# FREE FLEECE.

Democratic Congressmen Put in Another Long Day of Argument.

1 WOOLEN MANUFACTURER

lises to Say He Thinks Tariff Does Him No Particular Good.

KENTUCKIAN AGREES WITH HIM.

orth and South Clash and Very Nearly Come to Blows.

ARIFF TALK THAT WAXED VERY WARM

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The discuson in the House to-day was more than nally interesting, and there were several vely passages which forcibly reminded e of the fierce political scenes of the past ingress, when this all-absorbing issue was he front. The speeches of to-day, on th sides of the House, were well fortified. id were listened to with a great deal of

tention by the members. The somewhat unique spectacle of the reest individual woolen manufacturer in United States arguing in favor of the e wool bill was presented when Mr. vens, of Massachusetts, a member of the ars and Means Committee, took the floor support of the Springer bill, and the mocrats paid close attention to his reirks and greeted his arguments with apsuse. No less flattering was the attena paid by all the members of the House the next speaker, Representative Montnerv, of Kentucky, and the colloquies in ich that gentleman became engaged durthe day proved him to be an able deder of the work of the committe. Repentative Brookshire, of Indiana, took maion in the course of his remarks to de-unce the so-called reciprocity scheme of Republican party as a delusion and a

Too Spley to Be Parliamentary,

Reprosentative Ray, of New York, the self-respecting people.

Mr. Ray, of New York, said that the

and to submit a Constitutional amend-

of the United States. hours to-morrow were set ir the consideration of private bills. House went into committee of the Mr Blownt, of Georgia, in the n the free wool bill, and was adby Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, evens rend from manuscript, but in a voice that he could not be heard away. He believed that the pend-Ill would benefit alike the manufacturwoolen goods and the great mass of a manufacturer be was not afraid to the relief of the people by reduced son his product, and he believed that turers who had carefully studied this tion were rapidly coming over to his

More Tae for All Sorts of Wool, he abolition of the duty on wool, said Stevens, did not mean necessarily a r demand or lower prices for Amerwool. It meant that both American ign could be used to the best stages for the purposes to which each st adapted, and that they could be d in proper proportions in all sorts of cs. It meant that more wool would be than was used to-day, because foreign because foreign less the duty, would take the place of dy and other imitations, and more time worden goods would be sold to rican buyers, and it might mean in the perhaps, also the opening of new d taxes and lower prices always meant used consumption. The bill as it sented infinite possibilities of

to all the American people. rescutative Montgomery, of Kena member of the Ways and Means er, next made a strong argument, composed of statistical analysis in et of the bill of the committee. In need Mr. Montgomery devoted his a labor of protection, and by statistics to show that the bill gave more ction than the entire labor cost of proals in the United States.

hat Mr. Montgomery Had to Say, Montgomery prefaced his remarks he statement that the demand of the eratic party should be lower rates and - relief to the people than reformers he tariff. There was now no question | firmly. ed as to what should be done with the on iron, or cotton, or glass, or tin or any of the thousand of other arso unjustly and annecessarily bur-with excessive rates. Those queswould be, in their turn, discussed and mined later. But the plain question House and before the people was her members were willing to reduce exation on woolen goods and clothes 91 to 112 per cent under the present to an average of 35 per cent under this

Montgomery then proceeded to disthe proposition laid down by the promists, that the duty of 11 or 12 cents sound on wool was necessary to protect American wool grower against foreign sellition, and that even with free wool, the duties on woolen products imfacturer would not have sufficient proto make good the difference between st of labor in this country and abroad. ng the first proposition, he asserted there was no occasion to theorize; a rmon of the prices current in the els at London and in this country for ast 25 years showed that the price of seeded wood in the London market had less than half a cent from the protected wool sold in New York.

chin and Boston. The Tariff Called a Sham tables he would incorporate in his said Mr. Montgomery, would conwhich had been used for over 25 keep the wool growers in an orcombination all along the line with or protected industries to maintain tariff duties is, like all other farm products, "a sham and a sing that the tariff did of wool, what reason was but the wool growers should be favevond the millions of people ena other agricultural pursuits? It mind that this country could raise the wool necessary to McKinley act the imports of increased from 124,000,000 pounds

to 135,000,000 pounds in 1891. ers for the difference in wages in this the benefits to accrue to labor from the passage of the McKinley bill he did not believe that a single industry could be pointed out in which wages had been increased. On the contrary, week after week there were strikes and lockouts resulting disastrously to labor in the reduction of wages.

Comparative Cost of Labor.

The labor cost of manufactured products in this country, the speaker asserted, differed little from that in Europe. The price per hour or per week might be greater, but this was fully made up by the use of better machinery and methods, so that \$1 spent in high-priced labor here, produced as much as \$1 spent for low-priced labor in Europe. If the American manufacturer were given from the product in the country were given from the country material here. were given free raw material he could pay American wages, keep the home market and compete for the market of the world. It must be admitted that the duties fixed in the bill were higher than necessary to give ample protection. They were higher by 10 per cent than was asked after the war, when the Wool Manufacturers' Association bargained with the Wool Growers' Association to inaugurate the scheme of oppre duties on wool and woolen which this bill proposed to destroy. The policy of the Democratic party was not only to maintain the wages and broaden the field of all labor, but to increase the comforts their wages, when carned, will purchase for themselves and their families. The committee had kept constantly in view this Democratic doctrine, so well stated by Mr. Cleveland in

his great tariff message to the Fiftieth Cor Statistics furnished the Speaker by Hon Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, showed that the cost of labor in woolen goods in Europe differed but little from the cost in our own mills. He asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the percent-age of protection given in the pending bill was not only enough to cover any supposed difference, but was more than sufficient to pay all the labor cost of the production of woolen goods in our factories.

An Attack on Reciprocity. Mr. Brookshire, of Indiana, followed Mr. Montgomery. He said that Mr. Blaine's so-called reciprocity scheme and the tax upon raw wools were the two most eminent fallacies by which the protective system was sought to be maintained. He made a summary of the agricultural exports of this country, for the purpose of suggesting to our farmers to what countries those exports were destined. It was not the agricultura products that the people of South America wanted. In the main they wanted manufactured goods. Reciprocity seemed to be the slogan of the Republican party. In his judgment the whole scheme of reciprocity was a snare and a delusion, and fell far short of developing necessary markets for the sur-plus of agriculture. It was but an artful contrivance for the perpetuation of the most selfish, oppressive and unjust system of tax-ation ever fastened upon a free, loyal and

ded in provoking more than usual Democratic party on the tariff question was the great American political and hypocritich his altereation with Representative cal crab, with ten legs reaching in all directions. [Laughter.] It was so weak in the joints that it had not a single pair on n O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented which it could stand alone. If anything Second Congressional district of Penn-cuma, asking Congress to pass a law to cent the landing of criminal and pauper wanted free raw materials, and wool was classed by his Democratic friends as raw ding that no State shall grant material. They absolutely ignored the fact that eight-tenths of the value of a pound of wool represented human labor and skill, and that when they imported wool free of duty, American farmers and laborers were

Thrown Out of Employment and foreign farmers and laborers were paid the money ours ought to receive. The Democratic party in this House did not know what to do with its immense majority (secured by false pretenses and stupendor lying). It was the most unmanageable mol ever assembled in the Capitol of any nation since the days of the French Revolution. the Democratic members in the face. The political kindergarten from Massachusetts promised sound finances and an honest dol-lar; the sockless statesman from Kansas promised carloads of cheap money to every

constituent, free of cost.

In the course of Mr. Ray's speech, while the price of wool under the policy of protection and of low tariff, he was frequently interrupted with questions by Mr. Pendle-ton, of West Virginia, Congressman Simp-son and others. Finally, Mr. Ray stated that he was not a teacher in a Democratic kindergarten, and would not be further interrupted by gentlemen who could find all the information they wanted in the proper books. He further intimated that his in-terlocutors were sadly in need of informa-tion. To this Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, replied that although they might need in formation in regard to the tariff, they did know the courtesy that ought to obtain between gentlemen. [Sensation.]

Sarcaşm Thick and Fast.

Mr. Ray thought he could show as much courtesy to members of the House as the gentleman from Virginia showed to him when he made a remark of that kind, when he (Mr. Ray) said nothing to the gentle-

"The gentleman desires you to under stand that he stands by his remarks—here or elsewhere," was Mr. Meredith's reply. "I am perfectly willing that he should stand by his remarks," said Mr. Ray, with dignity. "I am willing he should inquire for information; but when he asks me arithmetic questions which he can find ar swered in the pages of this book (exhibiting a Treasury statement). I know that it is no done by the gentleman or any other gentle-man in good faith."

eratic party should be lower rates and relief to the people than reformers are before asked in any attempt to retions not in good faith, the gaptleman states what is not true," said Mr. Meredith,

"The gentleman will not make me very angry by intimating that I lie," said Mr Ray, laughingly. "I have held too many combats with the Democratic party and the individual mem-bers thereof to be easily frightened. I was

not brought up in the woods to be scared by an owl." [Great laughter.] an owl." [Great laughter.]
"That is an old chestnut," was the only
response Mr. Meredith deigned to make. Mr. Coombs, of New York, spoke for free wool, after which the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the

of private pension bills.

Work of the Senatorial Branch Among the bills introduced in the Senate and referred to committees, was one by Mr. Stewart, proposing a constitutional amendment that after 1897 no person who has held the office of President shall be eligible to that office within four years after the expiration of his term of office. Mr. Stewart said he had been considering what committee should properly have jurisdic tion of the subject, and that he had come to the conclusion that it ought to be referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform and Retrenchment. He thought an extension of the Presidental term was objection able because that would make the stake too great and might some time lead to revolu-tion. The great advantage of the amend-ment would be the removal of all temptation on the part of the President to use the appointing power for re-election. The joint resolution was referred to the Commit-

tec on Civil Service Reform. Mr. Stanford's bill to provide the Gov ernment with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulative me dium was then taken up and was made the text of a speech by Mr. Dolph, after which the urgent deficiency bill was passed.

FEET BURNING RESORTED TO.

Two Masked Men Torture an Old Lady

but Fail to Get Booty. GREENSBURG, March 11 .- [Special.]-Re ports of an outrage committed on Mrs. Nancy Brouson, an aged lady living in Mt. To 136,000,000 pounds in 1891.

Then took up the second proposition, he ad valorem duties fixed by the bill naufficient to compensate the manufer for the difference in wages in this y and in Europe. He said that nottending all that had been said about

scorched, her hair pulled from her head and she was besten, but she steadily refused to reveal the hidden treasures. She was aban-doned, and the robbers searched the house but found little to reward them.

Mrs. Bronson is a niece of John Galloway,

of the same township, who was tortured and robbed some years ago. She was sojourning at Galloway's house at the time. No clew to the robbers. A SCORNED WIFE'S REVENGE.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

antial Evidence Against Woman Who Vowed to Be Revenged on Her Rival-A Plot to Kill Cleverly

Carried Out-All for Love. WHEELING, March 11 .- [Special.]-Justice Silman this evening began the inquest over the remains of Bettie Moore, who was murdered near the head of Campbell's creek, Kanawha county, on Wednesday. About ten witnesses were examined. From the evidence it appeared that Eliza Elswick, or Hackney, the latter being her maiden name, the divorced wife of Lewis Elswick, was the murderess, and the jury found a verdict to that effect.

Lewis Elswick, shortly after his divorce

went to work for Marios S. Moore, Bettie's father, and began paying attentions to her, the result being his engagement to be married. His former wife had been importuning him to come back to her, and on his engagement to Bettie, she declared she would have revenge on the girl. Mrs. Moore, Bettie's mother, on the day of the murder, had been absent from the house about 20 minutes. On returning she saw a man, or someone dressed in men's clothing, and wearing a red hat, hurrying from the house as she neared it. On entering she found her daughter lying dead on the floor, and as soon as the first shock was over, and she began to think of who perpetrated the crime, her first thought naturally was of a man. But it was not thought that any man could have an object to commit such a crime, and shortly hints of an attempted outrage were whispered about. The Coroner's inquest quickly disposed of those, however.

went to work for Marios & Moore, Bettie's

posed of those, however.

It was shown that Eliza Elswick, or Hackney, might have an object in disposing of Bettie Moore, and it was also shown that of Bettie Moore, and it was also shown that on the morning in question she had gone away from home ostensibly to shuck corn. On the way she called at a coal bank where her brother, Jasper Hackney, and John Elswick were digging coal, telling them she was going home about noon. Hackney and Elswick went to her house about noon, but she was not there, and did not return until about 2 o'clock. When she came she brought with her a red hat belonging to her brother, similar to that worn by the supposed man leaving the house worn by the supposed man leaving the house as Mrs Moore approached, but which she said she found in the garden as she came in.

said she found in the garden as she came in.
She disguised herself in man's attire, and
going to Mrs. Moore's house awaited the
opportunity to dispose of the object of her
jealousy.

The testimony of her former husband and
of her brother added much to the chain of circumstantial evidence against her. She was brought to Charleston to-night and lodged in jail. She is rather a good-looking woman, about 25 years of age, and of more than average intelligence. While quite than average intelligence. While quite communicative as to other subjects, she has little to say about the murder further than

#### SALT LAKE'S SENSATION.

A Well Known Woman's Name Found in Batch of Love Letters.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 11 .- [ Special. ] -Captain J. C. Dowlin, a well-known local politician, Mason, member of the P. O. S. of A., and a labor union man, has been suddenly but quietly given two hours to leave town on a charge of assaulting an 11-year-old girl. Mrs. Dowlin, his sick wife, was treated to a great surprise when his trunk fell into her hands. In it she found many of the gushiest of love letters from Miss Inex Coulter, the Presbyterian missionary sent out here to convert the Saints. She got a national reputation a year ago by showing up Mormon polygamons im-portations at Castle Garden, her ex-posures being sent all over the country by the Associated Press. Miss Coulter visited here last summer with the Dowlins.

Dowlin, as the letter shown by his wife says, promised to divorce his wife and marry Inez. Under pretext of securing a nore reliable divorce from her first hus band Mrs. Dowlin was sent to Denver, but she remained six months at Greeley, where the divorce was secured—Dowlin and Miss Coulter evidently expecting she would not show up again, but she did. Miss Coulter was ordered from the Presbyterian institution in this city last June for receiving Dowlin's attentions. She is now teaching in Pennsylvania. Dowlin has had five

### THE PIRE RECORD

At New York, Henry Lewis' ladies' under ear store damaged \$30,000 AT East Buffalo, the Danahy packing house. Loss, \$25,000: insured. THE entire village of Edgar, in Marathon ounty, Wis., has been wiped out by fire. Ar Philadelphia John Graer & Brotherte otton and wool mill. Loss, \$75,000; insur-

AT Lancaster, the Miller soap works, Yecker & Brothers proprietors. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000.

At Dubuque, Ia., the Irving public school building. The pupils all escaped unhurt. Loss, \$15,000; insured. No. 16 Engine Company answered a still alarm vesterday for a slight fire in the William Craig on Murtland avenue.

AT Oxford, England, the new theater used chicfly for University plays. The stage was completely consumed and the rest of the building badly damaged. Ax alarm of fire was turned in from box

66, at Manhattan and Rebecca streets, Alle

gheny, yesterday for a slight fire in Smith's saddlery. The loss was trifling. PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

W. E. Clark, George H. Weeks and John Jay Washburn, the three Government agents who tried to sell the old fort, corner Penn avenue and Garrison alley, yesterday, registered at the Monongahela House. They returned to Washington over the Baltimore and Onlo road last evening, disgusted with Pittsburg real estate buyers.

F. W. Moore, the owner of the Eureka oil field in West Virginia. registered at the St. James last evening. He said he had a good production and had no desire to buy in McDonald territory. P. R. Breniser, the proprietor of the Charleroi House, was at the St. James Hotel yesterday. He holds the only license in Washington county, and has a bonanza. Fred Tristram, Central Passenger Agent of the Wabash road, and S. C. Millbourne, of the Union Pacific, left for Philadelphia

ast evening. Licutenant Bevington, of the United States Navy, and L. Raney and wife, of New Castle, stopped at the Anderson yes-terday.

Lieutenant W. W. Jaynes, of the United States Coast Survey, and Frank C. McLain, of Canton, were at the Duquesne yesterday.

Mrs. G. W. Lenhart, of Brownsville, and Mrs. G. A. Bosier, of Dayton, are among the guests at the Monongahela House. W. L. Abbott went to Washington last evening to confer with Secretary Tracy out armor contracts. C. L. Magee was a passenger for Philadel-

Pittsburgers in New York. Pittsburgers in New York.

New York, March II.—[Special.]—The following Pittsburgers are registered at hotels here: W. A. Doak, Fifth Avenue Hotel; R. G. Gillespie, Fifth Avenue Hotel; G. H. Dimick, Astor House; J. Fitzsimmons, Astor House; F. P. Holtzman, Union Square; J. Painter, Westminster: J. C. Richey, Sturteyant House; J. H. Bailey and wife, Gedney; G. W. Blair, Hoffman House; E. M. Cullern, Astor House; A. E. Goss, Holland House; J. Hanlon, Cosmopolitan Hotel: W. Lyon, Hotel Imperial; E. A. Montooth, Holland House; G. P. Smith, Holland House; W. B. Wilson, Astor House.

## BLOOD'S DEFENSE

His Brother Makes a Statement Denying Many of the Rumors.

BUSINESS COMPETITORS BLAMED For the Trouble That Has Arisen Since the MURDER FOLLOWS A DIVORCE OVER Young Man's Death.

THE STANDARD ALSO GETS A WHACK

PERSONAL TELEGRAR TO THE DISPATCH. WARREN, PA., March 11 .- Since Arthur R. Blood, of this place, fell from his horse about three months ago and was found dead where he fell, various reports have been circulated concerning him, which have spread throughout the oil country and beyond. From information obtained from various sources here the conservative opinion in Warren is found to be that some of these reports have foundation in fact, while others are false or exaggerated.

In decent respect for the dead some of them cannot be stated, even for the purpose of contradiction. A recent rumor, generally circulated, was that he had not been killed—that he had been seen in the South since the time of his reported death. There was no ground whatever for such a report. It was no ground whatever for such a report. It was also reported that his grave had been opened and his body removed, and the sexton at the cemetery received scores of inquiries as to the truth of the report. Various other rumors aside from these and the ones first manifement have been eigenplated. first mentioned have been circulated.

Some of the Reports. The reports which those who bear him no ill will credit as having foundation in fact, are those which charged him with having used forged paper as collateral security in having paper discounted. The exact amount of the paper used in this way has not been determined, and may not be for some time, but it is asserted on credible authority that

but it is asserted on credible authority that it will reach \$300,000 or more.

This is given as the way in which the use of the forged paper became known: Messrs.

Battles & Culbertson, the Girard and Corry bankers, discounted some paper for Mr.

Blood, and received from him as partial col-lateral an indemnity bond for \$30,000 to which was signed the name of James Mc-Dade, of Kane, with whom Blood was asso-ciated in business. Some time afterward the bankers wrote to McDade and asked if he had any objection to their putting the bond on record in McKean county. Mc-Dade replied that he knew nothing of such a bond and when it was shown to him he onounced it a forgery.

How Arthur Blood Was Killed. Blood was called to Kane in connection with the matter and was confronted with the situation, a representative of the bank-ing firm having gone there to look into the matter. McDade demanded that Blood should turn over property to make the bond good. This was the day before Blood's death. He came back to Warren, and was to return the next day to Kane. The next afternoon he started up to Clarendon on horseback, intending to take the train from there to Kane. He was too late to catch the train, and sent a message to his brother Bryant, at Warren, to drive up to Claren-don to join him, so that they might talk over business matters as they rode along to-

gether back to Warren.

While on the way he drove off to the side of the road to let his horse drink, and in some manner was thrown from the animal and killed. His brother having driven on some distance ahead when A. R. halted, did not witness the accident. The deceased was fond of horses, never kept any but good ones, and the one he rode was a spirited

Discovery of Worthless Paper. Shortly after Blood's death the First National Bank, of Warren, which had also been given by Blood an indemnifying bond for \$30,000 with James McDade's name attached to it, discovered that it was a forgery. Previous to his death Blood paid in part the paper for which the forged bond was collateral, and a short time since the balance of the obligation was removed, furnished presumably with furnished by his wife, Who Blood was killed he had \$104,000 insuran on his life, all of which with the exception of \$5,000, which is said to have been in worthless company, has been paid, and it can be stated on reliable authority that the wife, who was the person to whom the money was paid, has been applying it in payment of the obligations of her husband they have come due since his death. Later it developed that for the same pur pose as the indemnifying bonds—as col-lateral security for other paper—Blood used elsewhere forged stock of the Crew

Levick Refining Company, of Philadelphia How much of this was used by him canno be stated with exactness Defended by His Brother.

Bryant Blood, the brother who was with the deceased at the time of his death, and now has charge of his business, has written a statement of the affair, of which the fol-

lowing are extracts:
Some two months ago a sensational item
appeared in the Eric Times stating that
rumors were affoat in Warren, etc., and rumors were afloat in Warren, etc., and while the item made no accusations it implied doubt as to the facts. Now, I had heard nothing of ahy such rumors here. I have since traced the matter down quite definitely to one of three men, all of whom are members of one firm and competitors in the carbon black business, and whom we have been fighting in the courts for the past three years, as they are infringing directly on our patents. We have not yet obtained a victory over them, though we are in a fair way to do so. We have, however, caused them a great deal of trouble, and they would hardly speak to Arthur during his lifetime. In our action toward them there has been nothing but what was perfectly legal and right, but the fact that they had the worst of the case made them very sore.

fact that they had the worst of the case made them very sore.

What has made the matter worse, is the fact that Arthur's lather has been with our opponents, and has helped them to talk. Regarding this you need no explanation. Father's second marriage, and later competition with his own son in the carbon business are sufficient. Arthur has been a very active opponent of the Standard Oil Company in his oil business, and itaimed several strong blows at him which fell short of the mark, the boy's business acumen outwitting mark, the boy's business acumen outwitting them each time. I am very unwilling to take any action in

the matter which would give it wider publicity, as it is too false and senseless to stand, and will blow over quicker if left alone, and especially I do not want to do or say anything that will help to bring the matter to Mrs. Arthur Blood's attention. Denial of Other Rumors.

The report that the Crew Levick Company were losers by him is utterly false. Arthu owned a block of stock in the Muir Oil Company, of this place, and had put his stock up as collateral for a loan, the payment of which had been deferred. When the Crew Levick Company bought out the Muir Oil Company, new stock was issued covering the same property as the old and the old stock was not all surrendered, as he preferred to leave it where it was until the payment of the debt. The Crew Levick Company was so secure in leaving it, that it could not by any means lose by it. The stock would, of course, hold as against the property sold to the Crew Levick Company, until it was surrendered. Both the Philadelphia concern and the holder of the old stock were secured. The matter has been straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned, no persons losing a cent by this or any other deal of Arthur's, except in the way of legitimate business. which had been deferred. When or any other deal of Arthur's, except in the way of legitimate business.

This is but a sample of the foundation upon which the reports rest, and there is not a single transaction of his but which, on full and impartial examination, will be found to be all right. The estate left by Arthur is taking care of all its obligations, and will come out in good shape. Of course, it will take time to adjust the various great and diversified enterprises in which the boy was interested, but we are getting toward that point as rapidly as could be asked.

MURAT HALSTEAD writes for readers o THE DISPATCH to-morrow a description of a ride he took in the underground rail-

FARMERS, gardeners, teamsters, bakers, grocers and expressmen, if needing a horse, can save money at Arnheim's sale.

A DAUGHTER IN DESPAIR.

Her Mother Went From Pittsburg to Cincinnati to Find Her, but Died in a Strange City-Pathetic Scene at a Funeral in the Queen City.

CINCINNATI, March 11.-[Special]-The burial of a woman from the City Hospital to-day was significant of a story as pathetic as any ever heard in those walls, which have re-echoed to the wails of the poor, despairing and dying for half a century or more. About the corpse crowded a heartless group of people, uhaffected by the company of the dead. Only one of them, a young woman, sat apart, and while her eyes brimmed with tears she choked down the sobs of despair, for she was the daughter of the coffined March 4 a woman fell in a faint at Front

and Water streets. She was taken to the hospital and died three days later, of a broken heart calling for her daughter broken heart, calling for her daughter Dora. Before she died she said she was Mrs. Mrs. Marian Kane, of Pittsburg, and had come here in search of her missing daughter. After her arrival she learned that the girl was in the city, but could not locate her. The dead woman was buried yesterday, but not before her erring child had taken one last sad look. She was clothed wretchedly, in thin, tattered garments and old shoes, so that she could not fiee. Besides the woman with her two drunken brutes were there there there the could not should be the woman with her two drunken brutes. were there to see that she kept her grief within bounds and returned to their resort. She wept bitterly, and said she did not find out till after her mother was dead that she was in the city. She is 18 years old, and came here looking for honest work, but was disappointed. Her grief was uncontrollable, and she said she would soon be with her mother again. After she had stayed awhile her brutal attendants bade her "hustle," and shoving her into the cab, drove back to their haunts.

#### A BATTLE WITH CATAMOUNTS.

Two Mountain Trappers at the Loop Have

a Thrilling Adventure. ALEXANDRIA, PA., March 11 .- [ Special. -Two noted hunters of this place, John Chilcote and Isaac Swope, met with an exciting adventure yesterday. They have a number of traps on Short and Tussey Mountains. They started early in the morning, soon striking the Tussey hills, two miles from town. They then shaped their course westward, their objective point being known as "The Loop," the loftiest peak east of the Alleghenies, 2,300 feet above sea level. In a hollow directly under this peak they had placed a large trap, and on approaching it they discovered that something had been trapped. Believing it to be a fox or raccoon, the hunters placed their guns at the foot of a tree, and Swope, armed with a club, started to kill the animal in the way hast calculated. mal in the way best calculated to preserve its pelt. He was within a few feet of it when the beast gave a piercing scream and the hunters discovered it to be an enormous catamount.

Swope drew back and Chilcote leveled his gun to fire, when another wildcat sprang from the bushes and a terrible fight followed. The animal alighted directly upon the hunter's back, between his shoulders, and scratched and bit so fiercely that he was soon bleeding from a score of wounds, while his coat was torn into strips. Swope started to protect his friend, when he stumbled, and the wildcat in the trap nailed his left arm in an instant, chewing it terribly and lacerating his body with the free fore foot. Though badly hurt by the unexpected encounter, both hunters finally threw the beasts off and clubbed them to death. While surveying their prey they heard mewing from the bushes, and upon investigation they found a litter of six catamounts but a lew eays old. The little animals spit and fought the strangers bravely, but were easily killed, and after treating their own wounds as best they could, the hunters started for home with their game. There is a bounty of \$2 each for wildcat the stranger of \$2 each for wildcat animal weighed 32 scalps. The largest animal weighed 32 pounds, and the other 21 pounds.

GEORGE SAND'S best story for the young translated for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

HID IN A CHURCH RELERY. How a Missouri Sheriff Saved His Pri

From a Lynching Party. KANSAS CITY, March 11. - Amos Avery f Lamar, who was yesterday convicted of the murder of James A. Mills and sen-tenced to be hanged April 28, is now in the Kansas City jail for safe keeping. Last night came near being Avery's las The citizens of Lamar decided on earth. not to wait for April 28 to see the law carried out, and attempted to take Avery from the Speriff and lynch him. Sheriff Bartlett got away and hid him in a church belfry.

### BRIEFS BY CABLE.

BELGIUM will invite all the powers to a conference looking to combined action Exglish newspapers kindly assure Americans that Lord Salisbury won't back down in the Bering Sea matter,

Riors among the students, who had become enraged against a professor, has caused the closing of the college at Lyons, France. THOMAS HEALY, brother of Timothy Healy, has been elected as M. P. from the County of Wexford, in the place of J. E. Bedmond, the Parnellite, who resigned Wexford and now represents Waterford.

Sampson, the American "strong man," ha been committed for trial by a London magis trate, but released on bail. He is accused of misappropriating jewelry, the property of Mrs. Bernstein, who fell in love with him. M. ROCHEFORT, the Paris Boulangist editor charges M. Beaupaire, the Public Prosecu or, with subordinating the course of justice to, his own ends. Beaupaire is the official who prosecuted Boulanger, Rochefort and Count Dillon after those gentlemen had fled from France.

BARGAINS TO-DAY In Our Well Lighted Basement, P. C. C. C.

Clothiers. 550 boys' short pants suits, pleated or plain, at......\$1 10 and 1 400 boys' short pants suits, very stylish, at ..... 250 boys' long pants suits, worth \$7 00, at..... Boys' all wool \$1 25 short 

for boys (blue, brown or gray) and fine silk-mixed cassimeres, worth \$1 25 and \$1 50, at..... A big line of men's cassi away style, plaids, mixtures checks and plain black 

day only in our basement bargain depart ment. P. C. C. C., Cor. Grant and Diamond streets.

Universal Praise Means Merit. The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of la grippe, colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messra. Pontius & Son, of Cameron, O., say that it Pontius & Son, of Cameron, O., say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. James M. Queen, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, druggist, Winona, Miss., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." Fifty-cent bottles for sale by druggists. lruggists. TT85u

IF you need a horse wait for the auction sale at Arnheim Live Stock Company, Lim-ited; you can save \$25 to \$50 on each pur-

BISQUE OF BEEF herbs and ar the best and purest of appetizers. 50c and \$1. VIEWS OF PRODUCERS.

They Do Not Expect to Be Affected by the Change in the Trust.

M'MURRAY WELL IS GUSHING.

Statements of the Various Pipe Line Companies for February.

THE WEATHER STOPPING FIELD WORK

The expressions of opinion from oil pro ducers yesterday were many and varied regarding the statement of the Standard's solicitor, S. C. T. Dodd, that the Standard Oil Trust might be dissolved as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The full text of his explanation was pub lished in THE DISPATCH yesterday morn-

Most of the producers seen believe that the Standard officials were preparing for a move that would be eventually inevitable. The Standard prides itself on the fact that it always obeys the laws, and since the Su-preme Court of Ohio has decided that the trust is illegal, the officials of the trust are simply making preparations to comply with the orders of the court. he orders of the court.

There were a few who believed the move

of the Standard people to be only a bluff, and that they would yet find means to evade the laws of Ohio.

"It is a bard matter to guess what they really do mean," was the comment of Henry Stewart. "The men at the head of the Standard Oil Company are not in the habit of laying their business before the public. When they hold a meeting it is not discussed previously, or afterward, with out-siders. This may be an exception, however, and they may mean to do as they say."

Were Not Surprised by the Court.

Vice President W. M. McKelvey, of the Standard Oil Company, said: "There is a great misapprehension prevailing in regard to the recent edict of the Supreme Court of Ohio. We are not at all surprised at that decision, and it is simply an absurdity to even think of the Standard Oil Company going out of business on the strength of that decision. Our company strength of that decision. Our company was controlled by that trust, and, while clamor may get the credit at first of accomplishing this end, the actual fact is it was desired by us. I agree with Mr. Dodd, the Standard Oil solicitor, that the principal effort of the companies in the trust, and the trust as a whole, has been to cheapen oil production and the marketing of that commodity. These were precadentics. commodity. There were no considerations for this move outside of business convictions that the time had come for this action. It is not precisely in line with the decision of other legal bodies in regard to the Sugar and Lead trusts, for the reason that the owners or holders of a majority of the stock of the companies composing those trusts de posited their stock with trustees chosen by posited their stock with trustees chosen by themselves. We are perfectly satisfied today that things are precisely as they are and the Standard Oil Company will not be affected in the slightest, as far as their general conduct of business is concerned."

Anticipating the Ultimatum. S. J. Fisher thought that they wer getting ready to submit to the ruling of the Ohio Supreme Court, and will anticipate a move which would be sure to come event ually. He did not believe that it would make an difference in the condition of the producers, or that it would prove much of producers, or that it would prove much of an injury to the Standard.

J. M. Lambing, Mayor of Corry, said he took the statement of Attorney Dodd for its face value, and would not venture a guess as to whether there was any scheme

C. H. Jennings believed that the Standard would in all probability do as Mr. Dodd had stated, dissolve the trust, as a trust, but

that it would make no difference to out The work in the field for the last two days has been greatly retarded by the storm. The production of McDonald was unchanged yesterday morning, and is still 24,500 barrels. There was very little change in the wells whose production is given in the gauges at the foot of this column. The greatest surprise was Brown Bros., Robinson & Co.'s on the McMurray prop-erty, east of Noblestown. It was agitated

yesterday and its output went up from 25 to 50 barrels an hour. This well has turned out to be fully as good as its most san-guine admirers predicted when it first tapped the fifth sand and started off at nearly 90 barrels an hour. Its action for a short time after it first came in was somewhat erratic and led to the belief that it was simply a scratch. It stopped flowing and produced less than 100 barrels a day, but after being pumped and shot it went to 50 barrels an hour, and for the last two weeks has not fallen below 25 barrels an

hour.

J. M. Guffey & Co.'s No. 1, on the Mankedick farm at Willow Grove, was shot yesterday, and it responded nicely. It will be cleaned out to-day.

Borchert & Co.'s well on the McVickars lot, also at Willow Grove, is in the 100-

J. M. Guffey & Co.'s Nos. 2 and 3 on the John M. Glenn farm will be in the Gordon sand early next week.

Guckert & Steele's No. 2 on the Burchinal property at Willow Grove is through the 100-foot, and should reach the Gordon Tuesday or Wednesday. Their No. 3 on this property is down several hundred feet. Guffey, Jennings & Campbell's well on the Mrs. E. A. McMasters farm was on top of the sand last night and will be drilled in

this afternoon. The Devonian Oil Company's No. 4 on the Boyce farm in southwest McCurdy was in the top of the sand last night and show-The Oakdale Oil Company's Nos. 2 and 3 Baldwin were agitated yesterday, and their

combined production was increased five barrels an hour. The Carnegie well on the William Crum rine farm, near Dunn's station, has been abandoned at 3,300 feet. It was dry in all

Nearly every well in the Sisterville field is now producing 100 barrels a day, and several are doing even better than that. The Oil Well Supply Company located another store in the field this week. It is on the Ohio side of the river.

Pipe Line Statements The National Transit Company has presented its employes in the McDonald field with an extra month's pay. Owing to the rapidity with which the production was increased and wells drilled last fall the men were kept busy night and day in all sorts of weather. They worked harder than any set of men ever worked in the oil country before, and as a result succeeded in saving all but a few thousands of the millions of bar-

The pipe line statements for February have just been completed. There is not much difference between the figures for January and February. The runs for the 29 days in February were 2,880,273 barrels, or only 82,896 barrels less than 31 days in January. The average daily runs for Feb-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ruary were 99,318 barrels, and those for January 95,584. The February shipments were 2,439,772, or only 21,840 more than January. The stocks have been increased 529,794 barrels, and now amount to 16,451,730. The National Transit acceptances and other vouchers de-creased 500,265 barrels and the credit balances have increased 1,331,121 barrels. The runs of the Producers' Pipe Line in February were 23,107 and in January 19,468 barrels. The runs of Mellon's Pipe Line increased from 60,751 in January to 91,736 in February.

The McDonald Gauges.

The production of the field was 24,500 yes-terday, the same as the day before. The hourly gauges were as follows: Matthews No. 3, 40; Jennings, Guffey & Co.'s Herron No. 4, 30; Guffey and Queen's No. 1 Samuel Wet-

4, 30; Guffey and Queen's No. 1 Samuel Wetmore, 25; Devonian Oil Company's Nos. 1 and 3 Boyce, 35; Oakdale Oil Company's No. 2 Morgan heirs, 20; Nos. 2 and 3 Baldwin, 40; Nos. 1 and 2 Wallace, 20; Forest Oil Company's No. 1 M. Wright, 50; Guffey, Murphy & Co.'s Nos. 1 and 2 Sam Sturgeon, 20; Oakdale Oil Company's No. 2 John Wetmore, 20; Brown Bros. Robison & Co.'s No. 1 McMurray, 50; production, 24,500; stock in the field, 57,000. The runs of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company from McDonald Thursday were 19,512; outside of McDonald, 9,797. The National Transit runs were 33,992; shipments, 7,637. Buckeye runs, 32,644. Southern Pipe Line runs, 12,153. New York Transit runs, 53,482. Macksburg runs, 944. Eureka runs, 5,556; shipments, 1,835. Yesterday's Market Features.

Business and fluctuations were alike un mportant. The opening and lowest was 59½c; highest, 59¾c; close, 59½c. Refined at New York, 6.40c; London, 5½d; Antwerp, 1½f. Daily average runs, 79,183; daily average shipments, 75,116; clearances, 34,000 bar-

OIL CITY, March IL.-National Transit certifi-OIL CITY, March II.—National Transit certin-cates opened at 59½c; highest, 59½c; closed, 59½c; sales, 14,000 barrels; clear-ances, 68,000 barrels; shipments, 77,095 bar-rels; runs, 84,314 barrels.

Bradyond, March II.—National Transit cer-tificates opened at 59½c; closed at 59½c; highest, 59½c; lowest, 59½c; clearances, 42,000 barrels.

barrels.

New York, March II.—Petroleum was extremely dull all day; only one sale occurred from the opening until the close.
Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none; April option, 59½c. Lima oil, no sales; total sales, 8,000 barrols. ILLUSTRATIONS of the ideal draw to women according to the British Dress Reform Association in THE DISPATCH for

WANT THE RAILROAD SHOPS.

Two Ohio Towns in Competition for Penn sylvania Patronage - W. S. Cappeller Denies That Foraker Is Seeking to Knife McKinley-Down on Sherman and

Foster. A delegation from Mansfield, O., was in the city yesterday for a consultation with officials of the Pennsylvania Company in regard to the removal of the Fort Wayne shops to their hustling city. The shops are now located at Crestline, and that place is not content to lose them without a struggle, so Mansfield has set about winning the prize with characteristic energy. The delegation in the city yesterday represented the City Council and the Board of Trade. They met the railroad officials, presented their case and left for home last night satisfied that they made a good impression, though no de cision has been made. Crestline is at pres-

cision has been made. Crestline is at present the western terminus of the Pittsburg division. If the change is made Mansfield will be the terminus, and the amount of business, besides the work in the shops, makes it worth striving for.

The representatives of the Mansfield Board of Trade were Colonel R. F. Crawford, ex-Railroad Commissioner W. S. Cappeller, Colonel J. S. Hedges, Reid Carpenter and M. B. Bushnell. The representatives of the city were City Solicitor B. W. Fickes, President of Council John Vanatta and Councilmen J. A. Murphy and George Keller. They stopped at the Anderson and the Schlosser.

W. S. Cappeller is one of the best-known

W. S. Cappeller is one of the best-known of Foraker's lieutenants in Ohio. When asked if it is true that the Foraker people are at work booming McKinley for President with the intention of dumping him in the convention for Alger, Mr. Cappeller replied: "You can deny that story for me in avera large age. It is the first time I have seven languages. It is the first time I have heard it, and it must have originated in pure malice. I am for McKinley sincerely and honestly, because I am against Harrison and I don't believe times of peace that the Republi will renominate any man for the Presidency. I believe McKinley is one of the

strongest men in the country, and this is why I am booming him. "But I can easily see how that report of treachery started. The facts are these: Mc-Kinley has not been discriminating against Foraker and his friends. It is made certain promises to John Sherma during the Senatorial fight in the way of appointments, and since his election he has kept his word."
"But didn't McKinley agree to keep out

of the Senatorial fight?" interrupted the re-"He did," answered Mr. Cappeller, "bu he was unavoidably dragged into it toward the close. I have a great deal of respect for the man who makes political promises and keeps them, and none for the other fellow who violates his word. Well, Sherman and Foster made a contract with Harrison to de-liver to him the Ohio delegation in return for his assistance in re-electing Sherman to the Senate. Now we are trying to block the game, and we have decided on McKin-ley as our standard bearer. I think he

#### aker and his friends are determined to down herman and Foster."

stands a better chance for the nomination than any other man in the country. For

AFTER THE GRIPPE. The Grippe Responsible forMore Deaths after Recovery than During its Course.

-How to Avoid the Danger.

Grippe, in itself, is bad enough, debilitat ng enough, but it is the after effects, the slow-ness of recovery that give it its great danger. In most cases, the person did not have sufficient vitality to rally after the disease itself had passed. The forces of nature were oo weak to contend with the debility which the Grippe had left.

It is sad to think how many people have died who might have been saved if nature had been properly assisted and fortified after the Grippe had been driven from the system. Many physicians realized this fact, and assisted their patients over the danger ous after effects by bracing up and stimulat-ing their systems. This was, and can be done in but one way, and that is by the steady and moderate use of some pure yet powerful stimulant. There is but one abso utely pure and medicinal stimulant known to the profession and to the public, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The most prominent scientists and physicians of the land endorse its purity and value. It is not a new whiskey, it has been before the public for years. It is not a cheap decoction, but a pure distillation. It imparts a tone to the system possible in no other manner and sends the blood coursing through the veins with renewed vigor. It is superior in every respect and nowever much any unscrupul druggist or grocer may seek to lead you to believe to the contrary do not be deceived.

Baking Powder

# A PAPAL BULL

Issued on Account of the Grip by Pope Leo XIII.

A Remarkable Recognition of the Wide-Spread Prevalence of Catarrhal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Troubles-Increase in the Death Rate.

Not an announcement has been made for years of so much interest to religious circles

as that recently issued by
Pope Leo XIII. It practically abolishes the fast
of Friday. The official
order issued by the Holy
Roman Inquisition re-views the prevalence and dangers of the various forms of influenza existing in Europe and America, and says: "Wherefore, availing himself of the service of

the Sacred Council of the Supreme Roman Uni-versal Inquisition, the Holy Father by Apostolic Authority imparts to all Archbishops, Bishops and Ordinaries in all regions in which the aforementioned disease prevails, which the aforementioned disease prevails, power to absolve the faithful of their charge from the obligation of fasting and abstinence as long as in their judgment the state of the public health requires this Apostolic indulgence."

This is startling testimony to the prevalence of La Grippe and the diseases which it leaves in its waxe to finish its deadly work.

work.
Such an edict is never issued except in Such an edict is never issued except in periods of widespread pestilence. Nothing during the history of the epidemic, which leaves thousands and millions of people in the clutches of Catarra and Cossumption, shows more completely the seriousness of this insidious disease than this papal bull, which for a time strikes down a custom hoary and venerable with age, a custom ingrafted upon the labits of mankind in the days of Moses.

The sufferers from La Grippe include three out of every five people in the world. To some it seems a mere cold, with painful effects, but to all it means a severe affliction, which deposits in the system a terrible poison that saps the vitality of the sufferer and develops diseases that operates of fatally as to increase trait days of the contract of the courter of the contract of the courter of

and develops diseases that operate so fatally as to increase the Death Rate in the Country from Nabal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Troubles one-half over that of Last winter. It is a pressing duty that devolves on every man, woman and child who has suffered from la grippe to see that the results, the catarrhal conditions that it leaves, are thoroughly cured while a cure is possible. Catarrh is often the condition that in the first place invites and causes la grippe. It is the condition la grippe leaves behind, inviting fresh attacks, making, as it were, a home for itself for next season. This is the proper time to take special treatment for la grippe and its after effects, such as nasal catarrh, bronchizis, incipient consumption and chronic coughs. Drs. Copeland, Hail and Byers have met with unparalleled success in their treatment of la grippe and its resultant disorders, as they belong distinctively to that family of diseases of which they make a specialty.

### IS NOT CONSUMPTION.

Though Often Mistaken for It, That Stage in the Catarrhal Progress

Called Chronic Bronchitis? [Bronchial catarra, or chronic bronchitts, a stage in the extension of catarrhal process frequently mistaken by superfical physicians for consumption, and often pro-nounced incurable. The catarrh has exended down the windpipe into the bronshial tubes, which convey the air to the ungs; the tubes are so filled that the breath ng is difficult and there is a severe cough and raising of tenacious mucus. In some cases the mucus is streaked with blood and the pain from the cough affects the chest and lungs. This condition often leads to consumption, but if taken in time by the skillful specialist can be cured.]



Mr. W. G. Mentzer, Homestead, Pa. Mr. W. G. Mentzer, a young steel worker, residing at 604 Helsel street, Homestead, tells the following story of his trouble and final relief:

"For a long time I have suffered from catarrh in my head and throat. It was originally brought on by colds which I neglected, much to my regret afterward.

"I had nearly constant pains in my head and over my eyes—such a dull, heavy feeling. My nostrils were badly stopped up and the mucus, or phleym, would gather back in my head and drop down into my throat. I could feel it, causing me to hawk and spit in a most disagreeable manner in order to dislodge it. I had ringing in the ears, and sharp, shooting pains through my chest. My stomach also became badly affected.

"My case was growing gradually worse and my general health being undermined. The catarrh was affecting my throat seriously, and other parts of my system were disar-"For a long time I have suffered from ca-

my general health being undermined. The catarrh was affecting my throat seriously, and other parts of my system were disarranged by its influence.

"I was in this condition when I applied to Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers. I had read much of their sreat skill and success in treating and curing cases similar to mine, and some much worse, and I placed myself under their care. I can say truthfully that the testimony to their skill was not overdrawn. I found relief and cure. No trace of the symptoms described remains and I am as well again as ever I was. I am glad to testify to the satisfactory result in my case obtained by these physicians. I think all people who have catarrh should know where they can be cured is why I make this statement."

Either Dr. Copeland, Dr. Hall or Dr. Byers can always be seen personally at their offices. Their professional work is not done by assistants or hired mea.

"MR. D. I. McVAY, Franklin, Pa., writes;
"I have used Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers'
treatment for two months and am a great
deal better, and am satisfied you will cure
me. I am fully satisfied your treatment is
the right kind for chronic catarrh, and can
freely recommend its use to anyone suffering with that dreadful disease."

MR. D. F. BARNES, New Castle, Pa.,
writes: "I have had catarrh ever since 1861.
I commenced Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers'
home treatment January 5. On February 5.
I weighed seven pounds heavier. I think if
you can help me so much in one month you
can certainly cure me, and if a case of so
long standing as mine can be cured, I do not
see why anybody cannot be."

can certainly cure me, and if a case of solong standing as mine can be curred, I do not see why anybody cannot be."

MAYOR E. W. DUNN, of Franklin, Pa., writes: "I had been coughing, aching and been converted into a catarrhal nuisance for 10 or 15 years. I cannot begin to draw a comparison between how I am now and what I was when I began. I sleep well, cannot get enough to eat, feel years younger and pursue my professional duties with pleasure. I owe it to you. I do not know what other physicians can do, but I do know that I can recommend you in the treatment of seriously chronic catarrh."

Dra. Copeland, Hall and Eyers treat successfully all curable cases at 56 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 1 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, car, throat and lungs: dyspepsia cured; nervous diseases cured: skin diseases cured. Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank. Address all mail to DES. COPELAND, HALL & BYERS, 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

themselves under treatment before April 10 will be treated until cured at the rate of