WANTS Of all kinds are supplied through the ONE CENT A WORD columns of THE DISPATCH. Situations are secured quickly. The "Adlets" are growing in popularity. WORK. HELP.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

ONE CENT A WORD. All classes of Advertisers have an opportunity to utilize the classified columns of THE DISPATCH. The small "Ads" are well read. They are a good and sure investment.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1891. THREE CENTS.

WAR'S WOES

Canvassed at the National Capital in a Lively Way Now.

CHILE AND UNCLE SAM

May Yet Fight Because of the Jealousy of England.

EGAN A BONE OF CONTENTION,

As Well as a Too Friendly Feeling Between Western Republics.

The Valparaiso Outrage Not Out of Sight, by Any Means — No Sky-Rocket Business in Congress to Be Encouraged by the Administration —A Chance to Spoil the Coalition of All American Countries That Europe Won't Overlook—Work of Foreign Envoys—War the Least of Two Evils Now Staring the United States in the Face—The Administration at Last Worried and Alarmed—Speedy Action Looked For.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—War between Chile and the United States is again canvassed here in a very lively manner, inspired by the reports of the feeling in London in regard to the situation by the unsatisfactory way in which the Chilean Government is treating the matter, and by the open hostility of all classes of natives against citizens of the United States, which reaches the point of almost absolutely quarantining the port of Valparaiso against sailors and officers of American vessels, especially of the Baltimore.

A great deal of heat is manifested among public officials here, and it is met with cordial response in expressions from the less conspicuous classes. It may fairly be said that the united voice is for war. They would declare war at once, cut off commercial and diplomatic intercourse, and trust to luck to prepare for fight afterward.

A Sample of the Present Feeling.

This is a specimen of the practical and temperate judgment that is found even among men who have reached much prominence in public affairs, and it is possible that if the ultimate reply of the Chilean Government, should it ever come, be so perfunctory or so aggravating as to lead President Harrison to refer the matter to Congress, even the cool heads would be carried away by the ardor of those who shout for war and vote for a declaration of belligerence, the shelling of Valparaiso, and the blowing up, if possible, of the Chilean war vessels.

"Let those miserable Chilean greasers bully us? Never!" is the pompous utterance, with great emphasis on the "us," of many Congressmen and others in my hearing.

Chile Not Too Big to Whip.

It is a fair inference that if the antagonist was more formidable there would be less courageous bragging. This was conspicuously the case when at one time, not many years ago, there was a good prospect that there would come a clash of naval guns between the United States and England. It was quite amusing to note the contrast between the expressions of these same persons then and now. "Ah, this is a very important question," said they of the Alaskan dispute. "It must be treated with the extremest deliberation and the rarest diplomatic skill. It would be indeed unfortunate if two such great and prosperous nations as Great Britain and the United States were to engage in war."

It seems, on the other hand, to be considered exactly the proper thing for so great a nation as the United States to plunge into war with so contemptible a people as the Chileans.

The Difficulty a Serious One.

"I am well assured, however, that President Harrison, Secretary Blaine and others who, on account of their prominence and experience, would sit on the bench of the Court of Last Resort, will encourage no fizzing and skyrocketing in Congress if the direction of the affair be transferred to Congress.

The President and Secretary now look on the difficulty as one of much gravity, not so much on account of the prime cause of it as because of the remarkable treatment of it by the Chilean Government. There is something behind they do not fully understand, and the influence and effect of which they deprecate far more than any show of bantam-cock courage by the Chileans. I am informed they are convinced that British influence is at the bottom of the belligerent attitude assumed by the Chilean Government, and that it possibly is even largely responsible for the fomentation of that anti-American feeling which led to the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore.

Egan Kept Too Long as Minister.

If this be their conviction, it becomes all the more curious that the President and Secretary should persist in keeping at Santiago as Minister an Irish patriot compelled by his own interests to assist his eternal antagonist, Great Britain, in her deeply planned schemes. Certainly they know from very bold and open utterances by British newspapers and individuals that it is the unanimous British thought that this is the one chance left for Britain to checkmate the great advance made by the United States recently toward capturing the South American trade, and which but for some untoward event would soon be entirely successful.

I am assured that the administration is becoming more convinced each passing day that the spirit of the Chilean Government, in its new and curious and increasing antagonism toward the United States, is but the surface evidence of a scheme of foreign Governments, led by Great Britain, to cause a rupture of friendly relations between the United States and all of the South American Republics.

Foreign Governments Spurred to Action.

The Pan-American Congress startled foreign governments into action. They saw the probability of a grand coalition of countries of two great continents—in fact, of the whole Western hemisphere, under one common impulse and interest, and therefore practically one government in the near future, and felt that this dazzling aggregation of republican suns would not only be disastrous to the commercial interests of the East, but would by its magnificence draw to it the minds and hearts of millions yet acquiescent under monarchical rule, and thus vastly hasten the final disruption of what remains of royalty and feudalism.

How far the agents of this Government in South America have been able to trace the machinations of the keen, secret and indefatigable conspirators of the old countries in the actual work of their envoys, or if there is any tangible information whatever, I do not know; but there is no question in regard to the great concern felt by the administration, and that it knows the situation forebodes a war that, however insignificant in itself, would not only vitiate all that has been done to draw the South American republics to us, but also engender a bitterness toward us that centuries might not be able to efface; and that the only alternative will be a humiliating backdown on the part of this Government that would encourage the maltreatment of Americans and provoke no end of complications in future.

War the Least of Two Evils.

Of the two evils, war would certainly be the least, and it will be war unless events take a most unexpected turn. Had this administration, upon the first discovery of ill-feeling toward North Americans after the success of the Junta, withdrawn Minister Egan and sent to Santiago a diplomat of experience and wide reputation, or had Mr. Egan even been permitted to remain and a noted person sent on a special mission to urge peace and friendship; and had similar means been adopted to hunt down and counteract far-reaching and pernicious foreign influence, a war, with its immeasurably disastrous political and commercial results, extending to us from every South American Republic, might certainly have been averted.

By their presistent misunderstanding of the Chilean civil war; or their criminal fooling with the contending spirits if they did understand; by their maltreatment of the agents of the now successful faction who came here to lay their side of the question before this Government and pray for perfect neutrality, the administration has at least made a war probable, and I am rejoiced to know that it is at last alarmed and worried over the real meaning of the trouble, which goes so far beyond mere petty spite against citizens of a country which showed a mistaken partiality in time of war for the once dominant faction, but now the faction defeated and trampled upon. LIGHTNER.

ACCUSED OF ERROR.

Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs Says President Harrison and Secretary Tracy Have Been Grossly Misinformed—Pat Egan Heartily Disliked in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 13.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta has prepared a circular for distribution among the Chilean legations in Europe, in which he says: "With reference to the report of the Secretary of the Navy and the message of the President of the United States, I think it is opportune to say that the information upon which the report and the message are grounded is erroneous or deliberately incorrect. So far as the refugees are concerned, they never have been threatened with cruelty, nor has anyone attempted to take them from the legation, nor has their delivery been ordered. Nor has the house or person of foreign Ministers been molested in spite of dallying and intentional provocation.

"There is a want of exactness and frankness in the statements made in Washington. The fray took place in bad quarters of the city, the vicinity of Valparaiso, by a drinking people who are by no means models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed down the tumult there were already several hundred men engaged in it, and it had spread to a distance of some ten blocks or more from the place where it commenced."

Minister Matta accuses Mr. Egan of sending a purposely aggressive note to the Chilean Government, and says: "There has never been any provocation commenced or accepted by this Department, and it has always maintained an attitude of firmness and prudence. It has never had an aggressive policy and it will never approve a humiliating one. Notwithstanding the fact that interested parties may try to make their circumstances appear honest and may try to dodge the issue by erroneous accounts, whatever may have been said or may be said in Washington, the telegrams, notes and papers sent to you contain the truth, and the whole truth, about what has happened in regard to this affair, and the ill-will and subsequent conferences and pretensions have not proceeded from this department.

"Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error concerning our people and government. Their instructions of impartiality and amity have not yet been complied with. They are not now nor have they been before. And if no complaints have been made against the Minister and the sailors it is because public and notorious facts in Chile and the United States could never have been made use of by our confidential agents, even when well established. Balmaceda's demands and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Itata affair, the San Francisco in Quintero Bay and the matter of the cable company are proofs of it."

The *Ferro Carril* publishes a telegram saying that 90 sailors of the United States steamship Boston were allowed to go ashore at Montevideo recently, and that they immediately started on a drunken spree. The men were guilty of riotous conduct and got into several scrimmages with the police, in all of which the sailors were the aggressors.

CULLOM'S BOOM FOR PRESIDENT.

He Will Work for the Nomination if Blaine Declines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—The *Post* this morning formally announces the opening of the Cullom Presidental boom in the following paragraph: "As soon as Mr. Blaine announces that he is not a candidate for the Presidental nomination, another aspirant for the honor will appear in the field. His name is Shelby M. Cullom, and he is at present a Senator from Illinois."

Private advices received in this city by a prominent Illinois Republican states that a secret meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois was held in Chicago a few days ago, at which it was resolved that the 44 votes in the next Republican Convention should be cast for Senator Cullom, if Mr. Blaine was not a candidate.

There seems to be no question of ability of the Central Committee to redeem its promise, for Senator Cullom is not only very popular in the State, but he has a firm control of the Presidental machinery. This is the first intimation of the definite launching of his prospects. In conversation with his friends the Senator has made no secret of his ambition, and seems to have carefully considered the situation. He realizes, of course, that with Blaine in the field his nomination is an impossibility, but he also believes, on the other hand, that Mr. Harrison, if nominated, cannot be elected.

OFFICERS TO BE CONFIRMED.

Another Large Batch of Them to Be Sent to the Senate To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—The President will to-morrow send to the Senate a second batch of nominations of recent appointments. There is a large number of this class of nominations which must be submitted for confirmation, and the President desires to have them all disposed of before he sends in new appointments. It is probable, however, that the name of Judge Culbertson of Texas, may be submitted to-morrow for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner made vacant by the death of General Bragg, of Alabama.

It is not known yet whether the appointpointment of the new Circuit Judges will be made now or after the holiday recess. The President has already decided to make these appointments piecemeal, and at least one of the lucky jurists has already been chosen. This is Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of the District of Connecticut, whose name will be the first sent in, it having been finally decided to make him Judge of the new Circuit Court, which includes New York.

EDWIN ARNOLD TALKS WAR.

THE BLOOD OF BRITISH OFFICERS HAS BEEN SPILLED IN ASIA.

Only the Most Ample Reparation Can Wipe Out the Insult—Britain So Completely Prepared for War That She Can Thrash Russia Out of Sight.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Sir Edwin Arnold was interviewed yesterday on the fight between English troops and the hill men in India. He said:

"The crisis is unusually alarming, for the special reason that the blood of English officers has been spilled in the skirmish near Gilgit. To one not familiar with Anglo-Indian history and spirit, the gravity of such a fact can hardly be explained.

"With the blood of English officers already spilt, war will follow any action save the most complete reparation and expatiation. The British Empire is prepared for war. It is so tremendously prepared that no man can estimate the vast extent of the preparation, both in money and in men. A better time for war, if war must come, could not be selected.

"I doubt if the Czar will allow matters to reach a crisis. The inevitable result of Russian defeat in a war with the frontiers of India as the battlefield, would be a stupendous catastrophe to that nation.

"It would mean that England would roll back once and forever that Russian approach on India; raze Central Asia to the ground from one end to the other: restore to the Khanates their independence; thrust Russia back beyond the Caspian; free Persia from the Russian influence; rescue Khorassan; inevitably cause a revolution in Russia, and end in the overthrow of Russia's power in Europe."

A Chicago dispatch sends an interview with Hon. Creed Haymond, a well posted European traveler, who says: "The Pamir affair merely shows Russia's intentions upon India. It is but another slight evidence that war is inevitable. If Russia defeats Germany in that war the whole world will be involved, and even the United States will be forced to take part in it. This may seem impossible, but the religious fanaticism which animates the Russian army makes it certain. Russia and the Greek Church believe themselves destined to absorb all Europe. If Russia devours Germany she will sweep in over France, and England can then be the only rescuer of France. Practically the whole speaking world must then array itself against Russia in aid of civilization. America must aid. At such a time there can be no remembrance of the Revolution or the War of 1812.

"But the coming war may go even further. Russia is circling down and around, nearer and nearer to the English possessions. But the army of the future is in China. General Grant told me many years ago that the Chinese, properly organized and properly led, would be the best soldiers on earth. I believe that when the right time comes England will face Russia with 1,000,000 Chinese soldiers led by English officers. In such a war, of course, the United States would have no part."

AN OLD BENEDICTINE DEAD.

Father Balleis, First of the Order in America, Passes Away.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—Rev. Nicholas Balleis, O. S. B., pastor of the Church of St. Francis, the first Benedictine priest to arrive in this country, died at 8 o'clock to-night, at his residence in the church building. On November 24, last, Father Balleis celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Father Balleis was the oldest Benedictine in the United States. The Church of St. Francis is a quaint old ecclesiastic structure of brick. It stands about 100 feet back from Bedford avenue, and is almost hidden from view by a high board fence. On the first floor of the building Father Balleis lived alone, with one servant. The church was on the upper floor.

In his little garden Father Balleis grew all the vegetables that were needed to supply his table. His grape vine supplied all the grapes needed to furnish communion wine. He had been brought up to the trade of a cooper, and did the church repairs himself. He had been pastor of the church since 1836. He was born in Salzburg, Austria, November 22, 1808, and ordained to the priesthood November 28, 1831. The church belongs to the Orphan Asylum Society and will probably be torn down.

LUCY PARSONS OPENS HER MOUTH.

Fierce Invectives Against Capital, the Police and the American Flag.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons invited arrest as loudly as speech would allow at a meeting of the International Association of Working People, an anarchistic organization, this afternoon. There were 300 people present of various nationalities. Mrs. Parsons scored the Mayor, the police and the "capitalistic press," and, pointing to an American flag immediately above her, she said:

"That flag is an infamous lie. In theory it tells the foreigner that tyranny is dead and that freedom reigns, but it floats over 50,000,000 of the most abject slaves the world ever saw. Worse than all, they are slaves who will not see their chains and rise in revolt to break them. Every star in that flag is but the concentrated tear-drop of outraged American womanhood."

She said all the wisdom of the ages seemed now to be wrapped up in the policeman's club, and woe to him who dared to anything against American institutions. She appealed to the people to do away with the existing order of society, and said the time would soon come when anarchists would not hesitate to repel any attempt to suppress free speech, such as was made at Grief's Hall.

KILLED BY HER GRANDFATHER.

Who Also Lost His Life When He Saw His Fatal Mistake.

WICHITA, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—Almost tragic in its surroundings was the death of Lena Bronson, teacher of a country school about 30 miles west of here. The young woman got the grip a short time ago. She lived with her father and grandfather, the latter nearly 90 years of age, who practiced medicine in his youth in some Eastern village. He tried all his mild remedies on his granddaughter without effect, and finally came to the conclusion that bleeding was necessary.

The girl's father would not permit the experiment, but while he was away yesterday the old man persuaded the girl to let him try taking a little blood from her arm. In his feeble hands the knife slipped, and the bronchial artery was severed. The grandfather tried to stem the flow of blood, but without avail, and when the father returned he found his daughter dead, and his father by her side in a swoon. The grandfather has since died from the shock.

FATHER HEINE'S CLOSE CALL.

A Catholic Priest at Hollidaysburg Fired at by Burglars in His Parsonage.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—Rev. Father Heine, pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church, was awakened early this morning by a slight noise in his parsonage. He surprised two well-dressed thieves in the room next his own, the men evidently looking over a lot of papers and records.

When Father Heine opened the door both men opened fire, compelling him to beat a hasty retreat. Not satisfied with driving him from the room, they followed the reverend father, their last bullet being imbedded in the wall within an inch of his head. The men then left without disturbing a single article of value. No clew.

All Quiet in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 13.—This city is more quiet, and the confidence of financiers is returning. The latest reports about the Campos affair say that six persons were killed and 20 wounded.

DAVITT IS CLUBBED.

He Falls a Victim to the Ugliest of Irish Blackthorn Battles.

HIS DANDER UP AT LAST.

Now He Says He Will Accept the Candidacy He Declined.

POLICE HELP THE PARNELLITES.

Such Is the Charge Made by Mr. O'Brien, the Orator of the Day.

HOSPITALS FULL OF BROKEN HEADS

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, was severely wounded during a riot at Waterford City to-day. Mr. Davitt and William O'Brien had gone to Waterford to support the candidature of Mr. Keane, the nominee of the McCarthyites for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Richard Power. Mr. Keane's opponent is Mr. Redmond, a member of the Parnell wing of the Irish party.

Mr. Davitt was strongly urged by the McCarthyites to stand for Waterford, but he declined to do so, and in consequence of his refusal Mr. Keane was made the nominee.

Later reports show that the riot was one of the most sanguinary and vicious of any of the political rows that have recently attended the discussions in Irish towns of the rival leaders.

Six Hundred Police Can't Keep Order.

Ominous rumors of impending trouble had been exciting the populace for some time, and a force of 600 police had been drafted into the town, in the hopes that their presence would secure order.

The Parnellite leaders, Messrs. Redmond, Leamy and Dalton, had been in Waterford for several days. This afternoon special trains brought hundreds of supporters of the rival candidates, and the various contingents, armed with formidable blackthorn shillalahs, marched through the streets to the music of brass bands.

Messrs. Davitt and others, also attended by a band of music, proceded for the quarters of the National Commercial Club. It was while en route there that the disorder arose. A mob, composed of members of the Parnellite faction, began one of the fiercest conflicts that has characterized the prevailing hostilities.

The Factions Fight at Close Quarters.

The opposing crowds fought at very close quarters and surged to and fro throughout the streets, seeming utterly regardless of the present of the police. Volleys of stones were hurled through the air, and the blackthorns moved with a vicious celerity that sent many of the howling rioters to hospitals, the police station and then home for prompt surgical attention.

In the midst of the affray Mr. Davitt received a nasty cut on the forehead from which the blood flowed freely. Mr. Tanner and others were injured by stones. At last the police formed a cordon and divided the opposing mobs, and the Davitt crowd reached the clubrooms.

Wounded, but Still in the Ring.

Mr. O'Brien made the speech of the day. He bitterly denounced the assault upon his friends, and said the crowds who injured Davitt had struck a glorious blow for the Irish cause.

Davitt's answer to that blow was that now he was a candidate for Waterford.

O'Brien, in his concluding words, accused the police of using their batons more in favor of the attacking mob than otherwise. The police, he asserted, protected the Parnellites, while the force of their blows was devoted to the McCarthyites.

Davitt's Opponent Writes His Regrets.

The main fight occurred near the bridge. The police were entirely unable to quell the contest. The respective bands of musicians received much ill-usage. Their brass horns were twisted and drums torn into shreds.

Constant skirmishes continued until the Davitt crowd reached its rendezvous, the indiscriminate blows of the police on the heads and backs of the mob producing but little effect.

While Mr. O'Brien was making his speech Dr. Tanner was dressing the wound on Mr. Davitt's head, and after he was bandaged that gentleman appeared at one of the windows of the club house and spoke briefly. Mr. Redmond, upon hearing of the affair, immediately drove to Mr. Davitt's hotel and left a note expressing his regret for what had occurred.

There were slight skirmishes as the various deputations were departing to the railway station on the road to their homes. The feeling among the adherents of the respective factions is as bitter and as intense as ever it was.

AN IRISH FIGHT IN CHURCH.

Protestant Anglican Factions Battle Over the Initials I. H. S.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—St. Mary's Church, in Newry (Protestant Anglican), was to-day the scene of disorder. While services were going on 11 vestrymen advanced to the altar and seized the communion cloth on which were embroidered the letters "I. H. S." The rector of the church also seized the cloth, and a struggle ensued for its possession—a struggle in which the vestrymen were victorious.

Having secured the cloth they cut off and burned the lettering "I. H. S." The vestry had long agitated the subject of the removal of this lettering, which had proved extremely objectionable to certain of the parishioners. After the vestrymen had attained their object the police were summoned and took their names. They will be prosecuted.

All French Parties Satisfied.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Commenting on the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, expressing confidence in the Government in connection with the anti-clerical agitation, the Conservative journals express gratification at the smallness of the majority for the Government; the Republican papers hold that the majority is compact and sufficient to defend the country against radicalism and reaction, and the Radical journals reproach the Government for dividing the Republican ranks.

Hundreds of Native Christians Massacred.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—The congregation of Mongolian Missions at Schent have received news confirming the report that 500 native Christians have been massacred in the Paton district in China, and that all the Europeans there escaped.

The Kaiser Muzzling the Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The scientific journal, *Lichtstrahlen*, has been seized for commenting unfavorably upon the Emperor's recent "Suprema lex voluntas regis."

A Woman in a Chimney Three Years.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A sensational case of wife murder has just been brought to light in this city. In 1889 the wife of a shopkeeper named Bonder disappeared, and Bonder informed the police at the time that she had been unfaithful to him and had fled after having made an attempt to poison him. Recent communications led the police to search Bonder's house, when the body of the woman was found hanging in a chimney. The corpse had been dried and blackened by the heat and smoke of nearly three years. Bonder has made a confession.

THE POPE TO THE POWERS.

The Law of Guarantees Not Sufficient to Protect the Vatican.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: "The Pope has sent copies of the allocution, which he will read at to-morrow's consistory to all the Chancelleries of Europe. It will declare that the law of guarantees is not sufficient to guarantee the liberty of the Pope. The address has been modified since Count Kalnoky's recent speech on the papal question to the Austrian delegation."

The *Standard's* Rome correspondent says: "Explicit declarations have passed between France and the Vatican, with the view of promoting cordial relations between that Government and the Papal See. On the part of France it was stated that the Government did not desire to attack the Pope, but that the question of internal order constrained the Government to maintain its own authority. To this the Vatican replied that it did not desire to foment a rebellion, and had advised the French Bishops to be prudent, but it could not uphold a definite line of conduct in regard to such a delicate question."

BARRACKS UNROOFED BY A STORM.

The Presence of the Soldiers at Chapel Prevents Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Reports of damage by storms on sea and land continue to come in with startling frequency. News was received to-day that H. M. S. Banterer had been driven ashore by a gale in Bideford Bay and was in a perilous position. To-night a dispatch was received at the Admiralty Office saying that the Banterer was again afloat.

A hurricane swept over the camp at Aldershot to-day and did a great deal of damage. The glass roof of the barracks was blown off and smashed to pieces. Every building on the grounds was more or less damaged. The soldiers now at Aldershot were attending divine service when the storm broke upon the camp, and no one is reported to have been injured.

FORCED FROM THE PULPUT.

A Presbyterian Preacher Resigns Because He Wasn't Allowed to Preach Against Free Masonry—He Had Other Hobbies He Was in the Habit of Riding.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA.—[*Special.*]—Mr. Weaver, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, is an ardent temperance worker and an opposer of secret societies of all kinds. In some of his sermons of late, he has tried to point out what he considered the sinfulness of voting either of the old party tickets. He further advised all young men to avoid Free Masonry. Four members of the session are Masons, and in a meeting held in the pastor's study, requested him to change the style of his sermons, after his remarks concerning Masonry, and generally tone down his discourses. As a result Mr. Weaver to-day offered his resignation, which was substantially as follows:

"I wish hereby to resign my position as pastor of this church, having been accused of cowardice in my attack on Free Masonry, having been called a fanatic by my session; having been informed that by the style of my preaching I had lost my influence over the young men of the village, for whom I have labored most faithfully, and having other taunting insults cast at me. I deem this the course pointed out by wisdom, and know the uselessness of combating the determined influence of Free Masonry. I do not yet know into what vineyard the Lord will call me, but I am confident in saying that I have trenched the gospel as I understood it, and make this move only after the most prayerful consideration. I wish, furtherfore, to remove any charge against those members of the session who are not Masons, and one who was at one time a Mason."

The resignation was unexpected and fell like a thunderbolt on the congregation. It is greatly feared that the resignation and attendant circumstances will cause a split in the church. Mr. Weaver, interviewed, says that he has no ill feelings and wishes to drop out as quietly as possible, and do all that he can to protect the interests of the church and of the cause. The resignation is to take effect not later than April 1.

On one occasion Mr. Weaver said he thought that some day those who voted the tickets of either of the old parties would see wherein they had sinned and voted against Christ.

BOUGHT TOO MUCH REAL ESTATE.

The Only Reason Given for a Drummer's Apparent Suicide.

FT. WORTH, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—Ernst B. Wyatt, a traveling salesman for John B. Farwell & Co., Chicago, but a Ft. Worth man, was found in a dying condition in the woodshed at his residence to-day by his wife. Wyatt had taken an overdose of morphine, but whether or not with suicidal intent is not known. He returned to this city Thursday night from a successful business trip, but instead of going to his home he went to the Grand Hotel and was assigned a room. His wife or relatives here knew nothing of his being in the city until he was found this morning, an hour before he died. His family relations were of the most pleasant nature, and his reputation as a business man was first-class, he having been in the employ of two of the largest wholesale drygoods concerns in Texas before his connection with the firm of Farwell & Co.

A letter addressed to his wife was found in his pocket, but its contents the family would not reveal. An intimate friend said to-night that Wyatt had told him often that he had invested heavily in real estate during the boom in Ft. Worth, and had a large amount of paper coming due and would be unable to take it up, and his friend was satisfied this fact caused him to take his own life.

WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

South Carolina Prohibitionists Anxious to Save Some of Their Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—The general prohibition bill for South Carolina recently passed by the House is still being considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and will hardly be acted upon before Tuesday or Wednesday. The majority of the committee are said to be unfriendly to the bill, and an unfavorable report is looked for.

It is said that even if the bill passes the Senate it will not do so in its present shape, but will be subject to various amendments, one of which will be a proviso permitting the sale of native wines direct from the vineyards. It is said that rather than risk the loss of all, the Prohibitionists will make some concessions.

Studied Himself to a Suicide's Grave.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—B. L. Williams, a former student at Ann Arbor, taking a post-graduate course at Cornell, was found dead in his room to-day, having hanged himself. Despondency resulting from overstudy caused the act. Being in indigent circumstances, he was trying to pay his way by doing chores.

An Italian Murderer at New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—During a row between a party of Italians here and several men from Syracuse, N. Y., over an accordeon, its owner stabbed Carleton Fitzpatrick, one of the Syracuse party with a stiletto just beneath the heart. The wounded man will die.

Altoona's Museum Goes Under.

ALTOONA, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—Owing to an inability to pay salaries, the City Museum and Theater closed its doors last night. The managers will be sued for salaries to-morrow. A number of freaks are stranded here.

Shipwrecked Passengers Safe in Port.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—The Inman steamship City of Chicago arrived in this port to-day. She had on board the passengers and crew who were rescued in mid-ocean from the disabled steamer Kansas.

NEW YORK GRIPPED.

The Disease Not Yet Epidemic, but Physicians Predict That It Will Be.

MANY CASES REPORTED.

Entire Families Are Attacked in Some Parts of the City.

VON BULOW HAS IT IN BERLIN.

Eastern Connecticut Was Never So Affected as at Present.

A MILWAUKEE CONVALESCENT SUICIDES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—La grippe has a grasp on New York again—not in epidemic form as yet, but sufficiently widespread to create some alarm as to what may develop after the first big snowstorm. Doctors differ as to whether the cases already discovered are to be diagnosed as the malady which was prevalent in the fall and winter of 1889 and the spring of 1891, or simply influenza in an aggravated form.

Professional opinions covering a wide area were obtained to-day from New York physicians, and the consensus is that la grippe will make itself manifest as an epidemic before the bells ring out the year '91.

Sure to Come in Some Form.

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips said: "I fully expect an epidemic of influenza this winter, as in the last two years. Its severity and the extent to which it prevails will, of course, depend on atmospheric conditions, but I think there is very little doubt that it will be epidemic. I have a case of unmistakable grip which I am treating now. The disease has many forms, and attacks different people in different ways. Two years ago it generallly attacked the lungs or air passages. Last winter it was especially dangerous to the nervous system. This year it is as likely as not to attack the digestive organs. I think the epidemic will come in some form or other, however."

No Doubt as to the Symptoms.

"I hardly dare to prophesy," said Dr. George T. Shrady. "It is a dangerous business, but I think an epidemic of influenza is very probable indeed. There are cases of grip in this city now, beyond a doubt. I have seen them in my practice, and I see no reason why there should not be an epidemic this year, as in the past two years. Any sudden change in the weather will be likely to precipitate the epidemic form of the disease."

Dr. T. C. Williams said: "I think an epidemic of influenza is a very strong probability. I have several very well-marked cases of grip under treatment at present. The symptoms admit of no doubt. If the atmospheric conditions become favorable to the disease it will probably become epidemic. It is a multiform disease, and no one can say what form it will take. It may not make its appearance in epidemic form until considerably later in the season."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Board of Health—Yes, there is la grippe among us, and it has been here for some weeks. How long it will last, or what form it will take, it would be folly at present to predict. I don't think, however, the people need be alarmed, but the history of epidemic diseases shows that where they are prevalent for two years in succession they always show up again on the third year.

Influenza Surely in the Air.

Dr. Henry Goldthwaite, of the Fifth avenue Hotel—There's influenza in the air. Whether it is the typical grip or not I cannot say. All of the cases I have seen are not marked with the general depression or pains which are a symptom of the grip.

"I have one case with all the symptoms of grip," said Dr. Stannard. "I do not know whether there is an epidemic or not. If there is, mine is a grip patient."

Dr. A. G. Bailey said: "I have quite a number of cases which I should call la grippe. I do not consider it an epidemic as yet, but I have known it to go through big families, from the grandparents down to the baby.

Dr. P. F. Kinnicutt said: "This is a mild form of epidemic influenza undoubtedly prevailing at present. Typical cases have been applying for admission to the different hospitals during the past week. Reports from abroad indicate a marked difference in the virulence of the present epidemic in different countries and in different localities in the same country. It is difficult to explain the peculiarity of the poison or of what nature it might be composed. The former epidemics was to the effect that they recurred for several successive years, but with gradually diminishing severity.

Reported at Other Places.

A special from Plainfield, Connecticut, says: Nine-tenths of the population here are afflicted with the grip. Ten deaths from the influenza have occurred in this place and Moosup. Over 1,000 cases are reported from Norwich, and there have been 24 deaths there since the first of the month. Three of the family of John Malone have died. The local physicians are unable to answer all the calls made upon them. In Colchester the factories and schools are closed, and 16 students in Bacon College are ill. Several deaths have been reported. Nothing like the present epidemic has ever been known in Eastern Connecticut.

A special from Milwaukee says: Lemuel Richards hanged himself in his house in Astor street this morning. Three weeks ago he had a severe attack of the grip. He recovered, but his family noticed that he was despondent and that his mind was not clear.

The disease stalks abroad also. In Berlin, according to a cablegram received to-night, "Herr Von Bulow, the German pianist, is critically ill with influenza. He will be 61 years old January 8. The epidemic of influenza in Berlin is the most severe ever known."

A DARING WESTERN FORGER.

He Attempts to Personate George M. Laughlin, of Jones & Laughlins—Detected in Endeavoring to Pass a Bogus Check—Believed to Be an Old Criminal.

A dispatch received late last night from Jefferson City, Mo., says that a stranger giving the name of George M. Laughlin, of Pittsburg, and describing himself as a capitalist and owner of large iron works at Pittsburg, in search of a site for a plant to employ not less than 1,500 men, spent yesterday in looking up locations here shown by land owners. Last night he attempted to pass a check for $55, indorsed by the cashier of the First National Bank of Sedalia. Telegraphic inquiries revealed that the check was spurious and to-day the fellow was put in jail. On him was found a similar check for $2,500, also on the Sedalia bank. He is believed to be the man who has worked several Missouri towns in the same way under the name of Cavanaugh.

George M. Laughlin, whom this bold forger tried to personate, is of the well-known firm of Jones & Laughlins, and resides on Murray Hill avenue. No one could be found last night who could suggest any reason why his name should have been chosen by the Missouri criminal.

A DUEL AT A DANCE

Friends at a McKeesport Suburb in Mortal Combat Over a Girl.

BOSTON, PA., Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—A social affair was being held in a dance hall here Saturday night. John Law and his friend, J. W. McCracken, were paying attentions to the same girl, and a quarrel arose over the privilege of dancing with her.

The two left the room, and in a rough and tumble fight Law hurled a cobble stone, striking young McCracken on the head. McCracken fell to the ground like a log. Physicians were called, and pronounced McCracken's injuries as probably fatal. Law is under arrest. The victim is unconscious. Both parties are well connected.

NORCROSS' LAST LETTER.

HIS MOTHER REFUSES TO DIVULGE ITS CONTENTS.

A Bulky Document That Could Fully Clear Up the Bomb-Throwing Mystery—Case of a Mind Rapidly Unbalanced—The Derby Hat Found.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—The brief extract of the letter which Broker Henry L. Norcross wrote to his mother before he started for New York on his mission of death, and which was telegraphed to THE DISPATCH yesterday, is all the information as to its contents which the public is likely to get for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Norcross positively refuse to further divulge their son's farewell message. Mrs. Norcross says she will destroy it before she allows it to be made public. It is a bulky document, and it is admitted that it contains a complete statement of the plans which crowded the young man's brain when he started out to carry out his insane scheme.

Two th[illegible] are definitely settled by the letter. [illegible] established beyond a certainty [illegible] identity of the bomb thrower: [illegible] contents are clearly the workings o[illegible] mind. While the parents refuse [illegible] the contents, they admit that it com[illegible] proof that their son was the bo[illegible] even if the fragments of cloth h[illegible] revealed the fact before the letter was [illegible]

If the insane broker had [illegible] a pretence of going off on a busine[illegible] in his absence would have started an investigation which would have revealed the identity of the mysterious bomb thrower several days earlier. The examination of the Pearl street office also brushed away what has been regarded by some as a discrepancy in the case. Sage's assailant wore a tall silk hat. It has been alleged that young Norcross wore a brown derby hat when he last left home, and that he never wore a silk hat. The brown derby hat that Norcros had on when he left his home in Somerville Thursday morning was found in the Boston office yesterday, showing that in addition to every other means which he had adopted for concealing his identity, he had purchased a hat to wear away.

Evidences multiply that young Norcross was mentally unbalanced. There are several who had heard him complain of severe pains in his head several weeks before the awful crime. Of course, the experiments with chemicals in his office were conducted secretly, so there is no information on that point, unless it is embodied in the long letter which his parents are keeping so closely hidden.

AFTER THE MINERS' BATTLE.

A Dead Line Protects the Entrance—Compromise Negotiations Are in Progress—The Men Say if New Men Are Shipped in They Will Fight.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—Everything has been quiet at the Crested Butte mines to-day, though it would not be surprising if the trouble should be renewed at any time with more serious consequences than those of Friday night. Sheriff Shares and his posse still have possession of the mines and have fixed a dead line 100 yards from the mouth of the mine. No one is allowed to pass without first giving the countersign.

The mines have been running ever since Friday, and the mines are now nearly free from gas. This is of the greatest importance, for if they were shut down for a few days the accumulation of gas would cause the mines to explode, and the entire town of Crested Butte would be destroyed.

Four of the wounded Italians are expected to die to-night. The other three may recover, but it is very doubtful.

State Labor Commissioners had a conference with a number of the leaders of the striking men to-day. The result was the appointment of a committee which will meet with a committee from the owners to-morrow with a view of settling the differences by arbitration. They say they will settle the matter peaceably, if possible, or are content to let the mines remain closed; but on the first atte mpt the owners make to ship in new men they will fight.

YOUNGSTOWN'S FITZ MUST DIE.

Governor Campbell Brushes Aside the Last Faint Hope for Clemency.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 13.—[*Special.*]—The last ray of hope for Murderer Edward Fitzgerald is gone, and he will hang Friday morning. The condemned man is not aware his last chance is gone, but has been led to believe by outside