NOT FOR HARRISON,

Only Blaine, Foraker and McKinley Sentiment in the Buckeye State.

A LINCOLN DAY MEETING

At Which the Administration, Not the Man, Is Indorsed.

MAJOR GREENLAND IS BOOMED

For the Position Made Vacant by General McClelland's Death.

THE WORK FOR AND AGAINST HILL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—Lincoln Day has been celebrated by Ohio Republicans as never before. The seventh annual convention of the League of Republican Clubs and a banquet in the evening constituted the events. They called together over 600 accredited delegates, and they participated in the banquet, followed by an elaborate programme of speeches and expression of sentiment.

The interest of the occasion was somewhat marred by the failure at the last moment, of Chauncey M. Depew and General J. S. Clarkson to appear, but Sloat Fassett, of New York, Governor McKinley, Foraker, ex-Congressman Allen, of Michigan, and lesser lights made up partly for the deficiency, and an enthusiastic time was had.

McKinley on the Present Congress.

McKinley and Foraker addressed the convention during the afternoon. The Governor said it was the intention of the present Congress to rip up the tariff law, attacking it item by item, but they had not done so and would not do so in the next 25 years; that they dare not even attack the free sugar clause. Foraker eulogized McKinley and suggested him for President, regretting that Blaine had declined the use of his name, and was in favor of the nominee of the Minneapolis Convention.

In the business of the convention it was developed there had been over 500 clubs organized during the past year, and the organization had a balance of about $2,500 in the treasury. The President, W. I. Squires, made a speech in which he predicted a bright future for the organization, and laid considerable stress upon it as an educator. Squires was re-elected President by acclamation, with contests for the minor offices, and delegates were selected to the National Convention, the date of which is to be hereafter named.

Harrison Not Indorsed.

The resolutions of the convention indorse Harrison's administration, but consider it wise not to indorse anyone for President or outline any policy, but leave such matters to the Minneapolis Convention.

Foraker received an ovation at the banquet this evening. He did not enter the hall till 10:30 o'clock, when he came unattended, and the demonstration was wonderful. Blaine and Foraker sentiment prevailed to the exclusion of all others. The only picture which graced the banquet hall was one of large size of Blaine. A number of speeches were made later in the night, the most important being those of McKinley and Foraker, while the various clubs had numerous young representatives on the programme.

MAKING IT HOT FOR HILL.

Brooklyn Democrats Protest Against His Early Convention—His Machine Methods Roundly Denounced at a Mass Meeting—No Freeze Out.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 12.—The Criterion Theater was where the indignant Democrats of the City of Churches to-night poured fourth their protests against the so-called "Freeze Out" Convention of the Democratic State Committee. Augustus Healy, the Chairman, opened the meeting and his scathing rebuke of Mr. Hill and his followers was cheered at every point, and there were repeated cheers for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Healy introduced Edward M. Shepard as Chairman. Mr. Shepard spoke in severe condemnation of the act of the Hill Democrats in calling such an early convention and ended with this statement, that the committee of 25 having in charge the meeting was not putting itself on record for any one man for the Presidency. It had come out for home rule, sound money, tariff reform, a fair field and open discussion. Some one remarked, toward the close of the speech, that David B. Hill could wait until 1896, and Mr. Shepard smiled. Mr. Shepard was followed by John Dewitt Warner, whose speech was the principal one of the evening.

Mr. Warner first dealt with the defeat of Mills for the speakership. He said that he was beaten by a combination of those who were opposed to the management under which the Democratic party had succeeded, of which combination the New York State Democratic organization, directed by Governor Hill, was a powerful factor. Whatever may have been the motives of others, Mr. Warner stated that in his opinion Hill's plan, as defined by his Elmira speech, was to call a halt in tariff reform and to bring free coinage to the front. How well he succeeded was shown by subsequent events.

The speaker said that the people did right to protest against the midwinter convention. It was, he said, only the last and crowning crime of a long series that the present Democratic State organization had committed, and he took it that the meeting meant that the people were not going to merely repudiate the convention now called, but to give notice that they would visit with political death any man or organization that dares thus to forge the names of the New York Democracy.

The resolutions adopted protest against the call for the early convention "because it seeks to subordinate the intelligence and conscience of the masses of the Democratic party to the operations of ingenious political mechanism and management, and because a triumph of such management would discredit the party and its principles and threaten serious disaster."

THE PARTY OF DON'TS.

Senator Cullom, a Presidental Possibility, Talks Racily to the Marquette Club of Chicago—He Pays Sarcastic Respects to Many Democratic Statesmen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Marquette Club celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln with a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel to-night. The principal address was delivered by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who lately announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." After sketching the life of his subject, he said:

"Don't" always has been the burden of the Democratic song, and is now. At this moment a large majority in the House of Representatives is chorusing "Don't" Mills, the Great Disappointed, is saying to Speaker Crisp, "Don't;" and Cleveland and the Mugwumps are all shouting at Senator Hill, "Don't"—shouting singly and shouting in chorus; and, standing by himself, solitary and alone upon a high eminence of objection, Holman is crying "Don't" at every person and at everything.

Sir, while Lincoln lived the Democratic party embarrassed him continually with its "Don'ts." It fusiladed him with "Don'ts" at every step of his illustrious career, and I am sure that if he were among the living, now venerable in his 84th year, upon every suggestion made by him he would be pelted with Democratic "Don'ts;" but if he were with us now in person, as certainly he is in spirit, he would regard as little as we do the opposition of this organized objection to everything progressive and would urge us to hold fast to the doctrine of protection to American industry, as modified by the policy of reciprocity. He would bid us, also, I am sure, to hold fast to the doctrine of honest money for honest people, applied in statesmanship so as to bring about at an early day the re-establishment of silver in its former dignity as a money metal, the equal of gold in coinage and tender. He would advise us, also, I believe, that it is the duty of the Republican party to continue to insist upon, and, if need be, to compel in some way, the general recognition of the equality of all citizens before the law.

DALZELL ON WATERWAYS.

He Shows Why They Are a Necessity—The Improvement of Streams and Building of Canals a Sure Forerunner of Great Prosperity.

LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 12.—[*Special.*]—Lincoln's Birthday was commemorated this evening with a large meeting in the Court House. The speakers were Hon. John Dalzell, of Allegheny; Colonel W. A. Stone, of Pittsburg, and Hon. Marriott Brosius, of this district. The speakers discussed national subjects from a Republican standpoint. Mr. Dalzell's address was an eloquent tribute to the martyred Lincoln, as well as a forcible presentation of facts in connection with the vital question of transportation as connected with the nation's development. Among other things he said:

One great need of this country is a system of water-ways, auxiliary and supplemental to our railways, to carry the freights that they cannot carry, to regulate their charges, and to furnish transportation at such rates as shall cheapen many of our products. Let me illustrate by a single example: The Mahoning valley, in Ohio, the Shenanango valley and Allegheny county and its vicinity, in Pennsylvania, produced, in 1889, 28 per cent of the entire pig-iron output of the United States in that year, amounting to 2,230,000 net tons. This aggregate, it is estimated, will be increased (if proper facilities be furnished) by the year 1900 to 4,750,000 tons. The raw material for this product comes from the lake regions, and will aggregate 8,500,000 of tons of ore. It is perfectly apparent that such supply is beyond any probable, I might say possible, ability of railways, constructed or to be constructed, to carry.

Now, let it be remembered that between the Ohio river at Pittsburg and Lake Erie there intervene but 100 miles, or thereabouts, of space, and it is clear that a ship canal connecting the two would prove a benefit to commerce and manufactures of incalculable value, not local, but national.

It would, moreover, as has been said, "complete a grand national highway from the coal fields of Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and those regions for which the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers respectively are outlets to the Ohio to all lake ports of the great Northwest, and be of almost inestimable value to the several wide domains more immediately affected, and through them to the country at large."

The saving in freight rates and in consequent cost of production would in a short time more than reimburse the outlay for the improvement.

Pennsylvania—let us rejoice—has already waked up to the value of such an enterprise, and at her cost, pursuant to an act of her Republican Legislature, a survey has been perfected and reported demonstrating the possibility of such a canal. I think I can speak with confidence for her representatives in the National Legislature and say that no effort of theirs will be wanting to make such work and all works of such character a national care.

HARRISON PRAISED

By His Attorney General at a Semi-Political Club's Dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Pennsylvania Club, a semi-political organization of this city, to-night celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a dinner which in future it proposes to make an annual affair. The principal guests of the evening were Attorney General Miller, Solicitor General Taft, and United States Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. When cigars had been reached President Gazzam proposed the first toast, "Abraham Lincoln." C. Stuart Patterson, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, responded. At the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's speech Attorney General Miller arose and spoke to the toast, "The Present Administration." Mr. Miller in the early part of his address said:

Of the Chief Executive, of the manner in which he has maintained the dignity and honor of the nation, and the rights of its people abroad, of the general policy of his administration in domestic affairs, of the character of his state papers, the quality of his political appointments, of his fidelity to personal and party pledges, and in the execution of all laws, of his astonishing grasp of all questions arising in every department of the Government, in short; of the head of the administration, I shall not speak. He needs no spokesman, either in or out of his Cabinet. The country has, I think, learned that Benjamin Harrison can speak and act for himself.

So, of great affairs of State, international incidents, national finances, systems of taxation, the policy of rebuilding the navy, extensions of trade by reciprocal conventions, of all these and like subjects of Governmental policy, and therefore of politics, the public prints are full, and they are aside from my present purpose. My theme is more modest.

HILL GETTING THE DELEGATES.

Of 72 So Far Selected in New York He Has Secured 69.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—[*Special.*]—Almost a quarter of the 128 Assembly districts of the State have elected their delegates to the Washington's Birthday Democratic Convention in Albany. The delegates have been selected from counties all over the State, 69 delegates in all, from 23 assembly districts. The delegates in many cases have been instructed by the conventions that selected them, and they stand 69 for Hill and 3 anti-Hill. Without considering New York or Brooklyn Senator Hill will have a majority of the convention.

There has been a change in the programme for delegates-at-large. Edward Murphy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has announced that he would rather go as delegate from his district than at large, and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan has made a similar statement. Senator Hill wants Mr. McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Croker, of New York, to be among the delegates, preferably delegates at large. Senator Hill is at the Delevan House, where he has several clerks busy in a suite of rooms looking after his big correspondence with the Democrats of this and other States.

MAJOR GREENLAND LEADING

For the Adjutant Generalship to Succeed the Late General McClelland.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—[*Special.*]—Governor Pattison stated to-day that he had not given any consideration to the appointment of a successor to Adjutant General McClelland. He has received a number of letters presenting the claims of aspirants and will weigh them, and the appointment will not be made for several days.

At present Major Greenland, of Clarion, Quartermaster General of the Governor's staff, is thought to be in the lead.

Democrats Get the Sherman House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Marshall Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, is at the Sherman House here. He to-day arranged for the Pennsylvania headquarters at that hotel during the National Convention.

Panhandle Machinists on Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—This morning 50 machinists employed in the Panhandle Railroad shops, this city, went on strike. The men struck because they have been paid by the piece. They say this is too uncertain and they want regular wages.

SHE LIED FOR LOVE.

Mrs. Florence Osborne, Who Stole Jewels and Swore Falsely,

ON TRIAL IN OLD BOW STREET.

The Woman Forced to Prosecute Her Weeps While Doing So.

LONDON'S LATEST SENSATIONAL CRIME

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Florence E. Osborne was placed on trial in the Bow street police court to-day. She was escorted from jail by officers and in the dock presented a pitiable appearance. She was dressed entirely in black, and when she was placed in the prisoner's dock she wept bitterly, bowing her head in her hands so her face could not be seen. Captain Osborne stood outside the dock, and held one of her hands in his own, and strived to infuse her with courage to face the terrible ordeal before her.

It could readily be seen that the sympathy of nearly every one present was with the unfortunate husband, who has done everything in his power to alleviate the suffering of the woman who has brought such unmerited disgrace upon his name. His friends insist that no disgrace should attach to him for the acts of his wife, and though society decrees that he should suffer for a crime of which he knew nothing, they express their determination to stick by him.

Captain Osborne, it will be recalled, was engaged to Miss Elliott at the time the charge of theft was made against her, but, having perfect faith in her innocence, he married her, and only acknowledged her guilty when the most positive proof was put before him. But that has made no perceptible difference in his public treatment of her, and his unfortunate position, it is said, has much to do with the sympathy for the young wife.

The Story of the Crime Retold.

Sir John Bridge occupied the magisterial chair. Before him Mrs. Osborne, nee Elliott, was arraigned to answer the charge of larceny and perjury made against her in connection with the libel suit she brought against her one time friend, Mrs. Hargreave, who had charged her with the theft of a quantity of valuable jewelry.

Mr. C. F. Gill, the well-known solicitor, appeared for the Treasury to prosecute the charge. He produced the formal evidence of the perjury as shown by the records of the Higher Court and then called as a witness Mrs. Hargreave, the lady from whom the jewelry was stolen and against whom Mrs. Osborne, in a desperase effort to preserve her character, had brought the suit for libel.

Mrs. Hargreave entered the witness box and repeated the evidence she had given on the occasion of the trial of the libel suit. She told of how Mrs. Osborne (then Miss Elliott) had visited her at Torquay; how she had shown the jewelry in question and the secret receptacle in which it was kept. Then the witness told of missing the jewelry, the efforts made to discover who had stolen it, and how finally it was traced to Messrs. Spink & Sons, the jewelry firm, who had bought it from an unknown lady. She told in detail her reasons for suspecting Miss Elliott, and how the proof was obtained, showing beyond doubt that she was guilty of theft.

The Prosecutor Deeply Affected.

Mrs. Hargreave went on to say that the jewelry had been restored to her, and that all the costs incurred by her in defending the libel suit had been paid back to her. The witness was then asked if she had seen Mrs. Osborne since the latter had returned to England. With every evidence of deep emotion, Mrs. Hargreave said that she had visited her at the jail yesterday.

Mr. Spink, the jeweler, was then called to give evidence regarding the purchase of the jewelry. He identified Mrs. Osborne as the lady from whom he had bought the jewelry. After further evidence by Mr. Spink and a witness from the Bank of England, regarding the notes signed by the prisoner, which it is admitted she received in exchange for the gold paid to her by Mr. Spink, the magistrate asked Mrs. Osborne if she had anything to say concerning the charges against her. She, in a very faint voice, answered, "No." The prisoner was then formally committed for trial.

Forced to Push the Case.

It was very evident in the court room today that neither Major Hargreave nor his wife entertain the least ill feeling toward Mrs. Osborne; on the contrary they plainly showed that they were doing their best to help that unfortunate lady to escape the legal consequences of her acts. As a matter of fact the Hargreaves have never displayed any animosity toward Mrs. Osborne, and they have been among her most earnest sympathizers. It was said at one time that Major Hargreaves had declared that he and his wife would leave England before they would appear as witnesses against their friend, but it appears that the Treasury prevented them from carrying this intention into effect by serving a subpœna. Mrs. Hargreaves stated that her presence was due only to the fact that a subpœna had been served upon her.

The solicitors representing the Hargreaves and those who appeared for Mrs. Osborne engaged in a cordial and earnest conversation in the courtroom, and it could be seen that the representatives of the Hargreaves were as solicitous for the welfare of Mrs. Osborne as were the representatives of that lady themselves.

When during the course of the hearing the pearls which have been the cause of all the trouble were produced in evidence Mrs. Osborne broke down completely. Her body shook convulsively and from her eyes there poured a flood of bitter tears. Mrs. Hargreaves herself was more than touched by the misery of her friend. She could only control herself by the greatest effort, and she wept almost as freely as the prisoner. She leaned toward the dock and tried to whisper a few words of encouragement and hope to Mrs. Osborne, but her tears compelled her to stop and she buried her face in her handkerchief.

Love Led Her the Wrong Way.

Mr. Gill, after this scene, continued his examination, but Mrs. Hargreave only replied in monosyllables to his many questions. When Mrs. Hargreave passed Mrs. Osborne in the law courts during the progress of the libel suit she stood and glared fiercely at her. This, however, was but a temporary exhibition of feeling, due entirely to the inconvenience entailed by the action Mrs. Osborne had brought against her. Mrs. Hargreave now fully understands that that action was but a desperate attempt of Mrs. Osborne to retain the love and respect of her husband and friends, and she almost acknowledges now that in view of the noble character of Captain Osborne she does not blame Mrs. Osborne for wanting to appear innocent in his eyes. To-day as Mrs. Hargreave passed the dock as she left the witness box she placed her hand on Mrs. Osborne's arm and gave it a gentle, reassuring squeeze.

While Mr. Spink was giving his evidence Mrs. Osborne's appearance of complete misery was most touching. She tried hard to control her feelings, but failed and appeared to be fainting. A glass of water was hurriedly handed to her and she mechanically sipped a little of it. This restored her a little, and the glass was taken out of her hand and placed upon a bench. Mrs. Hargreave saw that the glass was out of Mrs. Osborne's reach, and she leaned over and put it nearer to the dock so that Mrs. Osborne could reach it.

BERLIN ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

They Are Divided Into Groups and Meet Unknown to the Police.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The inquiry into the tatus of Berlin Anarchists shows that they are formed in 11 groups, numbering 254 persons in all, with connections throughout Germany. They have met in secrecy in garrets and cellars.

Meetings with an attendance as large as 200 have been held unknown to the police. Their finances are slender, only 90 marks monthly being received. It has been agreed to employ counsel to defend the anarchists recently arrested.

SPAIN'S ANARCHIST SCARE.

Compatriots of Schwab, Parsons and Fielden Determined to Avenge the Xeres Executions—A Reign of Terror—Citizens Afraid to Leave Their Homes.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Xeres says that the executions of anarchists which took place there on Wednesday has not had the effect of putting a stop to the anarchist agitation. Several bands of anarchists have been marauding in the country close to Xeres, but yesterday detachments of gendarmes were sent after them, whereupon they immediately took to flight.

The gendarmes are determined to capture them if possible, and are still in pursuit. The inhabitants of Xeres have been thoroughly frightened by the attitude and threats of lawless characters in the town, and, not knowing at what moment another outbreak may occur, they are staying in their houses as much as possible. At 9 o'clock last night the streets, which at that hour are usually bustling with life, were deserted. The casinos, cafes, shops and theaters were closed, and almost the only signs of life, aside from the police, were in lighted windows of the dwelling houses. Anyone brave enough to venture out was closely watched by the guardian's of the city's peace.

From Cadiz to-day comes the intelligence that the police of that city have arrested three Anarchists, who, when searched, were found to be armed with long, keen daggers. They had in their possession a quantity of documents written in the usual fiery anarchistic style, calling upon the people to avenge the deaths of the four executed Anarchists, and to right the many wrongs which the working people suffer.

THE ELECTRIC CONSOLIDATION.

Negotiations Well Under Way, but Will Last About Two Months.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Vice President Herrick said to-day that negotiations for the consolidation of the Thomson-Houston and Edison companies were progressing rapidly, but that it would require, he thought, at least two months to consolidate the companies. The following communication was received from Mr. Villard, addressed to the Board of Trustees of the Edison General Electric Company:

When I went to Europe in June, 1896, intending to be absent a whole year, my resignation from the Presidency was left in your hands. It was not accepted, and against my wish I continued to hold the position. The rapid growth of the company's business has made it clear to me, however, for a long time past, that someone should fill the difficult place who could devote all his time to its duties, which my other occupations have not permitted me to do. You have just chosen me for a third time as chief executive of the company. While I am sincerely grateful for your confidence, I can only accept with the distinct understanding that I shall be at liberty to retire whenever a suitable successor acceptable to you can be found, but in any event not later than April 1.

CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.

Sullivan, the Alleged Embezzler of Denver, Makes Counter Charges.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—The most sensational step in the American Water Works Company imbroglio was taken to-day. A suit was commenced in the United States Court by Dennis Sullivan, as receiver of the company, to call President C. H. Venner to account for $205,000 in bonds of the Denver Water Company he is alleged to have appropriated to his own use.

This suit is in retaliation of the one brought against Sullizan by Mr. Venner, who charges Sullivan with embezzling $75,000, which Sullivan denies.

Sullivan charges that $305,000 of the Water Company went into the hands of Mr. Venner and have never been discovered since.

M'CALL HAS HIS WAY.

All the Terms of the New York Life's New President Agreed To.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The following statement of the New York Life Insurance Company was to-day given out by the board:

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, held at the home office to-day, Hon. John A. McCall was unanimously elected President of the company, vice William H. Beers, resigned. Messrs. Rufus W. Weeks, Robert R. Collins and Edward Hart tendered their resignation as members of the Board of Trustees, which were accepted. Rufus W. Weeks was thereupon unanimously elected Secretary of the board. Charles S. Fairchild, Woodbury Langdon, E. D. Randolph and William C. Whitney were nominated to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees. The nominations lie over until the next stated meeting.

SCHENLEY PARK enthusiasts will be interested in the description of Philadelphia's reptile house in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

WHY CANADIAN TIMES ARE BAD.

The Ontario Government Lays It to Mining Depression in Other Countries.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The Ontario Legislature was opened this afternoon by Chief Justice Hagaerty, Lieutenant Governor Campbell being too ill to take part in the proceedings. The speech from the throne makes appropriate reference to the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

The depression of the mining industries of Great Britain and the United States and the failure of large mining companies during the last year, the speech says, has had an injurious effect on existing and proposed enterprises in Ontario.

EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION,

But Not Enough to Make a Case Against California Senatorial Bribers.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 12.—The grand jury submitted a report this afternoon. The report says the jury investigated the rumors of corruption in the election of the United States Senator to succeed Senator Hearst.

Some positive and damaging testimony was elicited but the preponderance of other evidence is so great the jury was unable to find any indictments in connection therewith.

MARRIED BY HIS SON.

A Queer Wedding of an Aged Couple Celebrated Near Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 12.—At Brightwood, a suburb of this city, last night, Rev. David Caudell, 75 years old, was married to Mrs. Eliza Willis, 69 years old. It was Mr. Caudell's third marriage.

The ceremony was performed by the groom's son, who is also a minister, and who was married by his father 20 years ago.

A Philadelphia Drygoods Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Thomas C. Love and Henry M. Love, trading as Thomas C. Love & Son, manufacturers of Jersey cloth, to-day made a general assignment to their attorney, Rufus E. Shapley. The firm ranks among the leading establishments in this line of goods.

A Society Treasurer Turns Thief.

ALLENTOWN, Feb. 12.—Charles G. Fley, of Emaus, for several years Treasurer of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of that place, was arrested on the charge of embezzling a large sum of money from the order. He gave bail for trial at court.

TRAPPERS OF MEN

Capture Two Southern Specimens of the Honest Farmer Kind.

MUCH MONEY FOR VERY LITTLE

Expected by a Couple Who Have Come to the Conclusion That

THEY HAVEN'T ANY TOO MUCH SENSE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—John W. Ecklar, who says he is "the honestest man in Montgomery county, Ky.," came East to get $3,000 of somebody else's money for $300 of his own. He kissed his wife and seven children goodby on Monday morning and tramped over the mountains to Mt. Sterling, the nearest railway station. Here he took a train for Philadelphia, where he had made elaborate plans to meet a New Yorker named Cronin.

He arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, with his baggage in a small wooden box, his money in his boot, and a thick stick in his hand. He went to the Waverly House and got the clerk to register for him. Then he went to his room. Mr. Cronin was not there, because Detective Murray had got him. Later in the evening the detective called for Ecklar. When the detective entered his room, Ecklar shouted "robbers" and shoved his bed up against the door.

An Attempt to Get a Habeas Corpus.

The two men were brought to New York this afternoon, because the green goods circulars had been mailed from this town. Cronin arrived under the name of Richard Clarkson. He had telegraphed his confederates, and one of them sat all the afternoon on the iron stairs of the Federal building, directly opposite the door to the Commissioner's rooms. A lawyer had been hired and an unsuccessful effort was made to secure the release of Clarkson on a writ of habeas corpus. It will be continued to-day.

While the habeas corpus proceedings were going on, the green goods man and the honestest man in Montgomery county, Ky., sat in the marshal's office on the other side of the building. The green goods man entertained the farmer by telling him what an awful place New York is.

"You just walk along any street," he was saying when THE DISPATCH reporter entered, "and some one pulls a string, hole opens beneath you, and you disappear into the river."

"My, my," was all the astonished Ecklar could say.

The Marshals had, beside Ecklar's $300, a remarkable shooting iron about four inches long. Ecklar said he made it himself.

Little Guns for Bear Shooting.

"We 'uns use 'em to shoot ba'rs with," he said. "We 'uns climb into the caves wha'r the ba'rs are in the winter, feel of thar body till we 'uns can hear the heart beat, then put the gun up close and shoot 'em dead."

Whether or not the bunko man believed this story was not ascertained.

J. D. Delarch, another honest man, was before Justice McMahon in the Tombs court to-day. Delarch is a farmer from Georgia who paid $300 for what he supposed was $3,200. He was subsequently persuaded by Detective Carey, of the Church street station, that it was only $16. The officer arrested William McKey in Delarch's company at Liberty and West streets, as he was piloting the farmer to the Liberty street ferry. Mackey said in court this morning that he had nothing to do with the green goods that Delarch had, and was only showing him how to get to Jersey City. He was remanded until to-morrow. Delarch, who looks greener than a greenback, and is 22 years old, told his story to an interested audience.

The Same Old Story.

"I run my dad's farm down in Putnam county in Georgy," he said, "and fo nigh on a year I bin gettin' printed notices fom some fellah up hyah whut wants to sell me money. Greenbacks is sca'ce down in Georgy, so I reckoned I'd come up hyah'n get some cheap. The fellah's name whut wrote the lettahs is W. D. Fox, 'n he put queah things about whar to address his lettahs at. I forget whut he said about it. When I came up hyah a fellah with black hair met me in Philadelphia an' come on hyah with me. He took me to some place, I don't know where, an' another fellah, who said he was Fox, knowed me the minute I come in. Wan't that queah? He counted out some bills—over $3,000—and put 'em on the table for me, an' I gave him $300. I asked him how c'd he afford to give me such a likely stack of money, an he said that was paht o' the biz, and he couldn't explain. Then I put the stuff in my satchel, an when I left the building I come out at the big postoffice. This fellow Mackey met me at there 'n I ahsked him to show me the way to the Jersey ferry, an he took me there. Then the policeman arrested we 'uns and showed me that my money was only green paper. I wanted to go back an' lick that fellah, but I didn't know the way."

Thinks He Hasn't Good Sense.

"How did you think you could get so much good money for so little?" asked Justice McMahon.

"I reckon 'twas cause I ain't got good sense," replied the Southerner, mournfully. "The policeman said I was a dahn jay, an' I reckon he was right."

When Delarch was searched at the station house, two big revolvers, loaded in every chamber, and a bowie knife were found on him. He said he was carrying the weapons to protect his money on the way home to Georgy.

CAPTAIN JACOBS INDICTED.

A Well-Known Riverman Charged With a Serious Offense in West Virginia.

A telegram from Morgantown, W. Va., last night stated that Captain Adam Jacobs was indicted yesterday for an assault upon a young passenger on the Morgantown packet James G. Blaine. She was the only lady on board. When the alleged attack was made it was said she screamed and a young resident of Morgantown, who happened to be on the boat came to her rescue. The young lady's home is in New York State, and she was on her way to visit relatives in Morgantown.

Captain Jacobs is one of the best-known men along the Monongahela river, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most accommodating and best captains in the service. His friends claim he is innocent and will be able to clear himself.

PROHIBITION UP IN IOWA.

Killers of Dogs Punished More Than Assassins of Prohibitionists.

DES MOINES, Feb. 12.—Another heated debate over prohibition took place in the State Senate to-day. The conflict began with a speech by Senator Schmitt, advocating his license bill. During the lively discussion ensuing, Senator Finn declared that the penalty for killing a man who enforced the prohibition law was three months' imprisonment, while to kill a dog it was five.

Senator Shields retorted that the Democratic Governor's pardon of Munchrath, Rev. Dr. Haddock's slayer, was petitioned for by 61 Legislators, including Republican members of the Senate to the number of 17.

READY FOR SUBMISSION

Are the Conference Reports in the Bering Sea Commission Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Bering sea joint commission has adjourned until to-morrow when it is expected that the reports prepared by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States will be submitted for consideration. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will act on the arbitration treaty next week, and that the matter will then be submitted to the Senate without delay. It is thought that the modus vivendi of last year will be renewed in time to anticipate the departure of the sealing fleet. The arbitrators will not be appointed until the treaty shall have been ratified.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-Misister to England, has been selected as leading counsel for the United States before the tribunal, and will have two or three assistants.

A MONUMENT TO GENERAL SHERMAN

To Be Erected by Subscriptions Raised by Grand Army Posts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An appeal to the Grand Army of the Republic for contributions to aid in the erection of a statue in Washington to the memory of General W. T. Sherman has been made by a committee appointed at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, October 8 and 9 last. The appeal concludes as follows:

We request that every State Department Commander make a special appeal to his command, and we ask every post to appeal to its own members and have each one contribute something, no matter if it is only 5 or 10 cents. It is not the amount we look at; it is the fact that when this statue is erected in Washington every soldier who sees it will feel that it is a part of his effort.

The following are the members of the committee: General G. M. Dodge, President; Colonel J. F. Howe, Treasurer; General J. W. Noble, Colonel D. B. Henderson, Major G. H. Heafford, Colonel W. McCrory, and Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT 'WAY AHEAD

In the Elections So Far Held in Canada for the Next Parliament.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 12.—[*Special.*]—The election of Ingram, Conservative, in East Elgin to-day to represent that constituency in the Dominion Parliament is the nineteenth election had since Parliament was prorogued September 29 last. Out of these elections 7 seats were held by Liberals and 12 by Conservatives last session. The Liberals have lost four seats and gained one, while not only has the Government gained three seats, but in almost every instance, with the exception of Halifax, the Government candidates have been returned by largely increased majorities. There is no doubt that the ill-luck that is attending the Liberal party is largely attributable to the almost inseparable connection between Laurier and Mercier that exists in the minds of a very large majority of the electorate. The disclosures of the methods resorted to by the Liberal party in provincial politics in Quebec, the intimate connection and personal friendship that existed between Laurier and and Premier Mercier, has so closely associated the names of the two political leaders, that for the sins of Mercier and Laurier the whole Liberal party of Canada has now to suffer.

The indications are that instead of meeting Parliament, next sessions, with a majority of 27, Premier Abbott will have at least 40. There is a strong effort being made to induce Hon. Edward Blake to re-enter Canadian politics, and there are not a few Liberals in Canada who would give a hearty support to a coalition Government with Blake and Sir John Thompson as the leading figures.

NOT MUCH OF A START.

In the Investigation of Boodle Charges in Ohio's Senatorial Struggle.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—[*Special.*]—The House committee on investigation of the charges against Representative Daugherty began its labor this afternoon. Mr. Daugherty expressed a desire that the examination be full and free, and he was not particular how far-reaching it was. Henry Apthorpe, ex-Railroad Commissioner, was the first witness examined. He said he was one of the editors and directors of the Columbus *Post*. Asked whether he had read the articles published in that paper charging Mr. Daugherty with being offered and receiving $5,000 for his vote for Senator Sherman, he said he had read them, but knew nothing about them prior to their publication. He had not authorized them, and did not know who had, but had heard Charles Q. Davis, the principal owner and manager of the paper, justify their publication and say they were true.

Mr. Apthorpe, under further examination, stated he did not know anything as to the truth of the articles. Mr. Tiernan, whose name is signed to some of the articles, was not an employe of the paper, so far as the witness knew. The witness said he knew no fact or circumstance tending to show that Mr. Daugherty was guilty of the charges against him. D. K. Watson, attorney for Mr. Daugherty, was unable to be present, and an adjournment was had to next Tuesday.

THE TYPHUS FEVER

Must Be Entirely Stamped Out by New York's State Authorities

IF THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH IT.

The National Government Has No Right to Interfere Until

IT BECOMES POSITIVELY NECESSARY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The attention of Dr. Walter Wyman, supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital service, was to-day called to the outbreak of typhus fever in New York. To THE DISPATCH reporter Dr. Wyman said:

"The quarantine at New York is a State institution, in the management of which the Government has no part. The Marine Hospital service has charge of the medical examination of immigrants at other ports than at New York, but at New York an exception is made, but the medical staff is under the immediate control of the Immigration Bureau, and no official of the marine hospital service is connected therewith. With regard to the management of the cases of typhus fever, of course that devolves upon the local authorities, as in the case of other local epidemics.

The Nation Ever Ready.

When, through want of proper State or local authority, or through want of sufficient funds, a request is made by the State authorities upon the National Government, it is then that the marine hospital service enters the field, as was recently done in Georgia, where an extensive epidemic of smallpox prevailed on Harris' Neck, and on request of the Governor of the State this service took control, isolated the patients, erected temporary barracks and hospitals, vaccinated the community, and wiped out the epidemic, the last case reported being about January 1.

"The health authorities of the inland cities, to which these immigrants may be destined, should be promptly notified, so that they may cause a careful examination of the person and baggage of the immigrants. On account of cholera and other contagious diseases that have prevailed within the past year in the Orient, great care should be exercised at the seaboard quarantines.

Timely Information From Abroad.

"This bureau has received a number of communications from the Consuls within the past few months, giving notice of the shipment of unwashed wool gathered in the infected districts, and in each case notice has been sent to the health officer of the American port to which the vessel was bound. It was only on the 9th instant that I received a communication from the Consul at Hull, England, notifying me that a cargo of goatskins which had been gathered in Eastern Russia, and which were suspected of being infected with the plague, was bound for the port of New York per steamer Colorado, which information I telegraphed at once to the quarantine officer at New York."

Mr. Owen, Chief of the Immigration Bureau, said that the matter had not yet been reported to the bureau by the local commissioners. He could not, therefore, know what steps, if any, would be taken to prevent a spread of the disease. Mr. Owen added, however, that he felt entirely confident that the New York authorities would do whatever is necessary.

Eleven more cases of the typhus fever were reported by the New York authorities to-day, making 68 in all.

BESSIE BRAMBLE is at Washington and tells in THE DISPATCH to-morrow how Uncle Sam is getting along.

THE BRADDOCK BUDGET.

A Pittsburg Brakeman Mangled to Death—A New K. of P. Lodge.

BRADDOCK, Feb. 12.—[*Special.*]—Thomas Ryan, a brakeman on the Pemickey Railroad, attempted to make a coupling at Bessemer this morning, when his hand became caught and was terribly mashed. Ryan fell under the wheels and his legs were both shockingly mutilated. He died in a few minutes. The body was taken to his home in Pittsburg.

Two 100-horse power dynamos and one 200-horse power engine and boiler are being put in at the power house of the Braddock Electric Railway Company.

A Knights of Pythias lodge with 100 charter members will be instituted in this city to-morrow night by District Deputy Grand Chancellor J. J. Kerr, of Homestead.

AT LATIMER'S.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS!

LOOK TO YOUR DOLLARS.

Previous to the opening of regular spring trade we offer some astonishing bargains in New Spring Goods, which have just been placed on our counters. We are determined to start the spring trade early. You'll save money if you buy now.

One Lot, 6,186 Yards Henriettas, at 12½c; All the Latest Spring Shades and Effects.

Another Bargain Lot of Formosa Crape, 5,378 Yards, at 6¼c a Yard.

8,346 Yards Chocolate Prints, Warranted Fast Colors, at 4c a Yard.

6,842 Yards Curtain Scrim at 3½c.

An Undoubted Bargain in Wide and Heavy Scotch Guipure Lace Curtains, at $2.50 a Pair.

All that remains of our Winter Underwear, Cloaks and Wraps will be sold away below manufacturers' prices.

T. M. LATIMER,

138 and 140 Federal St., 45 and 46 S. Diamond,

ALLEGHENY, PA