## CHILE'S CHOICE MUST BE MADE

If Matta's Circular Note Isn't Withdrawn and an Apology Sent

SHE WILL LOSE EGAN

And Our Diplomatic Relations Will Come to an Abrupt End.

AN ACUTE PHASE OF THE AFFAIR

Caused by an Ultimatum Cabled to Our Southern Cousin.

Not an Official at Washington Will Talk About the Present Status of the Matter-Caprice of the War Thermometer -Public Officers' Neglect of Their Duty to the Public-An Inspiration to Work on the Navy and Warlike Implements-The National Guard Boosted by General Ordway-Senator Morgan Makes Matters Plain-The Transpart Ohio Sailing To-Day for Boston No Further Delay to Be Allowed Chile to Make Reparation for the Valparaiso

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Jan. 23.-It was learned to-day that the question at issue between Chile and the United States has assumed a most scute phase. This information is to the effect that the Chilean Government has received from the Government of the United States an ultimatum which, in the strongest possible terms, states that diplomatic relations between the two countries will cease unless the offensive circular note sent out by Senor Matta, the Chilean Foreign Minister, in regard to the Baltimore affair, is withdrawn.

Furthermore, the ultimatum demands that Chile immediately make reparation for the attack by the mob upon the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso, and that she make an apology for those attacks. The ultimatum concludes with the statement that the United States will tolerate no further delay on the part of Chile in answering the demands of the American Government.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER. 1

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23. The Chilean was thermometer is certainly one I the most capricious fustraments ever invented. The mercury never stands the same two days in succession. Reports vaguely circulated yesterday of an "ultimatum" from this Government to Chile, and also that Chile had made an urgent demand for the recall of Minister Egan, were discredited on every hand, and yet both rumors are generally indorsed to-day by high officials who discredited and laughed at them yesterday.

At the State Department the mystery which has been thrown about the Chilean trouble from the beginning was more profound than ever to-day. It must seem to the lay mind that there is a vast deal of mystery in such matters that might be dispensed with.

Duty to the Public Neelected. It is hard to understand why the public should not be informed of the fact at once. if an pitimatum has been cabled and if Egan's recall has been urged by the Chileans, and if the Government has taken the steps usually taken when a Minister be-

comes an unwelcome person to the Govern-

It would seem to be about time, in government of the people, that the people's business should be known by the people, and not made a matter of the darkest mystery, and possibly of shameful intrigues by officials who should see themselves only as the servants of the people. But so it is that the most vital news is withheld from the very persons who should know all about it, and leaks out in vague and exaggerated rumors, its percolations doing vastly more

harm, if harm there be in it, than if the whole truth were told at once. No Denial of the Ultimatum Simply nothing could be learned at the State Department to-day, unless it be counted of some value that none of the officials, from Mr. Blaine down, would give even a mild negative to the stories of the ultimatum and of Egan's recall, which latter, of course, would at once follow the cabling of the ultimatum. It can only be said that from obscure and yet important signs those on the outside who usually guess closest as to what is going on in the inside seem to be convinced that this Government has sent its last word to its mercurial southern cousin, and that the last word demands a retraction of the insulting note of Minister Matta and an apology and in-

demnity for the outrages upon United States If this he true it is possible the presentation to Congress of the long-promised correspondence, with a message from the President, may be deterred a little, though it is now a popular expectation that it will

be given forth on Monday. Reparation Not Positively Refused. It is assumed that if an ultimatum has been erbled it was with a view to let Congress know, when the correspondence is submitted, the exact attitude of Chile. While the bitterness of a class in that country toward the United States is well known. and that the Montt administration has been very tardy in its movements in the investigation of the late outrage is also well understood, there has yet been no positive refusal on the part of the Santiago Govern-

ment to give the reparation demanded. The Chilean administration has merely temporized after such fashion as might be expected from gentlemen crude at playing the game of Government, and surrounded by a turbulent force which would be hostile to them the moment they showed themselves to be friendly to the United States.

Friendly Relations Sadly Strained The temporizing has strained the friendly relations of the two countries possibly beyoud the breaking point, but it has all along been a serious question with the Montt government which would be the more disastrous, a rupture with the United States or a revolution at home. With the former the process of disagreement to the final point of open hostilities must necessarily be slow, with always the possibility of healing the breach by diplomacy or arbitration, while a revolutionary outbreak might result in the very sudden and successful overthrow of the new and un-

tried Government. One feature of the affair which appears to give hope to lovers of peace, who are again made somewhat despondent by the passing and ever-varying news, is the tone of the Chilean newspapers received within the last few days. It is genuinely and decidedly friendly, and in marked distinction to the aggressive and bullying lucubrations of the great majority of the newspapers of this country.

Official Information Misleading. The friendliness evinced by the Chilean press is also a new suggestion that the offi-cial information received from Santiago has been misleading and prompted by the ambition of the adventurer and intriguer, rather than the judicial spirit of the true diplomatist. This leads some of the calmest and most experienced of public men now at the capital to a conviction that before the comoliention is carried further it would be well o send to Chile a special ambassador to unthread the network of misunderstanding and contradiction which has baffled the officials of state of both countries in their attempts to compose matters. But it is probable the quarrel has gone too far for that, and that either the United States or Chile will be forced to retrace its steps in a humiliating way if war is to be avoided, and, doubtless, in the words which I quoted from President Harrison's lips a day or two ago, "The country to back down will not be the United States."

· A Good Thing in One Way. Whatever may be the finale of the Chilean trouble, the two diplomatic broils in which the United States has been involved within the last year will prove to have stimulated to an extent far beyond what is yet known the growth of machiner or naval warfare. The energy of the ad-Italy on account of the massacre of the Matia at New Orleans, and which led soon to the withdrawal of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, from this capital, and leaving Italy unrepresented here diplomatically to this day, except in the person of

an under-official of the legation.

This Government now knows exactly the forces it could muster for naval attack or defense in the form of all descriptions of war vessels, transports, guns and other machinery of warfare upon the seas; not only this, but the impetus given to thought and invention in the face of possible war is bringing to light missiles for destruction, which may prove far more desirable than any yet invented.

Good New Things for the Navy. A gentleman deeply interested in the sub-ject in business as well as in a patriotic way, and who has just returned from a visit to several navy yards where he was greatly favored, tells me this evening that no one, without seeing them or learning of them of ficially, can conceive of the number of new and apparently good things that are being examined and tested in the way of guns, ex-plosives and projectiles. One that specially impressed him was a gun consisting of a steel tube strengthened at the point of greatest pressure by cast-iron segments, these being also strengthened by a wrapping

to the regulation built-up guns have, it is claimed, shown this weapon to be much superior in resistance to any gun now in ing from expansion much more thoroughly. It will therefore endure more rapid firing and a greatly increased charge of powder, while the cost of manufacture is a 60 per cent less than that of the built-up gun, which, while it is a splendid weapon, is so costly in time and money to produce that constant efforts are making to find a

The fresh war talk has brought out new gossip as to the use of land forces in case of an actual exploit against Chile, and Gen-

eral Ordway, commander of the militia force of the District, is quoted as saying: Should there be war with Chile, or with and would at once be apparent. In round 30 per cent of these would volunteer for service abroad. This would mean that an expeditionary force would be composed largely of men who have received sufficient training to admit of their being put in the field at once. But the National Guard's usefulness would by no means would at the feliness would by no means end at that point. The demand for volunteers would bring to the front a vast number of raw material, requiring more than a little work to put them in shape for duty. Camps of rendezvous and instruction would have to be organized, and one of those camps would naturally be located in this city. There are at least 300 men in the brigade who could be used as drill instructors. They would be the best men for such work.

General Ordway says that National Guard officers would be the best men in instruct-ing recruits. They could do the work more proughly and rapidly and satisfactorily than officers of the regular army; they understand the civilian temper and know how to handle it. Army officers have not experience, nowadays, with bodies of green en. Recruits are sandwiched between old soldiers, and as they are comparatively few they are soon absorbed.

Turiff and Customs Receipts.

To turn for a moment from gory sugges-tion to matters more pleasant, a great deal is being made, by Mr. Mills and other free trade theorists, of the fact that under the operation of the McKinley law the receipts from importations fell off so disastrously as to make a defic t. The remedy proposed is to increase the revenue by reducing the tariff on goods manufactured by cheap labor tariff on goods manufactured by cheap labor in the sweating dens of the great cities of Europe, and bring them into more direct competition with goods made by the better paid, better educated, more comfortable and more hopeful workmen of this country.

Now, while there was a great falling off in importations and receipts from customs at the time the McKinley law went into ef-

fect, and for some time after, it was not on account of the higher tariff or of any change account of the higher tariff or of any change of the customs tax, but because importers had, in view of possible changes, glutted their warehouses with goods in which they dealt previous to the operation of the law. They began rushing importations with almost insane haste on account of the predictions of free trade calamity howlers that the new rates would be ruinous. The influence of these would be rainous. The influence of these importations extends to the present time

but a rapid increase is showing in customs receipts, and there is not a particle of danger that the experience of the current fiscal year will not show ample receipts from customs and internal taxation to pro-vide for all ordinary and legitimate ex-

#### penses of the Government. LIGHTNER. ANOTHER PROMISE OF PEACE. The Chilean Government Said to Have

Full Apology on the Way. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.-It tated, through official circles, that Senor Montt, the Chilean Minister, has received from the Government at Santiago positive and complete assurance that the Chilean Government has now in preparation, and

will immediately forward for Senor Moutt

comprehensive and full apology and

to present to the United States of America,

e of reparation.

pected to bring this document, but Seno Montt was instructed to officially make known the fact to the President, through Secretary Blaine, at once.

MATTERS MADE PLAIN. AN AUTHORITY ON DIPLOMATIC BE-

nator Morgan Considers a Peaceful Term ination of the Chilean Affair Certain-War Not Compulsory Because Minister

LATIONS HAS HIS SAY.

Egan Is Disliked by the Chileans. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the head of the Demo-cratic minority on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and recognized as one of the best informed men in Washington on diplomatic affairs, in the course of a conversation this evening, on the reports that Minister Egan's recall had been requested,

For the last three months our Government has had a splendid opportunity to get this matter straightened up, to relive Mr. Egan from all unjust censure, if injustice has been done him, and make him responsible for any just censure, ground for which I do not pretend to assert exists. The two treaties we had with Chile were terminated. Unless it be some little extradition matter we have no treaty with Chile, but deal with that Government under the principles of international law. Now this would be a good opportunity to send some great American down there whose name would carry with it dignity and authority—such a man as Mr. Edmunds, for instance—as an ambasador to that Gov. for instance—as an ambassador to that Gov-ernment for the purpose of negotiating a treaty and looking over the field. That would be no offense to Minister Egan, if at mambassador is sent to do a particular thing, to adjust affairs and arrange relations be-tween a Minister accredited to a power and the Government of that power.

A Fine Chance to Do Justice. It would be a fine opportunity for the Gov ernment to show its desire to do justice to Mr. Egan, to Chile and to all concerned. Send a plenipotentiary and ambassador, with powers to negotiate a treaty, and on the ground to see exactly what the situation is. Pending that there would be peace and an absence of irritation in our country and in Chile too. There would be no offense to Mr. Egan, and it seems to me the Government has lost an opportunity, although I do not distrust at all the matriotism of Mr. Harrison or of Mr. Blaine in the matter. It is very natural that they should lean toward his, side because at the time of his appointment there was great doubt as to whether he was a proper man to send to such a place.

It was reported that Chile had requested end a plenipotentiary and ambassac It was reported that Chile had requested

Mr. Egan's recall, and romor connected

with this request a statement that Chile had intimated willingness to apologize if Mr. Egan were recalled. Mr. Morgan was what were the precedents in such cases. He said: If a foreign government for any reason—
and the renson even need not be stated—desires a Minister's recall all that is necessary
is to let it be known. Such a request merely
means that the Minister is not an acceptable
representative of our Government at that
port and he is recalled. The British Government did the same thing in the case of
Lord Sackville West. It might under some
circumstances be considered that the Government asking the Minister's recall did not
want any further intercourse with us, but in ernment asking the aninseer's recall did not want any further intercourse with us, but in such a case that Government would do themselves the justice to say so. If it were morely that particular person's recall was requested it would simply be significant of a desire not to hold intercourse through the agency of a population which was unaccept-able.

No Conditional Apology Needed. An apology ought not to be at all condi-tional on the recall of Egan. If figure be not an acceptable person they should say so, and they would only have to say so to seand they would only have to say so to secure his recall. An apology ought not to depend on his recall. They have a right to have him recalled, independent of an apology, if they are going to make it. We have to recall a Minister as a matter of self-respect, if he is not perso a grata. We have a right to break off intercourse if it be desired, because, as we would say to the foreign government, we think your objection is captious and unjust.

The Senator said it seemed to him that any apology would be not so much for

The Senator said it seemed to him that any apology would be not so much for what Chile has done as for what she had said about us. He added:

The Government of Chile disclaims all connection with, all approbation of, and all exouse for the mob, and promises to punish the guilty parties, wherever they may be found, according to their own laws. As to the act (the Baltimore assault) this is about as clear a case of exoneration on the part of the Chilean Government as they could arrange for. The question of compensation to the Chilean Government as they could arrange for. The question of compensation to the men wounded and to the relatives of the men killed is one that must rest in the judgment of the Chilean neople, unless that Government is responsible in some way. If that Government is responsible for the affair, and refuses to make compensation, of course it is our duty to make reclamations upon them, and upon their commerce, until we get money enough to pay for the losses sustained. If that Government is not responsible to our Government for the responsible to our Government for the wrong done to our citizens, then the ques-tion of indemnity is one of mere benevo-lence, such as we exercised after the Chi-nese massacre at Bock Springs.

Chile Would Do Like Uncle Sam. In this case we disclaimed all responsi bility, expressed and said that we should do all we could do to enforce our treaty obligations to give them the same protection our own people had. Our Government said: We are not responsible, but here is \$300,000 or so, and we want the Chinese Government to take that money and distribute is to the sufferers, and that we do it as an act of pure to take that money and distribute is to the sufferers, and that we do it as an act of pure benevolence, which we think due and proper, and we wish it understood is not given in any way because of a rightful demand on the part of the Chinese Government. Chile would do exactly the same thing as we did then, if any governmental responsibility were discovered, and she also showed that sile had put her courts in motion for the purpose of trying to punish the offenders, and had made an indemnity. If, in the place of Matta, Chile had lad a man of good temper, experience and sound judgment at the head of the Department of the Exterior (corresponding to our State Department), senator Morgan thought we would not have had all this trouble.

He scouted the rumor which had been in circulation before definite intelligence had been secured to the effect that this Government had urged Chile to basten her answer to our communication. That would be a very singular request to make, he said, adding: "It would not do. It would be a very undignified demand for the Government to make. If the Government has any ultimatum to propound to Chile, let it do it, and not let it depend in any sense upon whether Chile is in a hurry to answer. That would be like a threat of a man to spank a child if he did not do as he was told within three minutes. That would not do for Governments. Oh, no, there is nothing in that report. If this Government has an ultimatum it will make it, and not let it depend on hurried affswer.

Ne Doubts of a Peaceful Solution.

No Doubts of a Peaceful Solution. In reply to suggestion of a hope that a peaceful solution would result, Senator Morgan said:

I never have had any doubt about it. have not put war paint on since it started he said, laughingly. I think in the end our relations with Chile will be strengthened and our prospects for their trade made be ter and brighter than they are now.

The report that Rear Admiral Walker sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Valparaiso, with the Chicago, Atlanta and Bennington, is denied at the Navy Department. That Admiral Walker is still at Montevideo

That Admiral Walker is still at Montevideo is proved by the reception of a cable message from him to-day by Secretary Tracy, in response to a cablegram from the department, inquiring the prevailing rates for conl at Montevideo.

Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, who is taking a deep interest in 'naval preparations, had a conference with Secretary Tracy at the department to-day, and it is said expressed his individual approval of the expenditures incurred by the department in its preparations for a naval demonstration.

AURORA, ILL., Jan. 23.-The Aurora Watch Works will probably be removed to Waltham, Mass. The watch works were are

Lord Hartington, the Unionist, to Be Succeeded by a Gladstonian

BY A REVERSED MAJORITY.

Liberals Gain 2,675 Votes in a Total Poll of Less Than 11,000.

BOTH PARTIES ARE ASTOUNDED.

Mr. Davitt Thanks Rossendale for the Message to Ireland.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE IS ILL

LONDON, Jan. 23.-An election was held to-day to fill the Parliamentary vacancy in the Rossendale division caused by the recent elevation to the peerage of Lord Hart-

The result of the contest is the election of the Gladstonian candidate and the almost complete reversal of the vote cast in the last previous election. The voting is announced as follows: Maden, 6,066; Brooks, 4,841; Maden's majority, 1,225. In the preceding election the vote was: Lord Hartington, 5,399; T. Newbigger (Home Buler), 3,949; Lord Hartington's majority, 1,450. The seat was left vacant by the fact that Lord Hartington, the representative in Parliament for years past, entered the House of Lords upon the death of his father, the late Duke of Devonshire.

The Flercest of Bye-Election Struggles. This electoral contest has been the most fiercely fought in England for many years, and both the Conservatives and the Liberals have openly admitted that the next general election is liable to go the way that Rosser

dale goes to-day. Sir Thomas Brooks is the Unionist candidate. He also receives the heartlest support from the Conservatives. Mr. J. H. Madden is the Gladstone-Liberal candidate. Sir Thomas Brooks, the owner of Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, is a popular man in Rossendale. He was born in 1825, was deputy lieutenant of the county, and before the Irish question came prominently to the fore in English polities, was a sturdy worker in the Liberal cause. He was made

a Baronet but a short time ago.

J. H. Madden is a son of the late Henry Madden, Esq., who, for nearly a quarter of a century, was Chairman of the Rossendale Liberal Association. He is a member of a

The Progress of the Polling. The polling was brisk and the exciteme The polling was brisk and the excitement greater than is usually seen at the most important election in England. Some of the factories stopped work in order to enable the hands to give the whole day to election work and others shut down at noon.

One of the features of the context is the immense amount of money bet on the result. This has led many professional beauting men to come to Rossendale and work like beavers in their own interests.

The result of the rolling was not any

a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued among the thousands of people waiting Hats and canes were flung into Mr. Maden's partisans cheered and shouted until their faces grew flushed and their voices became almost inaudible from hoars

Davitt Makes a Jollifice When the crowd had calmed down some what, Michael Davitt, who had energetically assisted in the campaign, made speech. He most sincerely thanked the electors of Rossendale for the message of hope and confidence conveyed through the election of Mr. Maden which they had that day sent to the Irish people.

Mr. Maden, the victorious candidate, who

has been confined to his house by illness, was still too sick to venture out to-day. Many messages of congratulation were sent to him on his success. The largeness of the majority obtained by the Gladstonian candi-date proved a great surprise to both the contending parties.

## CYRUS W. FIELD SINKING.

An Inflammation of the Lungs That Ma Develop Into Pa-umonia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-[Special.]-Cyru W. Field's condition was considered very serious to-night. Thursday he took a slight cold, which developed into an inflammation of the lungs. In his already weak condition this was very dangerous, but during the earlier part of the day he seemed to be slightly improving, and pneumonia, which was feared, had not yet developed.

Later he grew worse, and at 10 o'clock to night this bulletin was put out by his doctors: "Mr. Field's condition is not as satisfactory as it was this afternoon."

Drs. Fuller and Keyes, who are attending him, were fearful at the time Mr. Field showed signs of the cold that pneumonia might follow it. In that case they admitted that his chances for life would be very small. Mr. Field was said to-night to be growing weaker.

At midnight the physicians agreed that pneumonia had developed. A crisis is expected within a few bours. Mr. Field may die before morning.

### OHIO'S SHIP WATERWAY SCHEME

One of Her Canals May Be Transfor Into Something More Important. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.-The muchtalked-of scheme of turning one of Ohio's canals into a ship waterway which will canals into a ship waterway which will connect the lakes with the gulf has again bobbed up in the Legislature.

A resolution will be offered providing for a commission to draft a proposition to be submitted to Congress, tendering the Ohio canal to the general Government on condition that the necessary improvement be made so that ships can pass from Lake Erie, to the Ohio river.

#### HYBNAS BORN IN CAPTIVITY. Central Park Hes a Couple of Valuable Ad

ditions to Its Family. NEW YORK, Jan. 23. -[Special.]-Two new pets have joined the family at Central Park. This morning the female spotted hyens gave birth to twins, and for a few days the house in which she is kept will be closed to the public. The babies beautiful. They have hardly got They are almost exact copies of their mother, with black spots on their furry, yellow skin. They look more like young kittens than wild beats of the forest, but when their diet of brown bread and milk bestim. begins, in a month or two, they will rapidly grow larger, and in two years should attain their mother's size.

The old hyenas were bought last year, of a South American dealer. They were about 3 years old. The babies are the first hyenas ever born in captivity in this part of the country.

#### BALMACEDA'S FAREWELL.

GAST LETTER TO HIS MINISTER AND HISTORIAN.

Wanted a True Account of His Admini tion-The facrifice He Was About to Make-How It Would Help His Parti-

NEW YORK, Jan. 23,-[Special.]-The last mail from Valparaiso brought the farewell letter of Balmaceda to his Minister, Banados Espinosa, who published it in a Lima paper. Translated, the letter is as

DEAR JULIO-To-day my term of office ex. pires and the drama opened by the defeats of Concon and the Hacilla. I have written you and Bicuma a letter which I have asked Uriberri to deliver to Dillo, whom I request to publish it immediately in order that it may be known to all. It is the document in which I take my farewell of Chile and of my friends. I am acting with the same calminess of mind and tranquility of conscience as when at the head of the Government. I confronted opposition and battles. I am convinced that the persecution, which is general, is out of hatred or fear of me. A general break up has taken place, and as I am unable to serve my friends and adherents, I feel that the sacridee of my own life is the only thing that will attenuate persecution and other evils, and is also the only thing that will enable my partisans to return at an early day to their accustomed labors and political activity.

Write the true history of the administration in which we have jointly labored. I have told Emilla to supply you with the necessary funds to defray the cost of a full and complete publication. I have also told her to allow you to select for yourself 2,000 volumes out of my library. You can compile the work out of the Diario Official and the Herrocarril. Don't delay it, nor be too precipitate. With my sacrifice the friends will find in a short time the means of repairing the losses they have sustained. In all great crisis or dramas a leader or great victim is required. This is the law of stormy times. The administrative organization was irreproachable in the war. We lacked generals. you and Bicuna a letter which I have asked Driberri to deliver to Dillo, whom

#### Yours now and forever, Jose Manuel Balmaceda. LOCKED UP WITH HIS FATE.

The Village Lockup at Charlerol Burn Down, and With It an Italian Prisone -The Police Officer Who Kept the Keys Arrives Too Late.

CHARLEROI, PA., Jan. 23 .- [Special.]-This afternoon an unknown Italian was arrested for drunkenness and taken to the small lockup, a wooden structure about famous cotton spinning firm, a large em-ployer of labor, a good public speaker, and worth \$10,000,000 at least.

Small lockup, a wooden structure about 8x12. Nothing more was thought of it until about 6 o'clock this evening, when until about 6 o'clock this evening, when smoke was seen to issue from the little jail. In some manner it either caught accidentally or the man, in his drunken stupor, set it afire. The policeman who made the arrest is the only person who has a key to the building, but could not be found. He

In a short time the building was in ashes. The charred remains of the unfortunate man The result of the polling was not an-counced there until midnight. The ar-nouncement that Mr. Maden was elected are many Italians here who live in small was greeted with the most uproarious cheer- are many Italians here who live in small from his couch to-night, so the officials can only wait until morning to learn the name of the man.

### AMERICA'S MONTE CARLO.

A Virginia Legislator Moves on Washing ton's Gambling Resort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23 .- [Special. -State Senator Murhback, of Virginia, representing the district in which is the ancient city of Alexandria, six miles below Washington, on the Potomac river, has introduced a bill to prevent gambling in the State. His bill is aimed at America's Monte Carlo, known to the maps as Jackson City. It has been made the resort of all the sports of Washington since Congress passed the

Before the bookmakers took possession of the town there was one brick building there, and it was generally known as the Jackson City Hotel, and on the upper floor of the building a faro game was conducted, while on the lower floor was a place for the sale of whisky. About two years ago Con-gress passed the anti-pool law, and then the bookmakers decided to locate at Jackson City. Their settlement at that place meant the erection of several large buildings to accommodate the motley crowds, and before many weeks had elapsed a number of small shanties were erected, and now there is a small village of about two dozen buildings, in which are conducted all sorts of gam ling games.

### WILL BECOME A CATHOLIC

Member of a Famous Episcopal Fami Is Going to Change His Faith. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 .- [Special.]-It was announced to-day in Episcopal Church

circles that Lawrence J. Kip, grandson of the venerable Episcopal Bishop of California, will join the Roman Gatholic Church Monday. Young Kip is a lawyer, who for several years assisted his grandfather in the duties of Bishop before the Bishop secured an assistant. In this way he became acquainted with Father Sasia, of the Jesuits, who brought about his conversion. Young Kip, it is understood, will soon marry a Catholic young woman, and his friends de-Kip, it is understood, will soon marry a Catholic young woman, and his friends declare that cupid more than religious conviction, has led to his change of faith.

The Kip family have been famous in the Episcopal Church. Bishop William Ingraham Kip is the second oldest Bishop in America, being ranked only by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. Young Kip's mother was Miss E. C. Kenney, of New York, a daughter of the former United York, a daughter of the former United States Minister to Tunis, and cousin to Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, and also a cousin to ex-President Cleveland.

### CLEVELAND TAKES A REST.

He Lets Up on the Ducks Long Enough to Receive Many Visitors NEW IBERIA, LA., Jan. 23.-Mr. Cleve and did not hunt to-day. The day was

spent in receiving visitors. Several of the citizens were callers on the ex-President and they are delighted with him.

There is a movement on foot here to give him a reception on his way through, though it is somewhat doubtful whether he can be prevailed upon to stop over.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Jan. 23. -[Special.] Thousands of cattle are slowly starving to death in the mountains of Southern Idaho and stock raisers are in despair. The winter of 1891-'92 has not been equaled in severity hardly got since 1870. The snow on the ranges is and take deeper and the ice on the ponds is thicker principally. than it has been before in 20 years.

Mixed Up in a Confused Jumble in a Western Series of Sensations.

#### A TRAIN TWICE HALTED

First by a Lynching Party, Next by Two Armed Missouri Robbers.

UNE FUGITIVE KILLS AN OFFICER

The Bandits, Caged in a Box Car, Pepper

Pursuers for Five Miles. ONE SHOT DEAD, THE OTHER IN JAIL

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 23.-Last night was thrilling one for the crew and passengers of the southbound Missouri Pacific train. The train was held twice, once by a lynching party that was escorting Murderer Robert Hepler from Nevada, Mo., to Lamar, Mo., where they hanged him, and a second time by train robbers, who robbed the ex-

press car and its inmates. The train had hardly left Nassau June tion, where the lynching party took posses-sion of it, when a danger signal induced the engineer to slow up again. When the train came to a standstill two masked men entered the express car and ordered the ocpants to hold up their hands, keeping them covered with revolvers, while the train traveled 12 miles to Lamar.

The robbers rifled the pockets of the trainmen, taking \$75 from Baggageman Hull, small amounts from Express Messenger Houck and Traveling Passenger Agent Bardett, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who had gone to the express car to escape annoyance by the mob of lynchers in the

The Robbery of the Express Accomplished The express messenger was compelled to reveal the combination of the Pacific Express Company's safe, and that was also rifled, the amount secured, however, being

When the train arrived at Lamar, the estination of the mob, the bandits mingled in the crowd of lynchers and for a time were lost sight of. One of the trainmen lowever, soon discovered them boarding assing northbound freight train on the Memphis Railroad and sent the following dispatch to the Sheriff and City Marshal at

Ft. Scott, Kan.: Watch for two men; no baggage; rough in appearance; one somewhat taller than the other. They are wanted here for robbing the Pacific Express Missouri Pacific train here this morning. Are coming toward your city on a freight.

The freight train arrived at Ft. Scott at ? o'clock this morning. Policeman Clemore, colored, was on duty at the station. An Officer Shot in the Heart, Two suspicious looking characters of the description given in the dispatch arrived. He balted them, when one of the men drew his revolver and fired. The bullet pierced

the policeman's beart and he dropped dead. It so happened that by this time the freight train was just pulling out, and the locked themselves in. Shortly afterward the passenger train from Lamar arrived, and on it was Detective Chester, of the Missour Pacific, who was in pursuit of the bandits. He, accompanied by United States Marshal Mapes and Marshal Abbott, of Fort Scott, boarded the passenger train, which pulled out immediately in pursuit of the freight

At Miamistown, the freight was over-taken, but was just pulling out for Pleas-anton when the passenger train arrived, the crew having no knowledge of the danger-ous freight they were hauling. ous freight they were hauling.

Dectective Chester and his companion, however, succeeded in boarding the moving freight and took possession of the car immediately behind the one in which the

bandits had taken refuge. Cars Bombarded for Five Miles The latter had seen their pursuers enter the car and immediately opened fire upon them. The officers returned the fire, and shots were continuously exchanged through the ends of the cars all the way to Pleasa ton, a distance of five mila

asking that a posse meet the train, and when the freight pulled in the robbers' car was surrounded and the inmates were called upon to surrender. They answered with shots from their revolvers and the posse returned the fire. The two imprisoned men fired through the side of the car at random. and the posse returned the fire with Win chesters and revolvers. The fusilade laster

nearly an hour.

Finally a shot from a Winchester of one of the posse struck one of the robbers in the head and killed him. The other bandit surrendered. He was seriously wounded in the side. He gave his own name, Charles Meyers, of Kansas City, Kan. He declined to reveal the name of his com-

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the dead robber and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Meyers was taken back to Fort Scott. A reporter called at the house, where Meyers gave as his address Kansas City, Kan. Two women were found there, one of whom said she was Meyers' wife and the whom said she was heyers whe and the other his mother. When asked where he was, they said that he left last night with his brother-in-law, S. C. Francis, to go to Harrisonville to trade for a farm, and were expected to return to-night. The women

reserved in answering questions.

When told of the train robbery and of the wounding of Meyers and the killing of his companion, they made no comment. It is supposed that the dead robber is none other supposed that the dead robber is none other than S. C. Francia. Mrs. Meyers said her husband had been running a "joint," or a Kansas saloon, but no such man is known to

Meyer's Message to Bis Wife. The police of Kansas City, Kan., received the following telegram to-night: wounded. CHARLES MEXERS
The "us" evidently includes C. W.
Francis. He and Meyers married sisters
and were non-professional gamblers. Francis
was a cousin of Governor Francis, whom he was a cousin of Governor Francis, whom he greatly resembled, and a nephew of Judge Cowan, of St. Louis. He was heir to an estate near Baltimore, bequeathed him in trust by his father, the proceeds of which he received. Meyers' father is a wealthy stockman, living near Versailles, Mo.

### CHANDLER JUMPS ON JUDGES.

Accuses Them of Paying for Railroad Passes by Indirect Means. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23 .- [Special.]enator Chandler renewed his war on State dignitaries in to-night's Monitor by an open letter, six columns long. In referring to New Hampshire's Judges, he says; There is much need of fearless co

# on the Concord and Montreal Railroad. The Judges' salaries were mised \$500 each in 1881, with the one distinct object of keeping them from riding free. The judges unconstitutionally appoint the State Board of Equalization, and this Judges'

The judges unconstitutionally appoint the state Board of Equalization, and this Judges' Board, whose members (except one, Mr. John M. Hill) ride free on the railroads, have undervalued, at least 50 per cent, the railroads for taxation purposes. They are valued at \$20,755,000 when they should be valued at least at \$57,785,000. They pay only \$353,343 as taxes, when they should pay at least \$415,739.

The Senator criticises the official conduct of Chief Justice Doe, and says his sentence of Murderer Almy in the latter's absence from court was illegal. He declares that he (the Senator) has returned every railroad pass offered him for 12 years.

## THE TOBACCO MICROBE.

TOBY LEAVES MAY BE CHANGED TO FINEST QUALITY.

The Process Is Simply a Transference of the Hands of Unele Jerry's Departmen at Washington-The Experis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- [Special.]-The epartment of Agriculture is conducting some remarkable experiments on tobacco An important part of the curing of tobacco is its fermentation, which occurs during the process known as "bulking." The leaves are packed closely together in large piles, and after a while the mass heats, the tobacco being said to "sweat," and the aromatic compounds which contribute to its taste and odor are formed. These phenomena of fermentation are caused by bacteria, and each sort of tobacco has its own kind of bacteria, which give it aroma and flavor incidentally to feeding upon it. Here comes in a wonderful discovery, for

it has been ascertained by experiment that poor tobacco, when inoculated with the bacteria naturally belonging to fine tobacco, obtains the taste and quality of the latter.

obtains the taste and quality of the latter.
Thus by simple operation it is easy to transfer vior leaves into first-class mater which the consumer may readily lieve are from the Vuelta Ab.

Thus far the seed beyond the experimental performed by propagation of bacteria belonging to first-one abacco in beef tea and then sprinkling to atter upon the inferior leaves. After these leaves had been packed together and permitted to ferment, they were found to have all the ferment, they were found to have all the bouquet and other desirable qualities of the fine brand. So complete were the results that expert judges were unable to tell the difference. They can undoubtedly be secured on a large scale at a small cost, perhaps by merely spraying the poor tobacco with adecoction of a superior quality, trans-ferring by this means the vegetable organ-isms whose assistance is desired. The notion that the difference between a Wheeling toby and an imported Havana eigar is chiefly one of species in microbes, is certainly calcu-

#### THE AETNA IN FOR IT.

A Suit Growing Out of the Famous Abdus tion by Donaldson, the Pittsburger, BALTIMORE, Jan. 23. - James J. Lindsay, of Baltimore county, and Greevy & Patterson, of Altoena, attorneys for Albert A. Marshall, docketed a suit to-day against the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of

Hartford, claiming \$50,000 damages. This suit grows out of the kidnaping of Marshall in September last from his home near Towson, in Baltimore county, by Arthur E. Donaldson, the general agent of the Ætna Life Insurance Company at Pittsburg. It will be remembered Marshall, a former employe of the Pittsburg branch of tive from justice. Not waiting to secure a Governor's requisition, Donaldson and a detective abducted him over the Pennsylvania State line. Marshall was acquitted for this reason, and his abductors were in

### A CHURCH WAR AT RONDOUT.

The Younger Members Won't Worship

Where English Isn't Spoken. KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 23 .- [Special.] -A church war has broken out in the Spring Street Lutheran Church, of Rondout, of which Rev. Mr. Schmidtkown is pastor. The services are conducted in the German language, and for some time past the younger element have expressed a strong esire to have a portion of the service in English, with which tongue they are more conversant. This was opposed by many of the older members of the congregation, and several of the English-speaking members began to attend the churches of other deominations, where they could understand the sermons and take part in the singing

and other parts of the service.

Inducements were thrown out for the return of the seceding members, and sociables, fairs and other entertainments were arranged to please the young people. For a while things ran smoothly, but another outbreak has arisen which promises to prove disastrous to the church

### THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for th Convenience of the Reader, The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day con of 20 pages, made up in two parts. The lates news of Pittsburg and the rest of the world will be found in the first nine pages. The

table below shows the position of speerary features and class news: NEWS OF EUROPE. UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES. NEW YORK GOSSIP......Arthur Brisbane, THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. Frank G. Carpenter Page 10.

GAMBLING AT COLUMBUS. SEWICKLEY SOCIETY NOTES. Page 11. THE WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, REAL ESTATE AND MISCELLANEOUS NO

Page 12.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN. Marion Crawford Gallahe NEW DANCES OF THE DAY . MILK AS A FOOD......Francis Fisher Wood
THE UTILITY OF SUEDE. FREE KINTERGARTENS. Page 14.
NEWS OF THE COURTS. SECR.
EDUCATIONAL NEWS. SECRET SOCIETIES.

...A. S. Atkinson, M. D. Page 16. HEIRS TO CROWNS .....

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Page 17, ILUSTRISSIMO SIGNOR BERK HUNTING THE ANTELOPE .... RUNNING AN ORCHESTRA...... Walter De AT GENOA AND PISA....
AN AMERICAN POPE.
A REVIEW OF SPORTS.....
BLAINE'S GOOD MEMORY.
Page 19.
THE MARK

THE MARKET REPORTS

The Seminary Wins With the Committee of the General Assembly.

DIRECTORS STOOD FIRM.

Every One of the Propositions Made Last Fall Rejected.

DR. BRIGGS WAS NOT APPOINTED.

Hence the Assembly Has Nothing at All to Do With His Case.

#### PROPER WAY TO CONTROL TEACHING

SPECIAL TELECRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The result of the prolonged conference between the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary and the committee appointed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly, on a settlement of the serious differences and difficulties between the two bodies, which arose out of the Briggs case, resulted, it was authoritatively learned to-day, in 'a main-

tenance of the seminary's position. The members of the committee obtained great deal of new light on the situation, and came around to a substantial recognition that the directors had a good case and might possibly be quite right in their position. The committee had no power to make proposals for settlement to the seminary, and the various propositions that were submitted and debated during the three lays the conference was in session were imply suggestions of what the committee night recommend to the General Assembly as a basis for settlement.

#### The Board Had Backbene,

The propositions which were submitted by the committee last October, and which were under consideration by the directors n the interval between that and the conference just closed, were declined. The directors would not entertain them at all. Others were offered, but were also entirely rejected. The board stated decidedly that it could not recede from the stand it had taken, and then it occupied the attention of the committee in showing why. In this the board was, to all appearances, very successful. The committee recognized the and will probably make a report to the as-sembly very favorable, or at least very

friendly, to the seminary.

The nature of the compact of 1870 was thoroughly discussed. By that the assembly acquired the right to veto the appointment of any professor in Union, but Dr. Adams, who framed the compact, frequently expressed himself afterward as apprehen sive of the attempt the assemby might make to use this privilege in acquiring a firm hold on the management of the semi-

A Transfer Not an Appoint The assembly was not authorized to ap-prove of appointments, but it did give its approval on several occasions, and in this way grew up an erroneous opinion of its rights under the compact. The appoint-ment of Prof. Briggs to the Chair of Biblical Theology was a transfer. The seminary di rectors stuck to their contention that transfer is not an appointment within the meaning of the compact.

It is not known what form the committee's report to the General Assembly will take, and it may not be formulated for some time. but it is thought by several persons who are but it is thought by several persons, who are conversant with the whole proceedings of the conference that the report was mainly one of information rather than recommenda-tion. It will, it is believed, be quite favorable to the seminary. It may recommend some kind of a scheme for placing all seminaries in the same relation to the assembly, This will be a difficult thing to do, but it is believed that it will be attempted.

Will Not Take a Step Backward "Union will not surrender one particle of its charter rights in any event," said a director to-day. "That is assured. In fact, we cannot do so without endangering the institution. The committee knows this, and I think an amicable settlement will be arrived at, on the basis of the committee's report, under which we shall not be asked surrender any of those rights or to recede Dr. Briggs will remain where he is, an houored member of the faculty whatever the

ettlement may be. "Neither the directors nor Dr. Briggs have been properly placed before the Church in this matter. The matter has been obscured by the fright of the last as-When we are properly understood sembly. I have no doubt whatever our position will be affirmed. It was not possible to arrive at any compromise. The two positions were irreconcilable. The directors were firm, and, as an agreement satisfactory to both sides was arrived at, it is, of course, a victory for the seminary.

The Seminary Will Be Freer "The committee was most fair and most courteous all through the conference, and I think both sides are well pleased with the result now the matter has been made plain. I cannot predict what the settlement as to future relations will be. The assembly will have to discuss the whole matter again. But I think the seminary will be freer and more as it was before the act of 1870. I think there will undoubtedly be the most friendly relations between the assembly and the seminary, but the assembly will exercise its control over the seminary through what we believe to be the proper channels, the methods that are in accord with Presbyterian policy. The presbyteries have full control over the pastors, and here is where the control over the teachings of the semi-nary should be exercised." nary should be exercised."
There are members of the Board of Directors who emphatically disapprove of the directors as a body have taken, and have all along expressed their disap-proval. There were also in the committee

### RAPID TRANSIT FOR BROOKLYN.

dissentients from the agreement reached.

But it is believed that the report to the as-

sembly will be unanimous.

The Electric Trolley System Wins Through Aldermanic Action, NEW YORK, Jan. 23 - [ Special. ]-The

resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, January 11, giving permission to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, to sub-stitute the electric trolley system in place of horse power, have become law. The ten days in which Mr. Boody had power to act expired to-day, and he allowed the resolu-tions to become law without giving them his approval. The consent of the State Railroad Cor

missioners is still required before the com-panies may begin operations, but no diffi-culties are looked for from that direction, and the companies expect to begin work