THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

SENOR MONTT SUES FOR PEACE.

And England Feels Inclined to Offer Its Services as Mediator.

NO MESSAGE IN SIGHT

From President Harrison, Who Is Waiting for More Light.

SENATORS OPPOSED TO FIGHTING

Some of Them Would Vote Against a Declaration of War.

Coal Transports Leave San Francisco for a Point Handy to Valparaiso-State Militia May Not Be Called Upon -Fifty Thousand Men Would Be Enough to Occupy Chile-The State Soldiers Could Be Used to Defend the Union in Case of Invasion-Chile May Not Fully Understand the Seriousness | by of the Situation—When She Does She | of May Apologize.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20. There is no change in the Chilean situation to-night. There have been no developments in this famous diplomatic controversy during the day, and no dispatches received that have changed the issue in the least. The President's message will not go to Congress to-morrow, and it is possible that it may be withheld until next week. It has been asserted to-day with much

positiveness that England has announced its inclination to mediate in the interest of peace, and that overtures of a peaceful settlement of the controversy had been made by Senor Montt, the Minister from Chile, A member of the Cabinet this morning, just before setting out for Mr. Blaine's house to dine, gave the following summary of the situation to THE DISPATCH:

"Nothing whatever has occurred during the day to alter the situation in the slightest

Harrison Is Waiting for Reports.

"The message of the President will not be sent to Congress to-morrow, but this simply means that the President is awaiting the receipt of some reports and information that are essential to a complete and perfect ease on behalf of the administration. The reports that there had been within the past two days any offers or promises of reparation or apology are incorrect.

"The stories of the intervention of England and the interference of Chile's neigh bors are alike untrue. Chile has shown no disposition, as far as officially known, to make amends for what she has done, and the United States has not receded from the firm stand that has been taken from the outset, nor is any proposition to recede being contemplated. The President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy are conducting the case for the United States, and doing it well."

Late this afternoon Secretaries Blaine and Elkins, and John W. Foster, Mr. Blaine's diplomatic assistant, were in consultation with the President at the White House for

Only General Matters Were Discussed. After the conference they separated. One

of the gentlemen assured THE DISPATCH that there had been no definite result, as the consultation was a general one that did not seek to arrive at any particular conclusion. The chat which Secretary Tracy had with the members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day was an interesting one, which developed much information as to the vigorous and intelligent cam paign which the Secretary has mapped out. Not only are Tracy's plans almost complete, but he is well posted also as to the ntentions of Chile.

The Secretary told the Senators that he had requested them to call chiefly that he might talk over with them his plans and purposes, in order that they might see for themselves whether he was acting wisely. He said that possibly the whole trouble might end in smoke, but he wanted the Senators to see how serious it is at present, so that he could not be accused of making war preparations unnecessarily. The subject of appropriations was then approached.

More Money Wanted for Present Use. Mr. Tracy intimated to his callers that he might find it necessary to ask for more money to be placed at his immediate dis posal. There is in the Navy Department an "emergency fund" to be used for such purposes as its name indicates, but there is some question in Secretary Tracy's mind as to just how far this appropriation can be intrenched upon and for what objects. Nothing definite was done, as a result of the Secretary's suggestion, but he was assured that his hands would be upheld in any case. One unusually interesting piece of information the Secretary gave to the Senstors that has not been before known, and that is highly significant, is that a contract has been made for the transportation of vast quantities of coal to the nearest available port to Valparaiso, to be ready in case of hostilities being commenced. One vessel was to start from San Francisco to-day with 5,000 tons. According to terms of the contract, the coal will be taken wherever ordered by the United States in case of war, at a rate of pay proportionate to the dis-

Feeling That There Will Be No War.

Secretary Tracy's private opinion which he expressed to some of his close friends during the past few days, is that while the situation is a very delicate one and even critical one, war will not be the result. Other administration officials express the opinion that Chile has misunderstood the serious view which the United States has

will be forthcoming. Senator Cameron Chairman of the Naval Committee, is also of the opinion that there will be no war, but he is a firm supporter of Secretary Tracy's policy of elaborate preparation to meet with what may happen.

In the Senate indeed, the war party is not strong, and it is an interesting fact that the Senate indeed.

that the Senators who, in private conversa tions scout the idea of war, are Republicans. The anti-war feeling on the Republican side of the Chamber has actually gone so far that the possibility of defeating the Presidental rain of words was discussed today. The men who indulge in the talk are especially prominent as persistent and bitter opponents of President Harrison personally and officially, and they profess to believe that he is disposed to bring on war for the purpose of increasing his popularity, and thereby his chances for renomi-

Senators Would Vote Against the President Senators Would Vote Against the President.

Several of these Senators went so far as to say that they would join a movement to vote against the President should he declare war, but few of their collegues think that they would have the courage of their expressed convictions. Although there was less of display of warlike preparations at the Navy Department to-day than at any time within a week, there was a great deal done and everything is being put in readidone and everything is being put in readiness for greater activity should Congress be called upon to declare war. The shipment of ammunition has gone on without interruption and arrangements have been perfected for properly arming a naval force, to teach Chile her first great lesson.

teach Chile her first great lesson.

Some attention was given at the War Department to-day to the question of supplying a force to aid the navy in its campaign a ainst Chile. Nothing definite has been decided upon because it is a matter which can be readily adjusted when a formal declaration of war is made. It is estimated that 50,000 men would be required in the occupation of Chilean territory. It is proposed to raise this force by increasing the enlisted strength of the army proportionately and distributing the additional soldiers among the present companies in the army so as not to add to the unwieldiness of a command. Cavalry troops will be increased

nd. Cavalry troops will be increase command. Cavairy troops will be increased to 100 men, and seven regiments would probably be taken on the transports. The infantry companies will be increased to 250 men, and 18 of the 25 regiments would be employed on this expedition. This force, with the engineers and other corps, would bring the force up to the requisite numerical strength. It seems to be generally accepted at the War Department that General Miles would go in command of the troops.

The Militia Might Not Be Called Upon. Adjutant General Kelton says he cannot tell whether the militia would be drawn into service in the event of war with Chile. It would depend upon the nature of the opera-tions of that country. Should they adopt so improbable a feature of warfare as invasion of the United States, the State troops would of course be called upon for service; would of course be called upon for service; otherwise the State soldiers would not be called upon, because the force for the occupation of Chile would naturally have to be voluntary in its composition. The transportation of cavalry with the horses would be a somewhat difficult thing. The army officers think that they would be useful in this service. The Army Ordnance Bureau has shipped very little material to San Francisco, and nothing is being done except the preparation of stores for their ready Francisco, and nothing is being done except the preparation of stores for their ready transportation in case war should be de-clared. An order has been given the Hotchkiss Gun Company for several rapid-firing weapons, and this company, as well as the Driggs Ordnance Company, is work-ing overtime in anticipation of the great necessity of the armaments of the class manufactured by these firms.

REPAIRING THE WARSHIPS.

Yard-The Baltimore Is Taking on Coal Enough to Carry Her Through a Seven Thousand-Mile Journey.

VALLEJO, CAL., Jan. 20.-The torce men at work at Mare Island Navy Yard is larger than it has been for years. Work no longer ceases at sundown, but is continued by the aid of electric lights until 10 o'clock at night, while the distinction between Sunday and week days has been lost sight of for weeks. The most important work in progress is that on the Baltimore. She is ving in the stream with coal barges on each side, from which her bunkers are being rapidly filled. This has been going on for three days now, and will soon be finished. When she has taken on her full capacity of 1,100 tons, she will be able to steam 7,000 miles without replenishing. In an inter-view this morning Admiral Irwin said:

"All the Baltimore's repairs are now fin-ished except those to her engines. These are receiving a thorough overhauling and will not be completed for ten days or more. She cannot go to sea in less than two weeks. Many of her officers have been granted short leaves of absence, but they can be quickly summoned, if necessary. I have received instructions to prepare a dry dock for the Charleston and put her in as soon as she arrives."

The monitor Comanche will take her place in dry dock as soon as the Charleston leaves, and have her bottom scraped thoroughly. In every other respect the Com-anche is in first-class condition. She will be retained for harbor defense. The Mohican, a wooden vessel, carrying eight smooth-bores and two rifles, has been in perfect or-der for six weeks, and could go to sea any day. She has so far received no orders to

leave the vard. Work is also being done on the ship Ranger and the Adams, but they can be of little service. The Omaha and Swatara are laid up, and probably will never go to sea again. The double-turreted monitor lying alongside the dock, and some work is done on her, but her engines are not in and none of her armor is ready. She is practically out of the question as a fighting machine for many months vet.

CHILEAN CONQUEST A BIG JOR

Politician Who Has Been There Says 50,000 Men Would Be Required.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.-Robert Burnett. prominent member of the Democratic State Committee, who spent two years in Chile. said to-day: "Twenty thousand soldiers landing on the Chilean coast would amount to comparatively nothing. It would be but a short time before they were either killed or driven away. It would take at least 50,000 soldiers to produce any effect in Chile. The navy is not large enough to carry that number of soldiers there, and would have to be transported. The

cost would be enormous.
"Warships might bombard, Valparaiso, but that is all they could do. The Chileans are very rash. There is no race in the world so hot-headed, and it is very difficult imagine what will come of this affair. imagine what will come of this affair. I feel quite sure that if war is declared it would be a long time before we secured a victory. I have no doubt but it would come in time, but not before a good many were killed and this country put to a great expense. The cost for the mere start would be \$2,000,000."

Protection for the Oregon Cosst, ASTORIA, ORE., Jan. 20.-Two eight-inch rifled guns are expected to arrive here tomorrow for use at Fort Canby at the mouth serious view which the United States has held, and that as soon as the matter is made clear to the new Government and they have had time to learn that the United States is in dead carnest in its demands, an apology ment will arrive shortly for Fort Stevens.

KERR KNOCKED

Wright Is Elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee

ON THE FIRST ROLL CALL.

A Complete Triumph for the Administration and Mr. Harrity.

VICTORY FOR CLEVELAND'S MEN.

Pandemonium Reigns Supreme for Very

Many Noisy Minutes. NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN SELECTED

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—The fight to-day resulted in the complete triumph for the administration of Mr. Harrity. Chairman Kerr was defeated and Harrity was elected a member of the National Committee, practically without opposition. The power, patronage and influence of the administration were all brought to bear against Mr. Kerr, and Me went down before them. The Attorney General appeared as a proxy for one of the Lancaster members, and led the fight, and out or the 45 votes received by Mr. Wright, 21 were cast by men who hold positions under Governor Pattison.

There was a large attendance of members and interested Democrats from all over the State. But one of the 79 members was absent. But one of the 79 members was ac-sent. The committee met at 1 o'clock, and after the calling of the roll a committee of five was appointed, to which was referred the claims of B. McKenna, of Allegheny; J. T. Hand, of Philadelphia, and J. B. F. Bernd, of Schuylkill, extra members, who claimed admission, and the contested case for Carbon country. for Carbon county.

Two Reports Come in on Membership.

General Coffroth, of Somerset, was Chairman of this committee, which remained in session so long that everybody got tired, and another committee of two, of whom Pat Foley was one, were sent to bring them back. When they returned they reported against the admission of McKenna, Hand and Bernd, and in favor of the contestant in Corbon country. Two members disconted as Carbon county. Two members dissented as to the Carbon county case, and the fight began over the majority and minority re-

ports.

George W. Esser and Michael Cassidy, the rival claimants for seats from Carbon county, were each given five minutes to state his case. Both gentlemen arraigned each other for all sorts of political shortcomings and the Esser faction was charged with not being good Democrats. The majority report was signed by Messrs. Karn and O'Brien, and when the chair ordered the call of the roll on the question of the adoption of the minority report the Attorney General sprang to his feet and angrily demanded that the roll should be called by counties and not alphabetically by names.

Hensel's Protest Causes Pandemonium. Hensel's Protest Causes Pandemonium.

This protest on the part of the Attorney general was the signal for a regular pande-nonium, and for half an hour Chairman Kerr stood out against the combined as-saults of Hensel, Foley, Wilhere and other noisy members of the committee. The Chairman's blood was up and he declared that he would not be coerced by any man or set of men; that the alphabetical arrange-mants of the names was done for conveni-chce and without any intention to be unfair, as was charged by the irate gentlemen who were jumping up and down and shaking their fists at Kerr.

Then a point of order was raised by Gillan, of Franklin—that the roll call having

been ordered and commenced nothing else was in order. The Chair decided the point well taken, whereupon Foley, Hensel, Wilwell taken, whereupon Foley, Hensel, Wil-here and others pranced around like mad steers, threatening to appeal and do other awful things. Kerr kept his temper re-markably well and was finally induced to withdraw his decision permitting the roll call to proceed by counties. The interest in this vote was intense because it would demonstrate the strength of Kerr and Wright, the friends of the former supporting Esser and those of the latter Cassidy.

The Foreshadowing of the Besult. The adoption of the minority report by vote of 52 to 24 was therefore significant Chairman Kerr was still apparently confi-dent, and stated that the next business in

order was the choice of Chairman.

Representative W. Rush Gillan, of Frank Representative W. Ensh Gillan, of Frank-lin, secured the floor and in an eloquent speech presented Kerr's name. He said he was a trusted, tried, true and faithful servant, and referred to his services in the last two campaigns. He hoped that the party would not turn its back upon him now that he was the defendant in a libel suit instituted by (the services). by "that archenemy of Republican Govern-ment," the Junior Scuator from Pennsyl-

Mr. Gillan waved the Cleveland banner and said the ex-President's tariff reform message deserves a place in history beside the Declaration of Independence and Wash-

J. C. Bane, of Washington, seconded the nomination, and one enthusiastic delegate wanted the Chairman elected by acclama-

J. T. Baker, of Union, then got the floor and nominated John Marshall Wright, the seconding being made by Attorney General Hensel, whose main effort was a half apology for turning against Kerr because the latter had announced his candidacy at the eleventh hour.

How the Various Counties Voted. The speech-making over, the roll call was redered by counties, and this is the way it

resulted:

Kerr—Allegheny (2), Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lebanon, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Montour, Northampton, Pike, Potter, Somerset, Tloga, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland—32.

Wright—Adams, Allegheny (2), Armstrong, Berks, Bucks, Cambris, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Crawford, Cumberland, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Huntingdon, Lackawanna, Lancaster (2), Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Northumberland, Petry, Philadelphia (2), Schuylkill (2), Snyder, Suaquehanna, Union, Venango, Warren, Wyoming, York—44.

Naudain Hamilton, of Dauphin, voted for Postmaster Meyers, of this city. Foley

for Postmaster Meyers, of this city. Foley wanted to get in a motion of thanks for Kerr, but the Chair pretended not to see

him.

A committee escorted Wright to the hall and after thanking the committee for the honor conferred upon him, he confided to the committee the suggestion that he doesn't believe the Democracy of Pennsylvania is in a hopeless minority. Secretary B. M. Nead was elected without opposition. Election of a National Comm

Senator Hall at this point offered a resolu-tion declaring it to be the sense of the com-mittee that a number of the National Com-mittee should be elected to fill the vacance caused by the death of W. L. Scott, but General Coffroth. of Somerset, injected a substitute setting forth the decision of Chairman Brice, and moving a reference of the whole matter to the Pennsylvania dele-gation in the next National Convention. Of course, the substitute was defeated and the Hall resolution adopted.

Secretary W. F. Harrity, was nominated, a wife.

and there being no other nominations he was elected, there being a few dissenting votes. This about ended the fun, and when the motion of Attorney General Hensel that the State Convention meet in this city on the 13th ot April was adopted, the convention adjourned.

The scenes during the meeting were of the most exciting description, and a big row was imminent on several occasions. Mr. Kerr said to-night that the fight was only commenced, and that the placeholders and the Gubernatorial itch for the Presidency were responsible for all this trouble.

A Split Occurs in the Third District.

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The meeting of the members of the Third district resulted in a split. Five of the 13 present, Jiles, of Alleghenv, McCullough, of Armstrong, Clark, of Indiana, Fitzer, of Jefferson, and Kuhns, of Westmoreland, refused to take part in the proceedings and left the room, declaring that they would recognize no one but Clark, of Armstrong, as District Chairman. Brennen, who held that Clark's election at Pittsburg was not legal, was then elected Chairman by the eight remaining members.

The matter will be taken to the State Committee for final settlement. The administration won everything in sight, but the victory is not one, judging from the talk of the members since the committee adjourned, which will redound to the good of the Democratic party. Governor Patti-A Split Occurs in the Third District.

adjourned, which will redound to the good of the Democratic party. Governor Pattison and Mr. Harrity have accomplished their aims, but the Democratic organization has evidently received a blow which can but impair its efficiency and plant seeds of future discord and strife. Herbert.

ALGER HOBNOBS WITH FORAKER,

and the Latter Can Now Set Up Ohio Pine to Undermine Harrison

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20 .- [Special.]-No on knows when the private car of General Alger arrived just outside the grimy brick walls of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot, and it is very probable few peo ple would have known it was there ple would have known it was there at all, but for an accidentally over-heard telephone conversation. A hurried investigation revealed the fact that ex-Governor Foraker knew of the presence of the car, and held a consultation of several hours with its occupants.

Nobody knows what was the subject under

consideration, but it is a safe guess that the choice of the Ohio delegation in the next Republican National Convention was planned for and against Harrison,

SMUGGLED ART SEIZED.

PAINTINGS BY MANY OF THE BEST ARTISTS AMONG THE LOT.

Custom House Turned Into a Fine Gal lery-Over Fifteen Thousand Dollars Represented in the Collection-Mels sonier and Alma Tadema Are There,

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The seizure room in the Custom House looked like a picture gallery late this afternoon. The lights were dim in the gloomy room, but glistening all about were heavy gilt frames, and in them were valuable paintings. There were 36 paintings in all. They had been seized in the morning by Treasury Agent Charles H. Traitteur and Customs Inspector Thomas Brown. They were lugged down to the Custom House on two trucks, and later were on exhibition. Col-lector Hendricks, Surveyor Lyon and other

lector Hendricks, Surveyor Lyon and other customs officials examined them.

The 36 paintings were valued approximately at \$15,000. They were all originally in the art store of L. Spiridan & Co. Mr. Spiridan was on hand himself in the seizure room to witness the fate of the treasure in which he had an interest. The charge on which the paintings were seized is that they were smuggled into this port. There is no record, it is claimed, that the customs duties were ever paid on any of them. duties were ever paid on any of them.

Colonel Traitteur has visited most of the art stores in the East and West since the seizure of the "Lion in Ambush" and "Aux Arms" in Minneapolis. These seizures developed the information that for several years honest art dealers in the East bave been greatly injured in their business by the great number of paintings sinuggled into this port. The claim was made to-day that the smugglers have been aided in their work by Custom officials in the ranks at this

work by Custom officials in the ranks at this port. The batteries will subsequently be turned upon these officials.

Among the paintings seized to-day were works by Meissonier, Alma Tadema, Roussean, Marchetti, Darget, Jose Bico, Gioja Barbera, A. Charpin, Bertolon, Troyon, Jules Dupee, De Neuville, Henner, Daubing Dary Jacobs Fortung De Franceschi igny, Diaz, Jacque, Fortuny, De Franceschi, Decconi, Van Marke, Huet, Ziem and Carot, They will be held for further investigation and appraisement. Further seizures paintings are expected this week.

WHISKY TO BE CHEAPER.

The Trust Resolves to Meet New Competi

tion by Reducing the Price. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—That whisky is to be cheaper was determined to-day at the second day's session of the secret meeting of the Board of Directors of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Company (the Whisky Trust). A cut of 2 cents a gallon was agreed on after a long and severe con-test between the two elements of the board, one advocating that the price of whisky trust certificates should be sus whisky trust certificates should be sus-tained by a maintenance of prices, the other insisting that the active competition of the new distilleries outside of the trust, and the prospective opposition of the new combination of wholesale dealers formed at Philadelphia, January 8, require active steps to hold business by an opportune con-

ession in prices.

After a long and bitter discussion, the cu was agreed to unanimously, and the price of whisky fixed at \$1 16 instead of \$1 18 a whisky fixed at \$1 to instead of \$1 18 a gallon. The price has been stationary at \$1 18 for a long time, the trust having until recently controlled 90 per cent of the output, and thus been enabled to advance the price from \$1 13 to that figure. The future evidently promises a bitter contest for supremacy in the trade.

KNOCKED OUT OF A MONOPOLY.

All the Railroads Entering Chicago Secur a World's Fair Entrance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-After months of negoiation the World's Fair Directors have seoured a southern entrance to the grounds for all the railroads centering in Chicago. Twenty-seven acres adjoining Sackson Park have been leased and a right of way is secured from Sixty-fifth street to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks at Seventyfourth street. The Baltimore and Ohio agrees to allow all roads to use its tracks on

payment of the usual trackage charge. The completion of this right of way is o great significance to the Directors because of the monopoly of the World's Fair traffic the Illinois Central would otherwise enjoy.

BEHEADED BY AN EMERY WHEEL

Awful Accident to, a Young Man in a Ne

York Factory. BROCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 20,- Special Yesterday morning soon after operations had begun for the day in the D. S. Morgan Reaper Works, of this place, a loud exhad begun for the day in the D. S. Morgan Reaper Works, of this place, a loud explosion was heard in the grinding shop. A rush was made for that part of the works. Herbert Weed, who ran an emery wheel, was found sitting in his usual place at the wheel, headless.

The wheel was missing. It had burst while running at high speed, and one of the flying pieces had torn Weed's head from his body. Weed was 35 years old and leaves a wife.

HER LIFE FOR LOVE.

Fears That a Pretty Girl Has Been Killed by a Frenzied Lover.

SHE REFUSED HIS OFFERS.

And He Wrote That He Would Have Her or Would Kill Her.

PATIENCE CEASED TO BE A VIRTUE.

She Loved Another Until He Came Between Her and Happiness.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

MADDENED, RAVING, CRAZY CRANK

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-Miss May Turner, 9 years old, living in the West divisi the city, has been missing for a dathere is reason to believe that a crazy has carried out his threat to kill her. Turner is the daughter of an engineer employed at the Rookery building. She is a musician, and while away from home supported herself by giving music lessons. About six months ago she fell in love with a young watchmaker, Walter Richards, Richards is the son of an Iowa jeweler, and the affection lavished upon him by May was fully resiprocated.

Previous to meeting Richards, Miss Turner had attracted the attention of a young man of wealth and aristocratic family onnections, who gave his name as Harry Stokes. She did not seem to care for him, and after meeting the young watchmaker told Stokes his sbeence was preferable to his company. About that time domestic troubles arose between the father and the daughter, and the latter left home and went to room with Edna Pence, an estimable young woman, at 990 West Madison street.

They Were to Marry at Christmas Time. Freed from the restraint of parental care, May and Richards spent much of their time together. The affection of the two young people was to have reached its climax in people was to have reached its climax in marriage upon Christmas Day, but a third young man who had vainly sought the love of Miss Turner, made various criminal allegations against the prospective groom, and the latter was imprisoned on the charge of larceny by bailee. At the trial, which was heard by Justice Woodman, Richards was discharged, although the rejected suitor tried to send him to prison. tried to send him to prison.

Through the two weeks' incarceration of

Richards, his sweethcart made frequent visits to him in his cell. After his liberation the young people made arrangements for their immediate marriage.

Last Wednesday night Miss Turner was walking on West Madison street, when she saw Stokes for the first time in weeks. Her

story about the meeting and subsequent events, as related by herself before she dis-appeared, is as follows:

She Emphatically Refused His Offer. "I met him and he asked me if I would marry him. He is such a desperate fellow that I am afraid of him, and I told him 'no,' most emphatically. We had some words, and he made an engagement with me for the fellowing Thursday night, and then seeming to become angrey over my statement. seeming to become angry over my statement that I would not marry him, he made a grab for and ran to my room. The next morning I received a letter from him in which he threatened my life if I did not marry him. I reported the case to the police, and that night I, with two detectives, waited for him, but he did not come. He has threatened my life, and I believe he means to kill me. I have, therefore, placed the entire matter in the hands of the relies."

The letter Stokes wrote is as follows:

My Dearest May: This is the last opportunity you will have This is the last opportunity you will have to save your life. I will have you or kill you. I have sworn by the Almighty that you will be my bride or death. You remember, my darling, how I have asked, begged and prayed you to come with me, but with the perversity of youth you have balked me. Now, patience has ceased to be a virtue, and I will have you or have your life. You know how devotedly I love you, and I know that as my wife I will treat you as a goddess. I am insane, crazy, a raving maniac; call me what you will, but take the blame upon yourself for my mental condition.

Signs That Point to Her Murder.

Signs That Point to Her Murder. Richards reported to Police Lieutenan Beard, last evening, that Stokes met Miss Turner by accident down town yesterday afternoon, and attempted to force her to marry him, but she again escaped him by

"He told her yesterday that he mean what he said in the letter," continued Richards, "and would surely kill her if she did not marry him."

When Richards went to Miss Turner's

room, late last night, the door was burst and the sleeping apartment was found de-serted, with the light brightly burning and the room in disorder. The young lady's hat and cloak were gone and all trace of her lost. The police believe the woman, who is quite pretty, has been murdered. They have been unable to find Stokes.

DON'T WANT A NEGRO POSTMASTER Charleston Citizens Vigorously Protest Such an Appointment,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20 .- [Special.] The fight over the postoffice culminated to day in the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange and Produce Exchange, all of which bodies adopted resolutions protesting against the appointment of W. C. Crum, a negro, as postmaster of Charleston. Otherwise, however, all the meetings were not harmonions. At the Cotton Exchange Postmaster Mowry, the incumbent, was indorsed with a saving clause resolving that in case his appointment was not practicable, then a white Republican of respectability, regardless of Northern origin, provided he lived in Charleston, be appointed.

There was also tacked onto this a resolu-

There was also tacked onto this a resolution recommending Samuel Hammond and R. E. Mansfield for the position. The Chamber of Commerce did not recommend anyone, but adopted preambles and resolutions declaring that the appointment of a colored postmaster would be a serious setback to the prosperity of the city. The Produce Exchange protested against a colored postmaster and recommended Mowry for reappointment. It is said here by influential white Republicans that the President is averse to giving Crum the appointment, but will be compelled to do so unless good reasons are furnished him to the contrary. All resolutions made to-day were telegraphed to the President and Postmaster General.

REVISION OF THE CONFESSION

Nearly Complete That It May Be Finished Some Time To-Day. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.-[Special.]-The ommittee of the Presbyterian General Asmbly which is at work on the revision of the Westminster confession of, faith yester-day held but one session, in the morning.



A Grade Crossing Necessity

Several members of the committee are also members of the committee appointed to con-fer with the Union Seminary on the complications arising out of the Briggs case, and they had to be present at the important conference with the seminary directors in the afternoon. But little was done on the revision, which is, in fact, nearly completed.

pleted.

The committee cut out the word "abominably." in section 2, chapter 31, "Of the source of the mass is "So that the Roman Cathina and the section of the mass is "The Ome of the section of the se

ROMANTIC CHILDREN.

They Elope From Their Homes in Old-Fashion Style-Angry Parents Search for Them, but Fail to Get a Clew to Their

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Bessie Chaffee, not quite 16, eloped yesterday from her home in Springville, a village about 12 miles from Buffalo, with Charlie Stowell, a young man of 18 years, under romantic circumstances. They had been sweethearts, an attachment formed while both were attending the academy. Miss Chaffee is a daughter of Carl Chaffee and a niece of the Hon. Burt Chaffee.

About a year ago the father learned of his daughter's infatuation for the young man, and he sent her to a Rochester conman, and he sent her to a Rochester convent. About two months ago she left the convent and came home. After this the pair met secretly, and the subsequent elopement was planned. Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee attended a concert. Miss Chaffee remained at home under the plea of being sick, but in fact to carry out well laid plans. Stowell had told a pitiful tale of a father's tyrannical opposition to the youthful lovers and enlisted the sympathy of a farmer living six miles east of the village whose name is Bob Woodward.

While the father and mother were at the theater the girl packed a trunk with her be-

While the father and mother were at the theater the girl packed a trunk with her belongings and Woodward carried it that night to Yorkshire. The next morning Miss Chaffee started ostensibly for school, but instead she and Stowell were carried in a hayrack, hidden under a bundle of hay, to Yorkshire, where they took a train for Franklinville. A telegram was sent to the family, which informed them of the pair's flight and intentions. The shary father and uncle immediately employed men to search for the girl and the young man. The search so far has been fruitless.

Mr. Chaffee says he will prosecute Stowell

old. Young Stowell comes of a respectable and wealthy family. At his home in Spring-ville he is known as a dude. When he cloped with the girl he had but \$11, the proceeds of a pawned watch. Miss Chaffee is rosy cheeked, vivacious and pretty.

WHISKY KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

A Flask of Liquor Found and Emptied by a Couple of Babes.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A very strange case has come to light in Roxbury, where two children under 4 years old drank so much whisky that they died from its effects. Arthur Bisert is employed as a cook in a down-town restaurant. He had a quantity of whisky in a flask which was placed in the kitchen closet. His children awoke early Sunday morning and began to scamper around the room. They came across the whisky and both partook freely

of its contents.

When the mother arose she found her When the mother arose she found her two children in a beastly state of intoxica-tion. She tried every means in her power to resuscitate them, but all to no avail. Dr. Murphy was summoned, but the chil-dren were beyond medical aid. One died Sunday forenoon and the other passed away in the evening. They were buried yester-

MILLS IS A HIGH PRIVATE.

If He Can't Be Boss of Ways and Means He Won't Play Another. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.-Repre-

sentative Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, has written a letter to Speaker Crisp, resigning his position as Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Mills, in resigning, says he is simply

following out the line of action indicated in his former letter to Speaker Crisp, in which he declined to take second place on the Committee on Ways and Means. He is willing, he says, to serve in the ranks, but does not desire a Chairmanship.

The Japanese Government Defeated. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20. - Japanese advices to December 28 tast, per steamship Rio Janeiro, state that after a long series o votes and resolutions the budget had carried against the Government. The lower House of the Diet was dissolved at the request of the Ministry December 26. The date is not yet fixed for the election of the members of the new House.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

War May Be Averted

War May Be Averted
Harrity Downs His Opponents...
A Girl's Crank Lover Kills Her...
Lawyers in a Quay Libel Suit.
Big Changes in Assessments.
Street Cars Run Under Protection
Free Footways on Bridges...
Editorial and Social.... Art at the World's Fair... Winter of the Old Kind. Victims of an Olly Swind County Court Intelligence The Oil Scout's Field We

ATTORNEYS AT WAR.

THREE CENTS.

Senator Quay's Libel Suit Contested on Technicalities in Law.

LITTLE PROGRESS MADE.

The Defense Disputes the Manner of Selecting Jurymen.

LIKELY TO GO TO A HIGHER COURT.

C. L. Magee and Senator Andrews Discuss Politics in Court.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE REPUSED

The beginning of Senator Quay's suit on a charge of criminal libel against Albert J. Barr and James Mills, of the Pittsburg Post, was contested on technicalities. From the calling of the first juror to the last witness heard yesterday, there was a neverending conflict between the attorneys, so fiercely fought that it was plain the Beaver county statesman would have to work harder for a victory than in his own home. He was represented by Attorneys Marshall, Montooth and Robb, besides the District Attorney. Just opposite this array of legal talent sat Attorneys D. T. Watson, McCook and Ferguson, watching every point for the defense and never allowing the second hand of the watch to go around twice without in-terposing some objections to the proceedings or demanding a decision on an intricate

Judge Porter was required to hand down as many opinions as the Supreme Court in an ordinary term. There was a constant stream of "motions," as they are legally called, offered to the Court, many of which contemplated the unconstitutionality of some acts of Assembly. The right of the Commonwealth to stand aside jurors for the alleged purpose of filling the box with men favorable to the prosecution was questioned and notice given that a higher court would be called upon for its decision. An alleged error in the indictment was picked up by the defense for long debate and it, also, it was indicated, will be made an issue for argument in the Supreme Court. It was as good as a month in a law school for the young attorneys who crowded within the oar and offered an opportunity to get instruction from seven of Allegheny county's best attorneys.

His Bulings Carefully Considered. Judge Porter's rulings were studied, arefully worded and delivered deliberately. His Honor evidently realized that his desisions would have to pass muster before a higher authority and required that they be repeated by the court stenographer. The law points were all averse to the defense and left the case to be tried on the same lines as the one at Beaver in the early part

of the week.

The "State of Alleghear" has long been celebrated for its political activity and when court assembled yesterday morning Criminal Court room and the halls around workers from every precinct. Back of the railing the space was crowded like a Fifth avenue car on an evening trip to East Liberty, and inside, attorneys, jurymen and witnesses were jammed together just as tightly. The personelle of the crowd was different from that at Beaver, because at the latter the spectators were the best known people in the place. At the Court House vesterday, however, there were few outside the railing but habitual loafers and cheap politicians, who turned out in force to see the junior Senator and the Philadelphia gentlemen who have gained fame in their

wn city. When court was opened District Attorney Burleigh called the name of A. J. Barr, President of the Post Publishing Company. Just after he was sworn, Attorney Ferguson surprised Judge, jury and spectators by asking for a postponement. He presented an affidavit from Mr. Barr certifying that Charles N. Vollum, of Philadelphia, an important witness for the defense, could not countant employed by the Governor's com-mittee in the investigation of the Keystone Bank affairs. It was not made known what testimony he had to offer. be found. Mr. Vollum was an expert ac-

Would Not Walt for Watson

On account of a failure to find him and the fact that Attorney D. T. Watson will have to argue another case before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia to-morrow, it was asked that the trial be postponed for a week or ten days. The prosecution op-posed an adjournment from the fact that a large number of its witnesses had been brought from Philadelphia, and it would be difficult to bring them together again. Judge Porter ruled that he could not grant a postponement without the consent of the prosecution, and adjourned court until 1 o'clock to give the attorneys time to reach a conclusion. Senator Quay was consulted in the meantime and insisted on no delay.

After dinner it didn't take a lawyer to see that the legal warriors had failed to agree and that the case would go on. Senator Quay, dressed in a Prince Albert coat and feeling happy over his Beaver victory, took a seat between Attorneys Robb and Montooth. His son Richard was on hand to watch minor details and took a place in one side of the room with such prominent politicians as W. H. Andrews, Stephen P. Stone, David Martin, Robert M. Yardley, Jacob Wildemore and Senator Porter. W. A. Magee came in early in the proceedings to see the politicians from the East, and was followed shortly after by C. L. Magee, who shook hands with Senator Quay in as hearty a manner as if they had slept in the same bed all their lives. Ex-Chairman Andrews was the next to grasp the Pittsburg leader's hand, and for a few minutes the three men chatted pleasantly about the cold weather outside, which could only be compared to the chilliness between the rival factions 18 months before. Although Andrews has been the target of Magee's most hitter opposition, there was no evia postponement without the consent of the prosecution, and adjourned court until 1 rival factions 18 months before. Although Andrews has been the target of Magee's

them now. They spoke as freely as school boys, and Mr. Andrews even went so far as to ask his former enemy for a cigar.
"We smoke tobies here," said Mr. Magee,
offering the Crawford county man one of the

most bitter opposition, there was no evi-dence of anything but friendship between

offering the Crawford county man one of the ordinary brand.

"It won't go," answered Mr. Andrews, shaking his head. Continuing, the two men talked of the national political situation and their favorite candidate, Mr. Blaine. It was an interesting conversation, but the name of Mr. Delamater, of Washington, was not

While the politicians were conferring, the attorneys consulted quietly about the coming trial. Shortly before 2 o'clock, District Attorney Burleigh announced to the crier: "Call a jury."
"Fire" from the General of an army