

GOT NOTHING TO EAT

One of the Reasons Why Mrs. Kate E. McKee Applies for Divorce.

OTHER ALLEGATIONS OF CRUELTY.

A Suit Filed to Prevent the Shutting Off of Natural Gas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL COURTS

Attorney J. E. McKelvey yesterday filed the divorce suit of Kate E. McKee, by her next friend, George L. Stone, against James G. McKee. They were married August 31, 1875. Mrs. McKee alleges that from their marriage her husband never showed any affection for her, but humiliated and annoyed her. He beat and abused her, and on one occasion, when she lay sick, he would give her no food and took his own meals in the cellar.

She went to the cellar and found a piece of cheese and was eating it when he came in and found her. He threw a cup of scalding tea in her face for taking the cheese. On another occasion when his mother died his father gave him \$25 to get a suit of clothes to attend her funeral. He spent the money for drink, abused his wife, and while intoxicated took Paris green and nearly died. Twice, Mrs. McKee states, she had him sent to the workhouse for his conduct. She stood his actions for years, but finally had to leave him.

THE COURT CALLED UPON

To Decide Who Was Elected School Director in the Twenty-Sixth Ward.

A contest of the election of Robert Blazie as School Director of the Twenty-sixth ward was commenced yesterday in the Quarter Sessions Court. The contest differs from those usually made, in that it is based on one point. It is stated that the polls of the First district were not located in the tin shop of John Hughes, on Sydney street, as stated in the Mayor's election proclamation, but instead they were located in Hare's plumbing shop, at the corner of Sydney and South Eighteenth streets. This, it is asserted, is sufficient cause to throw out the votes of the entire district.

The difference this would cause would elect Frederick Eglisdorf, Blazie's opponent. The vote as announced in the whole ward was 412 for Blazie and 374 for Eglisdorf. The vote in the district in question was 175 for Blazie and 62 for Eglisdorf. Casting it out would leave 237 for Eglisdorf and 437 for Blazie. It is claimed in consequence that Eglisdorf was rightfully elected.

IN THE CRIMINAL BRANCH

Judges Collier and Slagle Dispose of Seven Ordinary Cases.

Judges Collier and Slagle disposed of seven cases yesterday in criminal court. John Reilly, charged with stealing an overcoat from A. J. Bailey and six razors from H. Anderson on January 24, was convicted.

Mollie Jones pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Mary Fox on November 7, 1891. John Huber was acquitted on the charge of assault and battery on the child of Harry Walters, but the costs were divided. Joseph Hamill, charged with false pretense by W. F. Morgan, was tried and acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs.

Fredrick Reilly was tried for aggravated assault and battery on Mike Hanson and mayhem on oath of Mary Hanson, on January 30, 1892. He was acquitted on the charge of mayhem but convicted and sent to the workhouse for nine months on the other.

William Bleil was acquitted of the charge of larceny on oath of Joseph Pastorius. Isaac Henlein and George Martin were tried for running a policy shop. Martin pleaded guilty and the jury brought in a scaled verdict in Henlein's case.

Work of the Grand Jury. The grand jury has a start on Criminal Court and it has seemingly made up its mind that haste is no longer a necessity. It has been in the habit of returning from 30 to 35 cases a day. Today it returned only 20 cases yesterday. The true bills were: Peter Baer, felonious assault and battery; John Burns, John Geyer, Betty Johnson, larceny; R. King, attempted assault; Frank W. Anderson, larceny; Robert and Lizzie Mellon, malicious mischief; William Martin, embezzlement; L. D. Rodinski and William Berkent, attempted malpractice; John Hedy and Michael Switzer, larceny; W. H. Walker et al, conspiracy and libel. The ignored bills were: Milton Katz, Gebhart Wynn and Arthur L. Wallace, assault and battery; Alex. Smith, larceny; Jacob Fichle, illegal liquor selling.

What the Marshal is Doing. United States Marshal Harnah yesterday sold 1,125 shares of stock in the Electric Mining Machine Company of West Virginia on a writ issued against F. M. Lehrer. It was the suit of Captain S. B. Brown. Deputy Marshal George H. Harnah yesterday from Scranton to the Uniontown jail yesterday. He hasn't a very exalted opinion of the manner in which the jail is conducted. There are over 600 prisoners in the jail, and they are all allowed to mingle together in the corridors. Henry Hart and son, who pleaded guilty at Scranton to passing counterfeit money in Allegheny, were brought back and will be sentenced this week.

Suits for False Arrest on Trial. The suits of Philip Doll and Joseph Schneider against Jacob Beuseher for damages for alleged false arrest are on trial before Judge Maczer. The plaintiffs were journeyman bakers, and during a strike at Beuseher's bakery the latter arrested them charged by him with distributing boycott circulars making charges against him and tending to injure his business. He had them arrested on a writ, but at the trial in Criminal Court they were acquitted and the costs placed on Beuseher. Doll and Schneider then sued for damages for false arrest.

Want to Retain the Gas. The Bear Creek Refining Company yesterday filed a bill in equity against the Equitable Gas Company. The plaintiffs allege that they have a five years' contract with the company to furnish them with natural gas. The gas company, however, has notified them that they will not supply on March 16, owing to a shortage. The court is asked to restrain them from so doing. A preliminary injunction was granted and next Saturday morning fixed for a hearing.

Tried the Wrong Court. Mr. Tobin, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, presented an application yesterday before Judge Buffington, acting as Circuit Judge, for an allowance of an appeal in the case of Black vs. Black, to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Buffington, after hearing the argument, decided he had no authority to act on the application, and Mr. Tobin returned to Philadelphia to present his application to Judge Acheson, who is now holding the first term of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appeals. A verdict of 64 cents for the plaintiff was given yesterday in the case of Sarah A. Doran against Louis Zoller, a Southside butcher. The suit was for damages for injuries to the plaintiff, who, as she was passing Zoller's stall in the market, was struck on the head by a piece of meat that fell from a hook.

To-Day's Trial List. Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs. Will-

SHUT DOWN BY MUD.

No Supplies Can Be Taken to Wells in the McDonald Field.

ONE HORSE DISABLED YESTERDAY

The McMaster's Well Shuts Off an Outlet to the Northwest.

BIG PRICES FOR BUTLER TERRITORY

The roads in the McDonald field are in an impassable condition. Not a team, so far as could be learned, was taken from the stables yesterday. One venturesome operator started out from Nobles town in the morning, but before he had gone 100 yards his horse fell and broke one of its front legs. During the mild weather which existed for several weeks prior to four days ago the roads became very muddy, and in places the mud was deeper than the axles on the wagons. When a deep hole would be reached the hubs would be out of sight. The extreme cold weather of the last three or four days has been freezing the mud on the surface. It has now frozen to a depth of from two to four inches. It is not hard enough to bear the weight of a horse, and consequently when a team starts out the animals soon become stalled in 30 barrels heavy mud or sink into the roads, disabled by broken bones.

The consequence is that at least half of the drilling wells in the field are shut down on account of a shortage of coal. Nothing can be taken to the wells until the surface of the mud either thaws out, or it is frozen solid to the bottom.

Operators who contemplated starting new wells are compelled to hold off until machinery can be conveyed by teams, and people who live at a distance from the towns and railroads were carrying baskets of provisions to their homes by going across farms and fields yesterday.

Conditional on the Weather. Relief is looked for soon and supply men are taking orders for goods with the understanding that they will be delivered as soon as the roads become passable.

The surprise of the day yesterday was Jennings, Guffey & Co.'s sale of the Mrs. McMaster's farm, north of Oakland and northwest of Gregg station. It has been under way for a long time, as salt water was found in the 100-foot sand, through which the owners were compelled to cease.

One of the parties interested in the well said yesterday that it had been drilled away below where the fifth sand should have been found. The well was drilled to a depth of 100 feet, and where the fifth sand rock was discovered. There was only a slight indication of this formation and not a vestige of petroleum.

This well would seem to shut off all outlets from the western shore to the north, and gives a decidedly bluish tint to the territory in the neighborhood.

Late Sunday afternoon Kirk & Co. reached the Gordon sand in their test well on the Gladden farm south of McDonald station, and north of Campbell's well. The McGuffey farm, south of the W. B. Moorhead farm. It began to flow almost as soon as the sand was stopped, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon it had filled one 250 barrel tank.

The No. 3 well of Jennings, Guffey & Co. on the Matthews farm, was reported to be in the fifth sand yesterday, and showing rather high.

The No. 4 well of A. J. Miller, at Laurel Hill, had not reached a pay in the Gordon yesterday.

May Drill It in To-Day. The Forest Oil Company's No. 1 on the Jane Stewart farm, north and west of Gregg station, which drilled into the fifth sand Sunday, will be completed in about an hour, but had declined to 20 yesterday. They moved the boiler back, and as the pipe line people were not quite ready to take care of any big increase it was not drilled beyond the 100-foot sand.

Second—My private business at home has become such and is in such condition that I have been unable to attend to my duties in the field. I am sorry to be absent from the field, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

President Lincoln introduced this letter as follows: Let this resignation be accepted. A. LINCOLN.

It will be seen that this acceptance by the President was dated a month and ten days before General Alger's resignation. Colonel Alger wrote a letter to Secretary Stanton tendering his resignation. In that letter he said: "I have been in the military service of the United States nearly three years, having served in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th."

General Alger's resignation was accepted by the President on September 17, 1864, and he was honorably discharged September 20.

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SCUDDER'S ALLEGED INSANITY.

His Brother Asks to Have Him Removed to the Detention Hospital.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Dr. Doremus Scudder, brother of Dr. H. M. Scudder, now confined in the county jail charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Danton, made affidavit before the County Court today that it was his opinion and that of other competent physicians that his brother was insane. The petitioner asked his removal from the jail to the Detention Hospital, as the jail is an unsuitable place for him.

The Court said that if the Sheriff would subscribe to such a statement the order would be made—no otherwise. Sheriff Gilbert declined to take any action in the matter until he had consulted his attorney.

Frightful Suicide of a Farmer. A. L. Galley, a dependent farmer living near Naples, threw himself under a freight train on the Ft. Wayne road yesterday. He was frightfully mangled. The man lost his farm a week ago by the foreclosure of a mortgage, and this led him to commit suicide.

Yesterday's Market Features. It was a quiet day both on and off the floor, trading being light and new contracts were few. The opening and highest was 59 1/2, lowest and closing 59 1/2, showing a range of 1/2. Receipts were 2,500,000 bushels, and exports 1,500,000 bushels. Average 59 1/2. National Transit certificates opened at 59 1/2, highest 59 1/2, lowest 59 1/2, closed 59 1/2. Sales, 80,000 barrels; clearances, 105,491 barrels.

BRADFORD, March 14.—National Transit certificates opened at 59 1/2, highest 59 1/2, lowest 59 1/2, closed 59 1/2. Sales, 80,000 barrels; clearances, 105,491 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Petroleum continues in a state of stagnation and no movement in prices occurred, from the opening to the close. The market was quiet, with a few sales of 5,000 barrels.

ALGER'S REPLY TO DANAN. HE PRODUCES SOME DOCUMENTS TO BACK HIM UP.

A Detroit Paper Prints Two Pages of Them. It is stated to show that he was honorably discharged from the military service of the United States.

DETROIT, March 14.—The Tribune of this city to-day prints two pages of General Alger's reply to the critics of his war record. His reply takes the form of the publication of the record itself, purports to give all the papers now on file in the War Department relative to the absences, promotions and final discharge of the General, and includes favorable endorsements from time to time. The portion that answers the charges made by the Sun is the most interesting.

The report and recommendations of General Alger are given in full, with the endorsement of a letter from Custer, dated September 16, 1864, states that Alger had "left this command without authority, and after having been refused a leave of absence from these headquarters. And I have directed that he be reported as 'absent without leave' on the muster rolls of his regiment."

General Merritt, in forwarding this, adds: "The case mentioned within is the third in which Colonel Alger has absented himself from the command without proper authority since the commencement of the present year's campaign. These measures should call for a re-consideration of his fitness for service."

Major General Torbett recommended Alger's dismissal from the service, September 17, and Major General Sheridan said he couldn't excuse such conduct, but on September 20, 1864, he was honorably discharged. Vincent said General Alger had been honorably discharged September 20.

General Alger's reply to this effect: On August 6, 1864, a month and ten days before General Custer's resignation, Colonel Alger wrote a letter to Secretary Stanton tendering his resignation. In that letter he said: "I have been in the military service of the United States nearly three years, having served in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th."

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 28, 1891. TRAINS WILL LEAVE UNION STATION, PITTSBURGH, AS FOLLOWS: MAIN LINE EASTWARD. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED (Pittsburgh to Philadelphia) 4:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 4:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 5:30 p.m. NEW YORK 7:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 8:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 9:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 10:30 p.m. NEW YORK 12:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 1:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 2:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 3:30 p.m. NEW YORK 5:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 6:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 7:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 8:30 p.m. NEW YORK 10:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 11:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 12:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 1:30 p.m. NEW YORK 3:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 4:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 5:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 6:30 p.m. NEW YORK 8:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 9:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 10:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 11:30 p.m. NEW YORK 1:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 2:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 3:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 4:30 p.m. NEW YORK 6:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 7:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 8:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 9:30 p.m. NEW YORK 11:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 12:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 1:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 2:30 p.m. NEW YORK 4:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 5:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 6:00 p.m. WASHINGTON 7:30 p.m. NEW YORK 9:00 p.m. PHILADELPHIA 10:00 p.m. BALTIMORE 11:00 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