A STEP FORWARD.
The cent-a-word rate has caused a gain of 10,568 small advertisements in five months ending January 31, 1892. It pays to advertise in THE DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE SMALL ADVTS.
Continue to grow as fast as ever. The gain in five months ending January 31 was 10,568. Try THE DISPATCH'S cent-a-word columns, and make money.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1892. THREE CENTS.

SILVER BLAND ON HIS METTLE.

Mike Harter Denounced for a Circular That He Had Sent Out

TO GRAND ARMY MEN,

Calling on Them to Protest Against the Free Silver Bill.

REPLY OF THE MANSFIELD MAN,

Who Is Again Trying to Shelve the Silver Question for Awhile.

The Rock Creek Park Scandal to Be at Once Investigated--A Scheme of a Syndicate to Pile Millions on Top of Millions—Senator Palmer Adds Strength to His Presidental Boom—Awful Fear of the Political Boss Among Democrats at Washington.—A Free Ride to Chicago Breaks Up Congress for the Rest of the Week—Bland and Harter at It for Awhile, Hammer and Tongs.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.

Silver—either of coinage limited or of coinage unlimited—continues to be the "burning" question of every day in the House of Representatives, and the atmosphere is pretty full of it almost anywhere one goes. Each day brings its incident, and the one of to-day was livelier than usual.

Mr. Bland shook in the face of Mr. Harter, of Ohio, one of the most active champions of the anti-silver side, a circular which had been received in the form of a petition from posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, protesting against the passage of the free coinage bill, in a fear that it would compel pensioners to accept a 70-cent dollar instead of one which is now supposed to be worth somewhere between 80 and 90 cents.

Bland Calls Harter Some Names.

Mr. Bland asserted that Mr. Harter had himself caused these circular petitions to be sent out, with a request that they be returned as coming from posts of the Grand Army. He hurled at the Ohio man the fearful epithets of banker, millionaire, goldbug and Wall street agent, with a passion which he has not before exhibited at this session, and denounced the trick of the petition as one unworthy of open and honorable warfare.

Mr. Harter admitted the impeachment of the authorship of the circular petition, but denied the charge of millionaire and banker. He had paid out of his own pocket the expense of the petition, feeling that the people ought to be spurred to act in the interest of honest money. He seemed to think that, without his assistance, the people would not know of the imminent danger of the passage of a free coinage bill. It is fair to say that they have not apparently been frightened to any great extent, as but few of the petitions have been returned, out of the thousands sent out to members of the G. A. R. and to sundry other organizations.

The Mansfield Man's Occupation.

As to Mr. Harter's occupation, in view of his denials, it may be interesting to see what Harter says of Harter. In his biography in the Congressional Directory, undoubtedly prepared by himself, Mr. Harter says:

Michael D. Harter, of Mansfield, was born at Canton, O., April 6, 1846; has spent his business life as a manufacturer and banker, and is President of the Aultman & Taylor Company; is a member of the Cobden Club, London, of the Reform Club, New York, of the Democratic Club of the city of New York, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Cincinnati; has used his voice and pen in the interests of tariff reform for many years, etc.

It strikes me that Mr. Harter pretty nearly pleads guilty to the banker and millionaire, but there can certainly be no doubt in regard to his free trade Democracy, unless it be that to oppose free coinage is to be something else than a true Democrat.

Want to Shelve Free Silver.

For the third time since the silver excitement began Mr. Harter to-day put in circulation his call for a caucus praying Mr. Holman, the Chairman of the caucus, to assemble the clans to discuss as a main topic the postponement of the silver question until the next session of Congress, when "its wisdom and justice will be made plain in the election of 1892." Just how it is to be made plain is not clear, unless it is put forward as a direct issue by embodying a free coinage plank in the platform.

Mr. Bland and his friends have not decided whether to go into the caucus or not. The call is for the 25th, and it is expected that at that time a large number of members now absent will have returned. In one way or another the silver men propose to fight against postponement, and it may, and probably will, be thought best to go into the caucus if a sufficient number of members sign the call, and there attempt to defeat the proposition for delay until next session.

Delay Catching the Wavering.

It is perfectly evident, however, that the idea of delay catches the fancy of many of the wavering ones, and even some of the free coinage men say they will be willing to throw the matter over to the short session, but allowing for all desertions that can now be counted on there will probably be still enough free coinage votes left to carry the day or at least to make a strong and bitter fight.

The Committee on Appropriations will to-morrow give a hearing to citizens who desire to say something in regard to the resolution offered by Representative Dockery to investigate the proceeding of the Rock Creek Park Commission and the influences that have been at work in accomplishing the passage of the Rock Creek Park purchase bill. The resolution was introduced at the instance of the property owners who feel they were injured by the judgment of the Park Commission, but these gentlemen are able to bring forward so many proofs of a job of magnificent proportions that it will be next to impossible to avoid an investigation.

A Matter of General Interest.

As the park was to be a national one, which would cost the people of the country anywhere from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 to purchase and improve, the matter is one of general interest, which is not lessened by the fact that the citizens of the District will be compelled to pay a similar amount.

To begin with, the citizens of the District never asked for the park. Cards were issued by interested persons to other interested persons to meet at Willard's Hall, one evening, to consider the park project. About 75 persons, all pecuniarily interested, met and organized into a grand lobby to push the job.

Each person was asked what member of Congress he could best influence, and these members were assigned to him to take care of. This was announced in the newspapers with much flourish as a "citizens' meeting," and so the ball was started going. The scheme was lobbied through, and the work of the commission began. Awards of exorbitant prices were made to property owners whose opposition might be dangerous, and the property of persons having apparently little or no influence was taken perforce at prices far below what it would bring in the market.

The Job Carried to a Conclusion.

All this was done under the influence of the same lobby which worked the bill through Congress. A great array of witnesses was put on the stand to swear to the value of property. Some values had to be cut down to the point of confiscation that other exorbitant values might be paid without exhausting the appropriation, and by hard swearing and decisions which had not a semblance of justice the job was carried to a conclusion.

It is now shown beyond a doubt that the influences back of this gigantic swindle of the public are the heirs of the estate of the late Senator Sharon, with Francis G. Newlands, Sharon's son-in-law, as the chief operator, acting with others interested in a lesser degree. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was one of the owners of property adjoining that of the Sharon estate, and voted for the Rock Creek Park bill, but sold out to the Sharon syndicate when it became apparent that there was danger of some annoying disclosures in regard to the methods of that clique.

An Absurd Proposition, at Best.

The property of the Sharon syndicate lies just outside of a strip of land adjoining the proposed park, which would be assessed for benefits, and the syndicate land would be immensely enhanced in value, probably without any benefit assessment. At best the park was an absurd proposition. Rock Creek is a dirty little stream which changes its channel with every flood, overflowing its banks at high water and almost drying up in time of drouth. Except one spot toward the northern limits the most picturesque part is already included in the nearly 200 acres of the zoological gardens.

The boundaries of the proposed park really inclosed but a narrow strip along the muddy creek, most of it unfit for building purposes, and which the owners desired to have improved at public expense as an ornamental frontage to their remaining land, half the enormous cost to be assessed on the public at large and the other half on the citizens of the District, who are already burdened by a debt greater in proportion to population than any other people of the country. Congress saddled half of the cost on the people of the District because they said it was for their pleasure and benefit. The lobby assented to this because they feared the failure of the scheme otherwise, though it was sure to provoke the protests which poured in upon Congress from almost the entire body of population.

Millions for the Millionaires.

It is probable the Committee on Appropriations, which has all the work it can do, will not undertake the investigation, but if that be the case a special committee is hoped for. The District of Columbia Committee would really be the proper body for the work, but it has been so peculiarly committed to the scheme that a reference to that committee would result in the abandonment of the fight by the complainants. The probabilities are that the immense influence wielded by those interested in the job will accomplish the success of a project which will give a profit of millions of dollars to a syndicate already worth millions.

Every new agitation of the question affords a more favorable outlook for the passage of the joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment prescribing the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people. The speech of Senator Palmer, of Illinois, on the subject, delivered yesterday and to-day, has earned much applause for that gentleman, and has added some strength to his "boom" for the Presidental nomination. It would be refreshing to see a substantial movement for the nomination of such a man in contradistinction to political wirepullers of the caliber of Hill and Gorman, whose whole statesmanship is bounded by the politics of the ward.

Awful Fear of the Political Boss.

Excepting Cleveland, whose vision is immeasurably broader than that of the Hills and Gormans, there is no one mentioned for the Democratic nomination who is felt in the hearts of the body of distinguished Democrats now in this city to possess the qualifications and the qualities that should be embodied in the candidate of a great party. But the fear of the boss is on them. They believe that "practical politics" will win, and they do not wish to place themselves in the position of having antagonized the successful man. Every day I hear from some of the first Democrats of the land expressions of unbounded disgust at the prospect of the nomination of Hill, but few of them have the courage to oppote publicly his progress toward that goals.

The prospect of a free ride, with unlimited cigars, etc., was too much for the patriotism of a considerable number of the members of both branches of Congress, and consequently nothing will be done but to meet and adjourn to-morrow, and start for Chicago, to gain courage and inspiration to enable them to vote for a large appropriation which will ostensibly be for the Government building and exhibit, but which will probably be used very freely.

Good Company for the Junketers.

About 100 members of the House and 20 members of the Senate will start to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will reach Chicago in time to see a real Chicago Sunday—the kind of Sunday that is wanted during the Exposition—and on Monday will view the work that has been accomplished in furtherance of the great Fair. I am glad to say that in the neighborhood of 50 newspapermen are to accompany the train, to see that the Congressmen conduct themselves as becomes the representatives of so great and moral a country. LIGHTNER.

WORKING FOR COL. RUTLEDGE.

A Delegation of Pittsburgers Calls on Governor Pattison in His Behalf.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—Colonel Frank L. Rutledge, of the Eighteenth Regiment, accompanied by delegations from the Randall Club, the County Democracy and a number of prominent citizens of the western part of the State, were in Harrisburg today, in the interest of Colonel Rutledge's candidacy for Adjutant General. Colonel Rutledge has been a member of the National Guard since 1876, and is known as one of the best tacticians of the Guard.

In company with Samuel Duncan, a well-known Democratic politician of Pittsburg, Colonel Rutledge called on Governor Pattison, and presented his claims for the late Adjutant General McClelland's place. A large number of recommendations for the position have been received at the Executive Department, but the Governor has not yet intimated when the appointment will be made. Colonel William Greenland and Senator Hannibal K. Sloan are still in the race, and are making a vigorous contest for the vacancy.

BROKEN UP BY A GHOST.

THE SPIRIT OF A MAN WHO TOOK HIS LIFE WRECKS A CLUB.

Herman Mack, Who Hanged Himself in a Cincinnati Club House, Hoodoos the Place—The Once-Wealthy Organization Dissolves and Throws Up Its Charter.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18—[*Special.*]—The Allemania, the most exclusive and wealthiest Hebrew club in Ohio, has reached the end of a formerly brilliant career, all on account of a ghost. Herman Mack, a very popular member of the club, committed suicide one night after a rehearsal in the hall. He hanged himself on the stage and the body was found dangling there next morning.

Why he took his life was never even guessed, but from that day the club began to go down. At the first entertainment after the suicide several young ladies claimed they saw Mack's ghost. Every effort was made to ridicule them out of such foolish fears, but without success. It was amusing to watch them on the stage, where they displayed such timidity that they were frequently unable to go on properly with their parts.

The abhorrence of the girls was communicated to their parents and other friends, although the stanch members of the club laughed at their superstitious fears and were just as regular in their attendance as ever. The club at the time of the Mack suicide was at its best. Its entertainments, one of which was given on the very night that Mack was hanging to the rafters above, were brilliant and artistic. The most prominent Hebrews in the city patronized it and were members.

Not only was the membership affected by the deplorable case of self-destruction, but prospective bridal couples declined to be married in a hall which had such grewsome associations, and outsiders who had been in the habit of renting the hall for various purposes concluded they did not want it. Gradually almost the entire club became imbued with an idea that the place was haunted, and the membership dwindled to a handful, so small that liquidation and surrender of the charter has been decided on.

NO EAR FOR MUSIC.

The Foreman of a Bagging Factory Who Strikes the Girls Who Sing—One of Them Has Him Arrested for Assault—Afraid to Testify.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—The girls employed in Waterbury's bagging factory, in Ten Eyck street, Williamsburg, all say that their foreman, Frederick Kirkman, is no lover of music. How far his dislike may have led him is a point that will be argued in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-morrow morning, when he is arraigned for trial on a charge of assault, preferred by Miss Kate Bahan.

Miss Bahan, who is 19 years old, says that she has worked in the factory for eight years. She and the other girls always sang or hummed at their work until a year ago, when Kirkman was placed in charge. He objected to the noise, as he called it, and, it is alleged, frequently struck the offenders who broke the rule of silence. He struck Miss Bahan on January 29, she says, because she was humming a song. She forgets what song it was. She forgot the injunction a minute later, she says, but was reminded of it when Kirkman knocked her down and kicked her.

As soon as she was able to go out Miss Bahan had Kirkman arrested. The trial was set for to-morrow, and to-day the pretty complainant visited the police court to get some advice from Justice Goetting. Ten or a dozen of the factory employes, she said, had seen the assault, but they were afraid if they testified against the foreman they would be discharged, so they would not voluntarily come to court. Justice Goetting sent subpœnas to Kate McElrath, Mamie Ryan and Mary Smith.

MARIE BLAINE IS BETTER.

Her Divorce Case to Begin To-Day, and No Defense to Be Made.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—The Blaine divorce case was reached in court to-day, so far as to elicit a ruling from the Court refusing to strike defendant's answer from the files and fixing to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for the trial to begin. Mrs. Blaine was not displeased at the delay. She passed a bad night and would hardly have been able to have appeared in court this morning. There has been no recurrence of hemorrhage, however, and, as she succeeded in resting a few hours this afternoon, she is much improved in health and spirits, though still remaining in her room at the hotel.

It is now stated definitely that the defendant will not be represented in court by attorneys, and that there will be no effort to prevent Mrs. Blaine getting the divorce and the freedom she coveted or to deprive her of the custody of the child which so long promised to figure as the only real bone of contention in the case.

HARRISON NOT INDORSED

By Alabama's Colored Voters, Who Are Organizing to Go to Minneapolis.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—A movement, begun last summer by the leading colored politicians of Alabama against the whites who have heretofore controlled the Republican organization, is taking definite shape. At a conference now in session in this city over a hundred delegates are present, including several negro employes of postoffices, and who are viewed with distrust. The ostensible purpose is to promote the matter of equal accommodation on railroad trains. The real purpose is to oust the whites, especially the Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Resolutions were introduced declaring in favor of the negro taking charge of the party organization and the offices, which will come up to-morrow. The only action to-night was to defeat, after a long wrangle and by a large majority, a resolution indorsing the administration of President Harrison. An avowed purpose of the leaders is to send a negro delegation to Minneapolis.

A GENUINE GOLD STRIKE.

More Than 100 Claims Staked in One Day at Cutler Creek.

OURAY, COL., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—The Cutler Creek gold strike appears to be genuine. Men were climbing over the hills and staking claims all night. More than 100 claims have been staked in the 24 hours. The country is under snow, and it is speculation to say what the result will be. There is gold there, rich and wonderful specimens, but its extent and quantity was yet to be determined.

For years it has been known that placer gold existed there, and some placer mining has been done in the vicinity. It is believed this find is the source of the old placers. The gold is found in a conglomerate formation, abounding in hematite iron, boulders, coarse gravel and semi-decomposed quartz. Many of the boulders, when broken open, are flecked with virgin gold, and some of them run by assay nearly 100 ounces to the ton.

BROKEN BY BISHOPS.

The Church the Rock on Which Freycinet's French Cabinet Has Split.

ALL MINISTERS RESIGN.

Two Defeats for the Government on Side Issues Decide Them.

BALFOUR INTRODUCES HIS BILL.

It Is Greeted by Irish Jeers and Gladstonian Denunciations.

A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY AT CANNES

PARIS, Feb. 18.—All the members of the French Ministry have tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The cause of the resignation of the Ministry was the action of the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the bill dealing with associations.

This afternoon M. Hubbard demanded urgency for the bill as a reply to the attitude of the French bishops. M. de Cassagnac described the bill as an iniquitous measure. Premier de Freycinet denied that the measure was intended as an act of persecution of the church, or that it need be regarded as a precursor of the separation of church and state. He warmly commended the conciliatory spirit of the Pope, who, he said, often gave evidence of sympathetic sentiments toward France. He continued:

"We will doubtless be called upon some day to treat with the Vatican on the religious question. A portion of the clergy may possibly refuse to enter upon the path pointed out to them, but universal suffrage will judge between the two policies."

In conclusion, M. de Freycinet gave his assent to the demands for urgency, though he said that would not give the measure the significance that M. Hubbard desired. An excited discussion ensued on M. Hubbard's motion. Finally M. de Freycinet again rose and demanded that an order of the day be moved, indicating the views of the Chamber on the subject.

In accordance with the Premier's demands M. Boisserin moved that the government be requested to continue its republican policy. M. de Freycinet accepted the motion and intimated that he considered it a Cabinet question.

The vote of the Chamber being taken, M. Boisserin's motion was rejected by 304 to 202. The Ministers, recognizing their defeat, immediately left the House in a body. The chamber then rejected the urgency motion by a vote of 286 to 246.

DID JUST THE RIGHT THING.

That Is the Verdict of American Tourists on Their Countryman's Deed—Mr. Deacon Kills a Frenchman Whom He Caught in His Wife's Apartment.

CANNES, FRANCE, Feb. 18.—Edward Parker Deacon, a native of the United States, shot and killed a Frenchman named Abeille, who was connected with the diplomatic service. Mr. Deacon and his wife have been sojourning at the Hotel Splendide with their four children.

At midnight last night Mr. Deacon heard the voices of his wife and Abeille in the latter's chamber. He dashed upstairs to his own room and procured a revolver. Then, with a feeling of pathetic misery, he bent over the bed where his children were sleeping and kissed them. Leaving them asleep, Mr. Deacon went to the room of the secretary of the hotel, and, arousing him, told him of the condition of affairs and requested him to accompany him to his wife's room. Together they went to Mrs. Deacon's apartments. Mr. Deacon knocked on the door. No answer. Mr. Deacon then forced the door and found his wife alone. He at once proceeded to an adjoining room which opened from that in which his wife slept, and there discovered M. Abeille crouching and attempting to hide behind a chair. Mr. Deacon fired three shots. Two of the bullets struck Abeille, one taking effect in his arm and the other in his chest.

The shots alarmed the people in the house. The wounded man was carried to his own room, where physicians could do nothing except to alleviate his pain, and 11 o'clock this morning he died. Mr. Deacon was arrested, but it is the general opinion among American residents that he "did just the right thing."

Mrs. Deacon, it appears, had no idea that her husband would return so soon. She had parted with him on the understanding that he would remain in Paris for some days. Indeed, Mr. Deacon is said to have sent his wife a telegraphic message announcing his arrival there, and to have started back for Cannes soon afterward. Rumor has it that Mr. Deacon's unexpected return was caused by the receipt of an anonymous letter, said to have been written by a jealous woman, who notified the American banker that if he returned to the hotel at a certain hour without giving his wife warning he would undoubtedly find that all was not right with one of his best friends.

A special telegram to THE DISPATCH from New York says Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, who figure in this sensational tragedy, are both well known in the best circles of New York and Boston society.

THE IRISH BILL AT LAST.

Mr. Balfour Introduces the Measure—It Is Greeted With Irish Jeers—Leaders of the Liberal and Both of the Irish Factions Denounce It.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The long-talked-of Irish local government bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Balfour amid the cheers of the Government supporters. In introducing the bill, Mr. Balfour said that ever since the formation of the present government, and even before, the extension of local government to every part of the United Kingdom had been a cardinal point of the Conservatives' policy. That intention, he declared, had been constantly adhered to and reiterated since by the Government. They had introduced local government bills for England and Scotland. If they had not done the same for Ireland it must have been because great specific and obvious dangers attended such a course. He said:

The present bill is not merely a County Councils bill, but it was what in England would be described as a District and Counties bill. By its provisions administrative duties will be given to Baronial Councils, leaving wholly untouched the judicial duties now intrusted to the Grand Jury. The members of the County and Baronial Councils will be elected every three years. The Government proposed following the Scotch rather than the English measure in the matter of Aldermen.

The qualifications of voters for County Councilmen and Baronial Councilmen would be identical. The persons entitled to vote for both sets of officers would be the same as those having the right to vote for members of Parliament, except that the former would include, also, women and peers. [Laughter.] Illiterate persons and persons who do not pay county taxes would have no vote. County Councils would have the combined duties of County and Presentment Connetis and Grand Juries regarding administrative affairs. They will also be empowered, if necessary, to undertake the duties of rural sanitary authorities. The system of franchise would give the minority a vote in the County Councils. The Councils might use their powers to oppress a small minority and might be guilty of wilful and persistent corruption. [Irish jeers.] The history of Ireland proved that these reminders had a reality.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Healy, Mr. Balfour said the bill would not affect the police system of Ireland, and that the incident of taxation would remain as it was at the present.

John Morley characterized the bill as "the rottenest reed the Irish minority had ever leaned upon for the retention of privileges." The whole opposition broke forth into cheers when Mr. Morley called on the Government to go before the people on the measure. John Redmond protested against the measure as a sham bill. He said he and his colleagues came unprepared to accept it, even if it had been a good bill; but the bill was one which every Irishman would strenuously resist. Justin McCarthy advised the Government to burn the bill, declaring that the Nationalists would reject it as an unclean thing. Mr. Healy said he never knew of a more contemptible bill. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that a bill more insulting to the Irish he could not conceive of. It bore the stamp of Mr. Chamberlain, who was the father of the bill.

Mr. Labouchere said that Mr. Balfour was "between the devil and the deep, deep sea." Joseph Chamberlain denied that he assisted in the work of framing the bill. He said that he approved of the manner in which the Government had redeemed its pledges. The safeguards introduced in the bill in regard to corruption were those that the Americans, the most Democratic people in the world, had introduced into their constitution. The bill passed the first reading, and Mr. Balfour fixed the second reading for March 3.

IDEA OF A HANGMAN.

He Wants to Be New Jersey's Executioner, Without Competition—Peculiar Bill Drawn Up at the Instigation of Jersey's Jack Ketch.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—Hangman Van Hise, of Newark, wants the exclusive privilege of sending New Jersey's condemned murderers into eternity. He has had a bill drawn to create the office of State Executioner, and will get somebody to introduce it. Van Hise called upon Governor Abbett in reference to the bill. The preamble to the first section of the proposed act says:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the want of proper management and experience in numerous persons heretofore carrying out the death penalty, unnecessary and cruel suffering and torture have frequently been caused, exciting public censure and odium against that method, be it enacted that the Governor shall appoint some fit resident as public executioner, who shall hold his office for the term of seven years, and carry out, according to law, in co-operation with the Sheriffs, all executions of the death penalty.

The provisions of the bill, following this, fix the State executioner's annual salary at $600, to be paid to him quarterly by the State, and make his fee for superintending executions $100, to be paid to him by the collector of the county in which the death sentence is carried out. The feature of the bill likely to attract most attention is a provision allowing the State executioner the sum of $50 in cases where commutations or reprieves are granted within five days of the date set for the hanging. According to the bill this money is to be paid to cover his services and expenses incidental to the arrangements for the execution.

A COLLECTOR MUST RESIGN

Because the President Thinks He Is Too Friendly to the Lottery.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, is in Jackson, having come from Washington to attend the County Republican Convention which meets Saturday to elect delegates to the State Convention next Tuesday to choose delegates to the Minneapolis Convention. Lynch is one of the brainiest colored men in the South, and has a large following. There is a split in the party in this State over local issues, and on account of the scramble for offices there is little doubt he will be one of the delegates.

Lynch informs THE DISPATCH correspondent that President Harrison has demanded the resignation of A. T. Wimberly, Internal Revenue Collector for Mississippi and Louisiana, because of his open friendship for the Louisiana Lottery Company, which the President is determined to crush.

BLAINE THE GREATEST STATESMAN

Is the Opinion of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers Who Were Here.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—An Ottawa special to the *Empire* (Government organ), referring to the visit of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers to Washington, says:

Sir John Thompson says that nothing could exceed Mr. Blaine's courtesy, promptness and frankness, and it was a pleasure to transact business with such a man of ability as is the United States Secretary of State. Sir John regretted that he could not state what had been done by the Ministers at Washington, as, for the present, the negotiations were confidential. A gentleman who accompanied the delegation to the American capital said this last visit had confirmed in his mind the impression he had previously formed, that Mr. Blaine was head and shoulders over any statesman in the United States.

FOR BETTER COUNTRY ROADS

The Real Estate Association to Co-Operate With the American Wheelmen.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—At the afternoon session of the Real Estate Convention W. W. Pollock, of Milwaukee, offered a resolution providing that the President of the congress appoint a committee of one member for each State to co-operate with the League of American Wheelmen in securing better roads for the country.

A paper on "The Mission of the Real Estate Agent," by Mr. Sherwood, of Buffalo, was read, followed by a paper on "Local Real Estate Boards," by George E. Homery, of Toledo. This brought about much enthusiastic discussion, almost the entire delegation taking part.

KILLED AT THE POLLS.

A Prohibitionist Murdered for Resenting an Insult While Electioneering.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*] The municipal election at Warrior, Ala., to-day, where the issue was prohibition and anti-prohibition, resulted in the killing of O. B. Williamson, the Prohibition leader, by George Kaley, leader of the antis.

Kaley said that any man who voted for prohibition was a rascal, and Williamson took it up. Both men drew pistols, but Kaley fired first, killing Williamson. The Coroner's jury charges Kaley with murder.

BLAINE'S LETTER UNCONDITIONAL.

His Family Wanted Him to Run, but He Positively Refused to Do So.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—An Augusta, Me., correspondent telegraphs his paper thus:

It is known from authoritative sources among friends of Mr. Blaine here that his recent letter of withdrawal was unconditional. Under no condition will he accept the Presidental nomination. Mrs. Blaine and Emmons wanted him to be a candidate, but he said "No." His resolution was taken and his letter followed.

MAYOR WYMAN HAS RESIGNED.

A Brief Note Cutting the String Is Presented to Councils.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Most of Allegheny's Solons Not Ready for Such Sudden Action.

HENRICKS PUT IN THE PAPERS.

An Attempt to Secure a Speedy Election Fails to Go Through.

A Report That the Other Wyman Cases Will Not Be Pressed—A Recommendation for a Lenient Sentence Probable—Candidates for the Vacated Position—The Baker Law Will Soon Be Tested—Gilliford and Elphinstone Have an Argument—Status of the Charges Against Pearson—Some Secrets Revealed.

James G. Wyman, at a meeting of Councils last night, tendered his resignation as Mayor of the city of Allegheny. It was accepted, to go into effect February 24. On the following day the Mayor will be sentenced in the case on a charge of extortion, unless a new trial is granted. The resignation of Mr. Wyman carries with it the evidence that he will not insist on his motion for a new trial, and will depend on the mercy of the court.

It is stated on the best possible authority that the other cases against Mayor Wyman will not be pushed, and that the prosecution will ask the Court to be lenient. It is hoped by the Mayor's friends that only a fine will be imposed.

The resignation of Mayor Wyman was presented in Select Council by John R. Henricks, Chairman of the sub-Auditing Committee, with whom Mr. Wyman discussed the situation earlier in the day. The resignation reads:

The Letter Cutting the String.

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 18, 1892.

To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby tender my resignation as Mayor of the City of Allegheny.

JAMES G. WYMAN.

There were only a few Councilmen present when Mr. Henricks got up to speak, and not more than a half dozen spectators in the lobby. No one expected such a sensation and they received it with as much surprise as is possible among Northside citizens who have watched the progress of the investigation. On Mr. Henricks' motion, it was decided that the resignation should take effect at noon next Wednesday. It was explained by Mr. Henricks that the date was satisfactory to Mr. Wyman.

A motion was made by Mr. Henricks that Common Council be notified that the Select Branch was ready to go into joint session to elect a successor to Mr. Wyman. Mr. Einstein and Mr. Lowe opposed, the latter characterizing the motion as a scheme to take snap judgment for the purpose of electing some one who had been selected. The question was dropped for the time, and was taken up in Common Council later by Mr. Gerwig offering a motion to have the election take place Tuesday night. He thought the effort to elect immediately was a set-up job that bore the evidence of wire pulling. His motion carried.

Not Many in the Secret.

After the Council meeting the conversation in the lobbies showed that few had been let into Mayor Wyman's secret. His action was a surprise to people who had watched his stubborn fights for election, and was taken as an indication that he will give up his defense in court. Mr. Henricks said the resignation was as much of a surprise to him as anyone.

"After 6 o'clock to-night," he said, "Mayor Wyman telephoned me at my store in Pittsburg and asked me to meet him. We met in Pittsburg and he gave me the paper. We talked of the date of acceptance, and I suggested next Wednesday, to give him time to fix up his books and affairs. He said that would do, and we agreed on the date. The resignation was given entirely without conditions. He asked me to present it, saying that he thought Dr. Gilliford or myself ought to do it, and I of course consented."

An effort was made to find Mayor Wyman. He was not at his office or at his house and could not be located. It is understood that he resigned under advice of his attorneys, but that none of his friends knew he would act so promptly.

GILLIFORD FIRES A BOMB.

AN OPEN ATTACK UPON CITY SOLICITOR ELPHINSTONE.

An Alleged Proposition to Abandon All the Pearson Cases—Some Remarks of a Personal Nature—Elphinstone Makes a Reply.

After the Wyman resignation matter had been laid aside in Select Council, Dr. Gilliford arose to a question of privilege. He read a document in which he took issue to statements made in an evening paper of February 15, in an interview with City Solicitor Elphinstone. He said:

Mr. Elphinstone is represented as saying that every one connected with the prosecution, except myself, was satified to allow a postponement of the Pearson case, and that two consultations were held on Saturday at which every person but myself was in favor of a postponement of the Pearson case.

Mr. Elphinstone is also represented as saying again that "Dr. Gilliford insists that the Pearson cases should be tried at once, but he is prompted, as we all know to advise such a course by purely personal motives." In answer I will say: The proposition had been made to me by a part of the counsel for the prosecution to abandon permanently all the indictments against Mr. Pearson, to which I did not consent. I agreed that Mr. Pearson should be treated exactly the same as Mr. Wyman, and that at least one of the indictments should be pressed to a conviction. I was and am strenuously opposed to making a distinction between two men who are charged with exactly the same crimes and against both of whom the evidence attainable is of exactly the same character.

A Plea for Equal Treatment.

The injustice and unfairness of prosecuting one to a conviction and of abandoning all prosecution against the other is so manifest that it would be much more fair to impute impure or mercenary motives to the man who would advocate such an unjust course than improper motives to one who would advocate an even and impartial treatment of both. I was not at either of the meetings of the counsel on Saturday, the 13th, and so could not have been the only one present to object to a postponement, but I saw Mr. Elphinstone on Saturday forenoon and tried to tell him distinctly and plainly that I was satisfied with the temporary postponement of the cases against Pearson, but would not be satisfied with their permanent abandonment. The cases were discussed with Mr. Langfitt at noon of the same day, and he certainly was informed of my satisfaction with a temporary postponement.

It might suit the purposes of one who had a private grudge against Mr. Wyman to stop these prosecutions as soon as their grudge had been satisfied, but it certainly does not suit the ends of justice and fairness.

Neither Mr. Wyman nor Mr. Pearson ever defeated my aspirations or did me any harm of which I know, and it is impossible for me to have any private or personal grudge against either. My objections are entirely to their public acts and records.

It is scarcely possible that Mr. Elphinstone has made this unwarranted attack because I declined to vote for him for City Solicitor at the last election, and I have always refrained from giving my opinion of his sobriety and reliability, and shall still refrain.

Referring to the City Solicitor.

I refrained from giving vent to my feelings when at the time these cases came before the grand jury Mr. Elphinstone could not be found, and when it was ascertained where he was and why he could not be found I again refrained from giving vent to my very natural feelings. But it seems that my forbearance and kindness have been unappreciated. A man's memory may sometimes be clouded by [illegible] and charity would lead me to [illegible] Mr. Elphinstone would not have [illegible] founded statements he is reported [illegible] saying made unless under the influence of natural excitement.

City Solicitor Ephinstone came into the council chamber as Dr. Gilliford was speaking and by unanimous consent was given permission to reply. He said that all the counsel for the prosecution, after mature consideration, had decided to postpone the Pearson cases for the present. There was no intention of showing favoritism to anyone. He had stated that Dr. Gilliford had opposed this action on the part of the counsel for the prosecution and that he believed he did so for personal reasons. He was still of the opinion that Dr. Gilliford was influenced by improper motives in his course of conduct.

Dr. Gilliford maintained his position and appealed to Councils if they did not want their instructions carried out fairly and impartially. Mr. Lowe thought both Mr. Wyman and Mr. Pearson should be treated alike. Mr. Elphinstone repeated the assertion that there never had been an intention to abandon the rest of the Pearson cases. President Lindsay cut the matter off finally.

The Candidates in the Field.

Candidates to succeed Mayor Wyman had not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that a number have been doing some secret hustling, and it said that the movement for an election last night was in favor of Suaman. Councils will elect a man that will act for 30 days. An election will then take place to fill the unexpired term of a little over a year. Among the persons who have been spoken of for consideration by Councils are Nicholas Beckley, ex-Councilman Cochrane, George Snaman and Lewis McMullen.

Friends of W. M. Kennedy stated last night that he will stand for Mayor to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Kennedy would not make an authoritative statement until Tuesday, when he consented to stand for election. He is a member of the flour firm of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., and on account of business requirements was not willing to accept a four-year term. He will be the candidate of the reform element of the city and will probably be opposed by a representative of the people who have continually opposed the reformers. The man most prominently spoken of is Arthur Kennedy, who several months ago was an avowed candidate to succeed Mayor Wyman. He was formerly in the Pleasant Valley Company and is strong with the politicians.

The popular election of a Mayor will probably be the first under the Australian system in Pennsylvania. The new election law is to go into effect March 1, and the election of a Mayor will be held shortly after that. The Republican nominee will be made under the Crawford county system.

REVOLT OF AN OFFICEHOLDER.

One Man in the South Who Will Not Obey the President's Orders.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—There will be a revolt from the order issued by President Harrison that neither officeholders nor negroes should be on the delegation to Minneapolis. It will be headed by Hon. E. A. Angier, Assistant District Attorney. In the beginning of the campaign Angier was one of the strongest candidates in the field, and his election as a member of the Georgia delegation has been conceded on all sides.

When that much-talked-of message was received from the head of the administration that no officeholders were wanted, Mr. Angier, in deference to the President's wishes, immediately withdrew from the race. After considering the matter a few days, however, Mr. Angier's friends began to insist that he re-enter the race. This he has not formally done, but there is no doubt that he will be elected one of the delegates, and if elected will not refuse to serve.

SEVEN CHILDREN MOTHERLESS.

Elopement of a Woman Who Became Infatuated With a Boy.

WINDSOR, CONN., Feb. 18.—[*Special.*]—On Monday morning Mrs. George E. Osborne, mother of seven children, packed up her belongings and quietly skipped for parts unknown. She was accompanied by George Atkin, a youth of 20. Mrs. Osborne has been 26 years married, and has always borne a good reputation. Her husband is a hard working and industrious man, who took pride in his home, his wife and his children.

Atkin bears an unsavory reputation, and has been arrested a number of times for serious offenses. He has spent much of his time at the Osbornes' during the husband's absence. Mrs. Osborne seems to have become infatuated with him, and sought his company more often than he sought hers. The couple have been traced as far as Hartford.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR A ROAD.

One of the Pennsy's Schemes to Keep Pace With the Reading Deal.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 18.—[*Special.*]—The West Virginia Central Railroad Company has made the city authorities an offer for the Western Maryland Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad is backing the West Virginia Central in the deal, being a large holder of stock in the latter road. The Cumberland Valley branch of the Western Maryland was to have been the connecting link between Reading and Baltimore and Ohio, thus giving Reading a short line to the West.

If the city accepts the offer of the West Virginia Central, the Pennsylvania will have abs