty Years. In 1858 he was elected President of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, then at the lowest ebb. The following year he was appointed receiver of the road, still retaining the Presidency, which office he has held ever since. Under his economic and able management the Cleveland and Pittsburg road emerged from its difficulties, and within five years became one of the best paying properties in the country. His ability as a railroad manager was at once recognized by persons controll-ing railroad properties and in the spring of 1863 the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road offered him the general superin-

tendency, which he accepted. It will be remembered by those who had knowledge of the property that at this time the Fort Wayne road was doing comparatively little business, owing to insufficient equipment and other causes. But Mr. Mc-Cullough's business training soon led him to see that what the road needed was tonnage, and the equipment would follow as a necessity. He at once devoted his energies to the interests of the road, leaving the technical part to others acting under his general instructions. He reached out in every direction for traffic, and soon succeeded in hauling an immense volume of it on the road, so that within a few years the Ft. Wayne became known as a part of a great trunk line. His success in bringing up the business of this road brought him prominently before all the leading railroad men of the country, and from that day to this he has been recognized as a power in all matters connected with the general railway affairs of the country.

General Manager of the Ft. Wayne Road. In 1871 the Pennsylvania road leased the Ft. Wayne, and Mr. McCullough was made General Manager. Later, when the Pennsylvania Company was formed, he was elected First Vice President of this company and also of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, and all the other lines weat of Pittsburg. These offices he retained until his death.

In peace and war he always held his own.

Never unduly aggressive, always ready to
concede just claims, he held the respect and
confidence of both friends and focs. His clear, cool judgment will be sorely missed by many of his cetemporaries. He was a man of great perceptive power, good judgment of men, had a magnetic power judgment of men, had a magnetic power of attracting friends, frugal in his habits, unostentatious, kind to every one, easily ap-proached by all men, affectionate in his family, a man to be remembered by all who knew