PITTSBURG SUNDAY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

A WAR CLOUD

BIG AS A HAN

Again Shows Its Angry Crest Above the United States' Horizon.

ELEMENTS OF DANGER

Too Evident, When the President Is Called to Washington and

GIVES UP HIS DUCK SHOOTING.

The Bering Sea Matter of Grave Importance as It Now Stands.

Salisbury's Refusal to Renew the Modus Vivendi Considered Final-State De--War With Great Britain More Justifiable Than That Threatened With Only Hope of a Peaceful Solution of the Trouble-A Matter Almost As Im-

(SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.) BUREAU OF THE DISPATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

Another war cloud, as large at least as man's hand, shows its angry crest above the porizon of the United States. Assuredly there must be some element of danger in is impelled to take his departure from the ducking grounds a day or two sooner than he had contemplated. Any question of State that can induce the President to forego the soulful pleasure of murdering just one more duck must be of grave import indeed and without further warning the country may well tremble at the prospect.

It is to be presumed that the rumor (it vet lacks official confirmation), that Lord Salisbury has refused to renew the modus vivendi which obtained last year in regard to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea, is based on truth. The movements at the State Department and of the President indicate

A Clear Field for Canadians.

The result would be a virtual extermination of the seals. The females repair by tens and hundreds of thousands to the islands in the spring to give birth to their young. To secure food for these pups they leave the islands and fill the sea in vast herds, sprending out over a radius extending 100 and even 200 miles from the islands, and a prohibited circle 60 miles in diameter would afford no protection whatever.

Lord Salisbury proposes, instead, to draw a circle 60 miles in diameter, with Pribylov islands as the center, and stop sealing within that radius. The wily Premier and diplomat well knows that such an agreement would leave a practically clear field for the Canadian sealers, as the hands of the Amerleans within the circle would be bound by the law against seal killing, while the Canadians could kill every seal they found straggling outside that radius.

One Choice for the United States.

If the refusal of Salisbury to renew the modus vivendi is true and final and if he will agree to nothing better pending arbitration of the question of jurisdiction than the inhibition of sealing within a distance of 30 miles from the Pribylov Islands, the United States Government can take its choice, either to risk a war with Great Britain by seizing all seal poachers in the Bering Sea, or to permit the sealing company having the lease of the islands to wage a war of extermination on the seals, and at least secure its commission of \$10 a pelt.

The authorities at the State Department who have been managing the international affairs of the country this week, during the sickness of Secretary Blaine and the duck shooting of the President, are in a tremendous stew on account of the action Lord Salisbury. They are awfully shocked at his impudence. His conclusion is declared to be a gross insult to the Government of the United States, and war is talked of as the inevitable result if his Lordship does not very promptly take it all back and agree to a renewal of the modus

Very Serious and Threatening.

It is all very serious and very threatening. Nobody seems to suspect that some one of the many young English dudes employed at the State Department may have invented the story as a joke to hurry Mr. Harrison away from the paradise of ducks on the "Eastern Sho'."

It is not even suspected that his Lordship may have taken a long shot at a joke himself, and that his action is intended to test the courage of the United States, which ta'ked of war with Chile with such profound confidence and unmistakable bravery. It would certainly be highly entertaining to read an ultimatum from President Harrison to the British Government, and compare its language with that one sent to Chile and hurried to Congress, so that it might reach the public sooner than Chile's pacific reply. A war with Great Britain on account of

the killing of seals which bear the brand of the American Eagle, would be almost as justifiable as a war with Chile on account of the killing of sailors wearing the uniform of the United States. The former crime would really affect a far larger constituency than the latter. The welfare of the seals is a question which touches near the heart of

of the United States, and which will involve a decision by that high judicial authority of the question of ownership of the

It is natural, however, for those upo whom the responsibility rests for solving such grave problems, to look at the worst such grave problems, to look at the worst
as a possibility, and therefore it is that the
Executive and the State Department are in
a condition of concern and apprehension
such as has not afflicted them since war
with Chile seemed inevitable, and the anxiety on this occasion probably exceeds in
poignancy any sensation of that time. Another Most Important Matter.

Among Congressmen and politicians from the great Northwest even the impudence of Lord Salisbury toward the United States is Lord Salisbury toward the United States is less talked of than the indorsement of Archbishop Ireland by the Pope, as Is indicated by an editorial article in the Moniteur di Roma, cabled to America to-day. The Moniteur is said to be the mouthpiece of the Pope, and its high laudation of the Archbishop and severe denunciation of those who have attacked and maligned him has brought joy to the hearts of the Republicans of the Northwest, and will astonish the Catholics and other churchmen of the whole country.

whole country.

Archbishop Ireland stands for all that is Archbishop Ireland stands for all that is American. He has within the last few years engaged in a radical fight against the use of public money for sectarian educa-tion, and has resisted with all his great ability the attempt to create a new priest-hood in America, having all the prejudice of monarchical subjects against the republic and instilling into their parishoners the conviction that only old world methods are agreeable to the dominating power of the church. Campaigns of the bitterest character have been fought over this question in the Northwest, and especially in Wis-

Attacked by a Brother Archbishop,

The Archbishop of Milwaukee, exactly antipodal to Archbishop Ireland, has attacked the latter in the most virulent manner. Lutherans struck hands with their foe of Reformation days to secure a share of the public funds for their parochial schools. The Democrats made promises which se-cured them the support of Catholics and Lutherans, and the Republican party went down and the Democrats were victorious in

Of course, Archbishop Ireland had a strong following, but it did not by any means embody the majority of the Catholics of the Northwest, and he was assailed with peculiar bitterness by all who opposed him. If he has gained the favor of Pope Leo, and if, as is suggested, he be created a Cardinal, it not only means the betterness by

as is suggested, he be created a Cardinal, it not only means the triumph of Archbishop Ireland over his enemies, but also the infusion of the most liberal and radical ideas into the conduct of the church in this country. This action would be directly in line with the relief of the church in the country. the policy adopted by His Holiness with re-gard to France. There is no broader or more liberal officer of the church in Chris-tendom than Ireland, and his indorsement seems to offer convincing proof that Pope Leo desires to make the Catholic Church the vanguard in the march toward a thor-oughly democratic society rather than an organization bound in life or death to musty

The investigation of the Pension Bureau, during the last week, has developed nothduring the last week, has developed noth-ing so plainly as that the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Interior (and that means President Harrison also) are determined to shield the Commissioner from blame at all hazards. It is practically admitted by them that Raum, Jr., was sacrificed because something had to be done to draw the fire away from Raum, Sr. The most glaring inconsistencies of re-rating

were got over by the most desperate ex-planations, and the excuse for the dismissal of clerks and the enforced resignation of others on account of annoyances to which for the good of the service.

While these were ousted, spies, informers, desk-breakers and robbers were retained to assist the Commissioner to get rid of his enemies. Possibly more may come out when certain clerks are put on the stand, out in some mysterious way the most important witnesses have been scattered to the four corners of the earth.

Protection by Act of Congress. Meanwhile, it is significant that Mr. Enlee should introduce to-day a bill to pre-vent the dismissal of clerks who testify in Congressional investigations. Evidently it is the conviction that clerks of the Pension Bureau who give evidence unfavorable to Mr. Raum can only be made secure in their

ositions by a special act of Congress.

Genial, lovable Ben Wood will have no truer mourners anywhere than here. Dur-ing the last several years he speat much of his time each winter in Washington, and a host of friends who are deeply shocked at his sudden and untimely death this morning. It is but two or three days since his friends saw him full of life, buoyint, energetic, hopeful, and few of them knew of his sickness before the announcement of his death in the evening papers. Almost every one in the little world at Willard's knew him, and that hotel was like a house of mourning to-day. Mr. Wood's brothers, William R. and Charles Wood, arrived here this morning, a short time before his death, and left for Pittsburg with the remains this evening.

LIGHTNER.

Concerning the Reported Disagreement of

the Bering Sea Commission. LONDON, March 5 -Inquiry was made at the Foreign Office to-day by a representative of the Associated Press, regarding the Bering Sea negotiations. The official interviewed said that although he did not wish to make a statement at this juncture, he could say that no information had been reeived that the Bering Sea Commissioners had failed to arrive at a satisfactory entente regarding the methods to be employed in the seal fisheries.

He deprecated what he called the animus which permeated the information received here from the United States concerning the

RUMORS ABOUT GOULD.

Stories of His Sudden Death Are Chestnuts

Now and Don't Work. NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- [Special.] Some excitement was created here this morning by dispatches pouring in from New York and other points saving that rumors prevailed that Jay Gould had dropped dead in his private car while en route to New Orleans. Inquiry showed the

falsity of this report. Mr. Gould left New York some days ago owing to sickness, intending to be present at New Orleans during the carnival. He changed his mind, however, and came no further than Alexandria, La., where he and his party, consisting mainly of railroad officials, stopped yesterday inspecting the Texas and Pacific road, the new bridge and lady in the case would lead to such valor in battle as has not furnished themes for song and story since the beloved days of knight errantry.

The Two Horns of the Dilemma.

The two apparent horns of the dilemma are either to kill all the seals curselves, in one vast hunting bee, or to protect them with our whole navy, and provoke a war with Great Britain. The only hope of a peaceful settlement is in the possibility that his lordship does not mean what he says, or that his determination is merely for the purpose of making a more definite case for presentation to the Supreme Court other improvements and leaving for Dallas

The Independent Refiners and Producers Appeal to Gov. Pattison

FOR LEGAL PROTECTION

Against the P. R. R. and the National Transit Company.

A CASE SIMILAR TO THE READING.

Transportation Costs So Much That the Business Doesn't Pay.

THE NATURE OF THE SECRET CONTRAC:

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. TITUSVILLE, PA., March 5 .- The indeendet refiners and producers of Western Pennsylvania sent the following letter to Governor Pattison to-day. They are now horoughly organized, and propose to see whether the Executive of the State will institute suits to protect the independent re-

finers. The letter is as follows: To the Hon, Robert E. Pattison, Governor

SIR-We have noticed with great satis-faction the present attitude of the Pennsylvanta Railroad Company as shown in a recent communication addressed to you through A. J. Cassatt, one of its directors, calling your attention to the consolidation of certain transportation interests, and that the power thus gained to fix the price of anthracite coal will rest with one man, and asking that you take such action as you may eem proper to ascertain whether such combination be contrary to public policy or in violation of that provision of the Constitu-tion which prohibits any transportation company from acquiring in any way the control of a competing line.

Condition of the Oil Business In similar manner we take the liberty of calling your attention at this time to the deof Pennsylvania and to one of the main

The present production of Pennsylvania petroleum is estimated at about 100,000 bar-reis per day. The price ruling during the last few months, from 55 to 60 cents per bar-rel, is much below the cost of production, and long continued will bring ruin to this in-dustry of the State. Pennsylvania petroleum when marketed comes into active competi-tion with petroleum produced in the State tion with petroleum produced in the State of Ohio, and, in the foreign markets, with Russian petroleum. From every known consideration it is entitled to and requires the lowest possible rates of transportation, that the producer and refiner may have some remuneration and the public be farnished the commercial commodity as cheap-

ly as possible.

On or about September 3, 1888, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to corestall any reduction, advanced the freight rate from the oil regions to Philadelphia from the al-

A Pool on Transportation.

In a complaint made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company on such advanced inter-State rates, it was set forth the National Transit Company is a common carrier of oil from the oil regions aforesaid to the Bay of New York, having also main lines from the oil regions terminating at Philadalphia, and after its autrance lines. lines from the oil regions terminating at Philadelphia: and after its entrance into business as a transporter of oil by pipe lines aforesaid, and for the purpose of enabling it to charre and maintain a high price for the transportation of oil as a common carrier, so as to secure large profits and maintain an advantage for the Standard Oil Company and its affiliated industries now controlled by the Standard Oil Trust, over all competitors, it entered into a contract with the said Pennsylvanis Railroad Company for the pooling or division of traffic, on oil, between the said railroad company and the said National Transit Company, one consideration of which contract was the maintenance of the same rates on oil by railroad and by pipe line, and that under and by virtue of said contract the said National Transit Company guarantees to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 26 per cent of the entire traffic from the oil regions aforesaid to tidewater, and that since the making of such contract, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made, keut and maintained the same rate of charges for the transportation of oil from the oil regions aforesaid to tidewater affects of the transportation of oil from the oil regions aforesaid to tidewater at New York Bay.

The Allegation Practically Admitted.

The Allegation Practically Admitted.
To which the answer of the Pennsylvanis
Railroad Company was: It admits that i
has an arrangement with the National Tran Railroad Company was: It admits that it has an arrangement with the National Transit Company, substantially the same as stated in this petition. The coursel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the course of the proceeding, arguing against the inspection of this combination contract by the commission, inasmuch as it was admitted, said: "There is a full, clear response to the allegations on the part of the complainant, admitting their allegation as broad as it was alleged," and also further said, "I need not go into a discussion as to whether this effort to have this contract produced by us is not an attempt to make us furnish evidence tending to criminate ourselves, held to be constitutional in the late case decided by the Supreme Court."

On such legal grounds it was ruled that the production of the contract was not required, but the commission after thus deciding, remarked: "It is within the power of the parties holding this contract to remove by its production any proper legal inference that might be drawn from the facts that are admitted, and if it is not produced by them they are probably prepared to accept whatever legal consequences may follow from a refusal to produce it."

Violation of the Constitution Claimed.

Violation of the Constitution Claimed. This invitation was not accepted. We re spectfully submit that this pooling agree ment or combination as shown between these two transportation companies of this State for the maintenance of high and un advancing instead of lowering the same, works to the serious disadvantage of the transportation interests, and to the injurious depression, if not ultimate destruction, of a great industry, and is "contrary to public policy and in violation of that provision of the Constitution which prohibits any transportation company from acquiring in any way the control of a competing line."

All of which, and the details of the present serious effects of this unlawful combination and the means taken by those complained of to prevent other transportation lines from giving relief through lower rates, and that the power to arbitrarily fix the price of petroleum is thus notoriously given to on party, we will be pleased to present in due form at any investigation made to protect the petroleum interests of the Commonwealth. dvaucing instead of lowering the same

The petition is signed by the Producers Oil Company, Lim., the Producers' Protective Association, the Independent Refiners and Oil Shippers' Association and 20 other independent refiners and many prominent producers.

house. A physician was called in to see the sick woman this morning, and he at once suspected that she had typhus. He notified Dr. Edson, who sent an inspector to the place, and his examina-tion convinced him the doctor was right.

an inspector to the piace, and instance tion convinced him the doctor was right. The patient was sent at once to North Brothers' Island. A daily inspection of the house will be made. Abraham Jessa, proprietor of the lodging house 42 East Twelfth street, where several typhus patients were found, was stricken with the disease this morning and sent to North Brothers' Island. Another of the Massilia's passengers died at North Brothers' Island to-day.

The Senatorial and House committees appointed to investigate the typhus outbreak and make inquiry into the expenditures on Ellis Island began their work to-day. The specific object of the day was an investigation into the methods adopted in the medical examination of immigrants at Ellis Island Bureau.

RAUM IS CALLED DOWN.

Sembers of Congress Advance Pension Cases to the Detriment of the Service-The Secretary Hopes His Timely Hint

WASHINGTON, March 5. - Secretary Noble to-day sent the following letter to Commissioner Raum, in which he criticises the action of the latter in giving precedence to pensions called up by members of Con-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1892.

Commissioner of Pensions:

SIR—Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, acknowledging department letter of the 25th ultimo, calling attention to the fact that complaints were coming in of partiality in the examination and final disposition of claims, you say:

In drawing cases from the files for examination in each class of cases, the rule is to draw those which have been completed. The rule, however, is constantly broken into through the courtest which is extended by the office to members of Congress who call for the status of cases, and this has become a matter of such serious concern as to require an im-

stantly broken into through the courtesy which is extended by the office to members of Congress who call for the status of cases, and this has become a matter of such serious concern as to require an immediate remedy.

From December 7, 1891, to the 25th inst., inclusive, 70,181 calls have been made by members of Congress for the status of pension claims. These calls for the status of cases by Congressmen were made without reservence to the time of the filing of the claims, and so it constantly happens that claims recently filed are called up upon Congressional slips, taken from the files and placed upon the examiner's deak, where they are found to be complete, and are immediately allowed, thus giving them, precedence over claims filed at an earlier date which have not been allowed in their order.

I have made a careful examination into this subject and find that claims under the act of June 27, 1890, filed as late as October 19, 1891, have been called up in this manner, and having been found complete, have been allowed, which obviously works a great injustice to claimants whose applications were filed at an earlier date, and whose claims are now complete and ready to be allowed when taken up in their turn.

This action obviously works great in-

This action obviously works great injustice to earlier filed claims, which are thus passed over and deferred, and was the very danger feared at the time the "completed files" system was adopted, and against which my order of the 26th of September, 1890, was simed. The order was as follows:

The evil which you point out does not arise from allowing examination of the status of cases, but in permitting the examiner to approve completed cases out of their order was thus called up. You say the action is taken to save a second handling of the papers. The reason given is utterly insufficient to justify the wrong done the claimant who is being relegated to the rear by this process, and I can but feel that the evil has been allowed without justification. The information as to the state of the case can be given by such force as can be reasonably spared for this work. But the case must even if completed be returned to its former place in line of those in like condition. It is not a case of favor to any, but of justice to all and of obedience to a plain order tice to all and of obedience to a plain order made and known to have been made against just such action. I am gratified at the favorable statement of the business of your bureau, and hope you may find that the enforcement of this direction will add to the efficiency and the justness of its administration. Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NORLE, Secretary.

MARLOWE SICK AGAIN.

OR THE THIRD TIME SHE CANCELS PITTSBURG ENGAGEMENT.

Disease-She Is Now at Syracuse and Shows Lots of Pluck-Scenery Already in Pittsburg.

SYRACUSE, March 5.-[Special.]-Julia Marlowe, the actress, lies at the Vanderbilt House in this city suffering from a complication of ailments, the exact nature of which her attending physician does not state. He tells the reporters that she is afflicted with a severe aftack of the grip, but it is known that her incapacity to ful-fill her professional engagements is due to causes deeper seated.

Miss Marlowe came here Thursday last to

give four performances, but was stricken down before she could appear at all. Hence down before she could appear at all. Hence her engagement here was canceled. To-day it was said Miss Marlowe was free from fever symptoms, but still very sick. It had been hoped that she could proceed to Pittsburg to-morrow to play all the week, but to this proposition the attending physician would not consent. Miss Marlowe is, however, anxious to proceed and may leave despite the dangers of which she is warned.

Miss Marlowe's engagement at the Grand Opera House has been canceled. This is the third time this has happened, and she has never been seen in Pittsburg. She was to have appeared this week in a repertoire of Shakesperean plays. Yesterday after-noon Mr. Wilt received a telegram from her manager in Syracuse that she had a sore throat, and the physician advised her not to play. About \$3,000 worth of scenery had been shipped to Pittsburg and is at the Opera House. Manager Wilt also received telegrams from some of the players directing him to send their

company had disbanded, but this was not true. It is the intention to fill the engagement in Washington next week. Mr. Quigg, one of the advance men, is in the city, but all he knew was that the actress is sick.

Manager Wilt had made no arrangements for the week last night. Those who have bought tickets for the Marlowe engagement can have their money by applying at the

FIELD'S JURY DISAGREES. Unable to Decide Whether the Young Man

Is Insane. NEW YORK, March 5 .- At 11:30 o'clock to-night the jury in the case of Edward M. Field, on trial for insanity, came in and announced that they could not agree. The Judge, after thanking them for their

services, discharged them.

Lottery Officials Under Bond. NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- Fifteen persons, officers and employes of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, indicted by the grand jury for alleged violation of the anti-lottery postal law were arraigned to-day before Commissioner Wright, and placed under bond of \$200,000 each to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Trenton, N.J.

MARCH

The Reformer Wins Very Easily in the Allegheny Mayoralty Primary.

WARM DELEGATE FIGHTS.

Anti-Quay Men Carry the First District and Claim the Second,

BUT A CONTEST IS PROBABLE.

Warrant Out for an Election Officer in

the Fifth Ward. RUTAN'S VERY VIGOROUS LANGUAGE

The Allegheny reformers enjoyed a field day last evening. William M. Kennedy was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor, W. H. Stauffer and H. Bolster were elected delegates in the First district over Joseph Horne and George Lappe, and the indications at midnight were that Messrs. Parke and May were elected delegates in the Second district over Dr. Holman and James Gray, though there will probably be a contest. The successful delegates are all claimed as anti-Quay men, and the credit for the victory, it is said, divides equally between Congressman Dalzell and Senator

The contest for the mayoralty nomina tion was to an extent lopsided. A good vote was polled and the unofficial returns indicate that Mr. Kennedy received more



votes than Braun and Tvler, the other

candidates, put together. for Martz Oliver, who acted as judge of election in the Third precinct of the Fifth ward. It is alleged that he, with two minority inspectors. It is also alleged that the election officers were not sworn. The opposite leaders deny that the officers were not sworn and they allege that both Holman and Gray will be elected at the convention

next week.

While there was some doubt at midnight while there was some doubt at minight as to the outcome of the delegate fight, Senator Rutan, who managed the contest for the anti-Quay people, was confident that May and Parke would be successful. He said there was absolutely no doubt that Horne and Lappe had been defeated. The delegate fight was especially spirited and it is alleged that an immense amount of money was used to influence voters. ator Rutan was at his home last night.

Rutan Claims the Victory. "It was a lively little struggle," he said "It was a lively little struggle," he said to a DISPATCH reporter, "but we have won out everything. Against us we had State Treasurer-elect John Morrison, who came into the district, had his brother running as a delegate against our men, and did all in his power to defeat us. Richard Quay spent the week in the district endeavoring to elect Joe Horne and his associates, and we were met at every turn by the tactics of skillful politicians. I have always been a saithful friend to Captain John Morrison. I had him appointed Clerk of the House of Rep-resentatives against James Bradley, whom resentatives against James Bradley, whon State Chairman Andrews and the late N. P. Reed had slated for the place. Morrison's appointment to that clerkship was his first stepping stone to the State Treasuryship. I sent four delegates from my district to vote for his nomination. Now I find him

at work against me."
"I want to say now," Senator Rutan went
on with some emphasis, "that if the State
Treasurer-elect again interferes in any fights n my district he will never take his as Treasurer. I know how the bill was passed enabling the State Treasurer to have on deposit between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and I will not allow the State Treasury to be used against me. This Looks Like a Threat,

This Looks Like a Threat,
"If some people continue fighting me they
had best arrange promptly to join Senator
McFarland, Cashier Marsh and State
Cashier Livsey in some secluded home
where our extradition laws have no operation. The banks in Allegheny
and Pittsburg, that have State
deposits, I now say were this week visited
by authorities who notified them that unless they helped to elect the Quay candidates for delegates to the State convention
the deposits they were carrying would be the deposits they were carrying would be withdrawn. What I tell you are facts, and they go to show just what we had to content with in this battle, which was only pre-liminary to the contest for members of the

liminary to the contest for members of the Legislature in May."

Major William M. Kennedy was nominated for Mayor by a majority that surprised even his friends, let alone his opponents. Major H. K. Tyler was ranked next followed by Alderman Braun, who received a vote so small that he and all of his friends were astonished. Their claims were arge at the outset and their confidence was inshaken until the returns were completed.

Braun Lost His Own Ward. The First ward, that of Mr. Braun, and the one he was assured would give him a big majority, failed in this respect and gave to Major Kennedy that which Mr. Braun

to Major Kennedy that which Mr. Braun expected.

Returns were brought to the headquarters of the various candidates and at the Republican headquarters. These places were crowded and maintained the interest in the contest until the result became a foregone conclusion. The Republican headquarters were the last to close. This was done at 11:30 o'clock last night. There were at that time returns received from 54 out of 73 districts, and these returns gave Kennedy 5,243 votes, Tyler 2,239 and Braun 595. The other 19 districts were ones in which Major Kennedy's friends anticipated a handsome majority, and in which the two other candidates admitted the claim.

William M. Kennedy is a native of Alie-



gheny. He is 45 years old, and one of the best business men in that city. He is meried and lives on Cedar avenue. He is member of the firm of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. Mr. Kennedy is at present in

Figures in the Legislative Fights. The First Legislative district comprises that portion of Allegheny east of Federal street and the First ward. The basis of voting in Tuesday's convention is the num-ber of Republican votes cast for Harrison ber of Republican votes cast for Harrison four years ago. There are 37 precincts. Bolster and Stauffer carried 22 as against 15 for their opponents. The contest was bitter and the vote was large. In the convention the Bolster-Stauffer delegates will represent 2,521 votes, while the Horne and Lappe delegates will represent 1,583 votes. The total number of votes in the convention will be 4 1068 precessor to the convention will be 4,104° necessary to a choice, 2,053. Bolster and Stauffer will have 468 votes more than they need.

The fight in the Second district was also a The fight in the Second district was also a lively one. The returns were not completed until some time this morning. The Qusy people claim that the Holman and Gray delegates carried districts representing 2,514 votes, while they concede to the delegates of May and Parke 2,023 votes. The latter claims majority, and put their surplus at 482. In the Third district of the Fifth ward, where warrants have been issued for the election officers, the vote is given at 292. It is claimed these votes will be thrown out.

The Chairman an Important Point. Harvey Henderson, Esq., who is a recognized reformer, has been designated as Temperary Chairman of the Second district convention, which will likely have important bearing on the contests and disputes.

Messrs. Oliver and Witherow will, it is

claimed, be named is the national delegates without a contest. Word from Tarentum is that Harry Armward. It is alleged that he, with two associates, went to the polling place a half an hour before the time for opening the polls, and after taking possession of the place refused to admit the minority inspectors. It is also alleged that the election officers were not sworn and they allege that both Holman to word from Tarentum is that Harry Armstrong, for State convention, carried the Third ward by acclamation, received all but four votes in the Twelfth ward and had a majority of 14 in the Second. He also carried Harmar township. Waltus, his opponent carried Springdale borough. It is reported, that Armstrong will be the winner when the returns are all counted.

It could scarcely be told that there were It could scarcely be told that there were any primaries held on the Pittsburg side of any primaries held on the Pittsburg side of the river. There were no contests and no interest. C. L. Magee and J. O. Brown are unopposed as candidates for delegates to the National convention.

TO BE A CARDINAL SURE.

Archbishop Ireland's Assistant Practic St. PAUL. March 5 .- Regarding a disoatch from Rome to the effect that Archbishop Ireland was being defended by the Pope and would probably be made a Cardinal in a few days, Father Heffron, of the Archbishop's cathedral parish here, to-day said:

"The dispatch from Rome states the situation truthfully, so far as I can learn." "Was not the Archbishop's visit to Rome rompted by some intelligence that he was was not known to us. In foreign countries bishops are required to visit the Vatican every nive years, and in this country every

ten or oftener."
"Do you think that Archbishop Ireland will be made a Cardinal during his present 'I do," replied Father Heffron, frankly. THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

ontents of the Issue Classified for

The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages, made up in two parts. The live news of the day occupies the first nine pages. The class news and special literary features will be found most readily by ref-

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FOR HIS FOLLY wlish Banker Killed by a

the U. S. Navy. LEALOUSE . Z CAUSE OF IT.

The Aggrieved Busband Had Warned His

Victim to Stay Away.

SHOT AS HE RODE IN HIS CARRIAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, March &-The news was brought here to-day by the steamship City of Peking, from Yokohama, that on February 12 George Gower Robinson, a well-known English banker of Yokohama, was fatally shot by Lieutenant Hetherington of the United States vessel Marion. The motive for the crime was jealously because of Robinson's attention to Mrs. Hethering-

At the inquest two days later it was brought out that Hetherington stopped Robinson's carriage on the Bund in Yokohama, and, without warning, fired two shots into the young Englishman's body. Rob-inson could not evade the shots, and fell out of the carriage to the pavement. His friend, Mr. Horst, who was in the carriage, jumped out and grasped the Lieutenant, who was arrested soon after with the pistol in his possession. Three chambers were loaded. These are all the facts which were published in the Yokohama newspapers, but the officers of the steamer say that Hetherington was

justified in shooting. man in Yokohama. He came of a good family and had been there for several years in the banking business. He knew everyone in the foreign circle and was a great favorite of the ladies, being the social mentor of Yokohama. Several months ago he began to pay marked attention to the pretty wife of Lieutenant Hetherington. The latter made no move until gossip began to couple his wife's name with Robinson's, and then he went to Robinson and told him he must

leave Yokohama or absent himself from gatherings which Mrs. Hetherington attended. Robinson promised to leave and went away for two weeks. Recently, however, he broke his pledge to Hetherington and, as though to aggravate the jealous husband, paid warmer court than ever to his wife. The result was that Hetherington armed himself and shot Robinson at their meeting.

Eleven Years of Good Record.

The feeling in Yokohama is said to be divided. Robinson had many strong friends, who do not think his offense justified the crime. On the other hand, those who know Hetherington declare that he would never have shot Robinson and would never have shot Robinson and brought shame on his own household, had not the Englishman violated his promise and wounded him beyond reparation. Lieutenant Hetherington is of the junior grade. He was appointed to the service from Iowa June 9, 1874, made a midship-

man June 4, 1880, an ensign, junior grade, March 3, 1883, and an ensign on June 26, 1884. His promotion to a Lieuten-ancy has been within a year. He has a record of 11 years' service. The Marion is a third-rate wooden vessell and has been on the Asiatic station small caliber guns and carries 18 officers and 176 men. Last summer she was sent to the Bering sea in connection with the seal fish-

MAHER PERFECTLY CRAZED. RE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE WHILE ON A DRUNK,

Desperate Leap Through a Car Window Five Passengers Save His Life-A Ter Mile Ride in a Pretty Ticktish Position CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5 .- [Special.]-Passengers reaching the city to-night from the south tell a thrilling story. One of the passengers was Peter Maher, the prize fighter who showed the white feather in his recent fight with Fitzsimmens in New When he got into Atlanta this morning his first act was to fill his pocket flask with whisky from the Markham House bar. This precaution was taken because there is no whiskey to be had between Atlanta and Danville.

His potations became more frequent, until the passengers regarded him first with disgust and then with terror. He was braver drunk than sober.

braver drunk than sober.

After the train had crossed the Tugalo river it took up a speed of 40 miles an hour. The prize fighter, from being boisterous became maudlin, weeping over his deteat. Suddenly he made a spring for an open window, going through head first. His body was half out, when five passengers caught him by the legs and with great disculty pulled him in. The train had run probably ten miles before he was gotten out of his dangerous position.

As the train flew past, presenting the curious spectacle of a man half way out of a car window, the people along the way were horrified. Maher is perfectly crasy from the defeat which he has suffered, and his chagrin becomes deeper as he approaches New York.

CAUGHT HIS CAPTOR.

FIVE CENTS.

Mills; the Murderer, Escaped From the Butler Jail, Still at Large.

AFTER A WILD PURSUIT

He Plays 'Possum on a Railroad Track and Holds Up the Officer.

NOW SAFE AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

Three of the Fugitives Taken and Now Behind the Bars Again.

THE CHASE IS TO BE RENEWED TO-DAY

BUTLER, March 5 .- After it had became known that six prisoners had escaped from the jail, great crowds gathered about the court house and streets, anxious for news. A great many searching parties went out to

capture the escaped prisoners.

W. L. Daubenspeck and W. O. Sutton went to Callery Junction last night to bag any prisoners who have gone toward the any prisoners who have gone toward the West. They were standing on the platform when they saw James Britain, colored, coming toward them. They told him he was the man they were looking for. After a brief struggle he was captured and hand-cuffed. The officers tried to pump him, but could get no valuable information. All he

"They don't give a colored man any show. I was the last to get out and the first to get back. It is bad luck to go into a house a different way than you came out," and he wanted to go back by means of the rope down which he escaped. He was brought to town about 10 o'clock this morning.

A Clew for the Fleeing Murderer. About 12 o'clock George Limberg, who lives about a mile north of town, came in and said he had seen two men who answered the descriptions of Mills and Smith. He said they were in the barn when he went out to water the horses. At the time he did not know of the jail delivery. After hearing this news a posse was ganized and went on the train. They came

up to them at Mr. Henricks' farm, about

three miles north of town. Henricks, ex-

three miles north of town. Henricks, exSheriff Redic and County Detective Allen
went out to espture them. They were in a
barn, and at the approach of the posse ran
across the fields. Smith ran one way and
Mills the opposite. The officers told Henricks to go for Smith and they would go for
Mills. Henricks captured Smith, put hand
cuffs on him and brought him to town.

Then began the most exciting chase of
the day, in which the officers got the wors
of it. Mills, the escaped murderer, was a
well-known desperate man, and he was in
the chase for life or death. Ex-Sheriff
Redic is a big, long-limbed fellow, a little
slow in movement, and County Detective
Allen is known as one of the bravest men in
the service here, and his speed, if nothing
else, caused him to lead in the wild rush
after Mills.

Giving the Fugitive Rope, The escaped murderer flagged in the fields and turned toward the tracks of the narrow guage branch railroad. His long comme-ment had weakened him, and the slipping ment had weakened him, and the slipping and sliding of the slushy fields proving too much for him, he preferred to take his chances for liberty in the open, as both pursuers were too close to permit hiding, even if the heavy snow had not plainly pointed out his footsteps. Mills reached the railroad track in an almost exhausted condition, with Allen and Redic close to his heels.

down," but Allen believed his man was losing ground, and, rather than kill him preferred to run it out. Once on the rail-road, Mills limbered up and led the officers by a quarter of a mile. The ground on either side, however, offered no hiding place, and he went on, followed by the

detectives.

The narrow-gauge tracks offered but insecure footing, and the fleeing murderer often slipped and once fell, so heavily, it was believed by his pursuers, that he had broken a limb. He staggered to his feet, however, but it was noticed his flight became slower and slower, with a painful halting now and then as if for rest. The Pursued Catches His Pursuer.

Finally Mills halted, breathing heavily,

rinally Mills halted, breathing heavily, and waited for the detectives to come up. He half reclined on the ties, as if nearly dying with exhaustion. Allen was far shead of Redic, and, thinking his man too far gone to offer resistance, stumbled along until he was within less than ten feet of the escaped prisoner.

"Hands up," said Mills, coolly, rising easily to his feet and almost jamming the bore of an enormous revolver down Allen's throat. "Hands up."

Detective Allen was out of breath with

Detective Allen was out of breath with his exertions, and in a condition to almost fall helpless upon his prisoner's body. He was about as able to draw a weapon as a baby and stopped instanter. Unable even to throw his hands up he sank down in the anow near Mills and gasped jokingly:

"I give it up, Mills, you have me after all."

all."
Mills glanced back at Redic, stumbling along far away, and, remarking that he might need it later on, jammed the revolver back into his pocket. He was not nearly as tired as he pretended, and had merely played a clever trick on the officers. Trotting off in the direction of the coal fields he was soon out of sight, leaving the officers to recover their breath and take the

Mills Among His Friends Now. All hopes of catching the man, however, were finally abandoned. The chase had extended over three miles of railroad track, along the slippery ties, and neither officer was in a condition to run the game to earth. There is a reward of \$500 on Mills' head, but a reward of \$5,000 would not be sufficient as the state of \$5,000 would not be sufficient. cient to put life into the detective and the ex-sheriff. Mills is now hiding in the coal

ex-sheriff. Mills is now hiding in the coal district, a tough locality where he has many friends, and it is thought he will not be given up without a fight.

At 8 o'clock this evening officers arrived from Renfrew, baving in charge T. J. Black, one of the escaped prisoners. Black was found hiding in a feed box in a stable near Rentrew by a farmer, who nearly fell dead when confronted by a man instead of a harmless box of corn. He offered no resistance, however, and when he ascended the jail steps to-night he broke into a popular song about "A Man Who Went to Oneida." He was only in for false pretense, and would have been released next week. He made a great mistake in trying to escape, as it is believed his sentence will be increased.

Early in the morning a posse will start out after Mills, and lively times will be met with before he is captured.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 5.-Minister Tupper last night introduced a bill in Par-