## SALISBURY MUST SETTLE OR FIGHT

England Fails to Make a Satisfactory Reply to This Country.

HARRISON'S ANSWER.

Doesn't Propose to Show the White Feather, Even If We're Licked.

ENGLAND MIGHT BE AFRAID

Of Precipitating a Universal War If She Starts a Fight With Us.

The President Expects to Back Up His Bluff With Prompt Action - Lord Salisbury's Reply Proves to Be Evasive and Irritating-Ahandoning the Scheme of Arbitrating the Bering Sea Sealing Difficulty Without an Apology-Harrison Notifies England That If She Is Spoiling for a Fight She Can Have It-Professor Goldwin Smith Tenders a Pointer to the United States-Belief Among Statesmen That Salisbury Will Back Down.

> PEPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER. BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

"Will Great Britain fight?" is the question of the moment, sometimes asked seriously, sometimes jocularly. The reply of the President to the last and most unsatisfactory note of Lord Salisbury shows pretty clearly what will be the policy of the United States, and that it will be backed up by action no one need doubt.

Probably no one of all the Senators of the United States had any idea yesterday of the surprise that was in store for that body today, with the exception of Senator Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. That Senator had a long conference with the President yesterday, and was fully informed of the important character of the matter to be submitted to the Senate to-day, and then expressed himself heartily in accord with the firm tone of the reply to Lord Salisbury's somewhat vague refusal to renew the modus vivendi of last year in regard to the protection of seals. The fact is the Senator was consulted before the reply was sent, and was aware of everything except the mere verbal construction.

In the Senate the reception and reading of the correspondence created much excitement, and unusual precautions and injune tions of secrecy were the order of the moment, As usual, however, the press microphone was at work, and enough was gathered to give a ptetty clear idea of the main points of the Salisbury note and the

President's reply. As has been heretofore given to the public, this last communication of the British Premier is a virtual iteration of his former conclusion that the Government of Great Britain cannot consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi, without giving any adequate reason for rejecting an arrangement of last year, made to apply to certain conditions which then obtained and which, without change, have been continued into this year and which cannot be arranged satisfactorily for some time to come. The evasive nature of Lord Salisbury's communications on this point has been a source of great irritation to this Government. While sending agents here to complete a plan for arbitration, Lord Salisbury was plainly and offensively abandoning the whole scheme of arbitration without deigning to give any excuse.

Great Britain's Diplomatic Suph "Gentlemen of the United States," he virtually said, "her Britannic Majesty does not give reasons for her diplomacy, and she maintains the privilege of reversing in any year the policy of the previous year.'

The refusal was accompled by certain now well-known prohibitions in regard to the killing of seals within a radius of 30 miles around the Pribylov Islands, which was even more irritating than the refusal itself, for such an agreement would have left the American Sealing Company nothing to do, while the Canadian sealers could have practically exterminated the seals while the latter were on the way to the breeding grounds, but outside of the 30 miles radius. In the later note submitted to-day Lord Salisbury is even more vagne and evasive in his refusal to renew the modus vivendi, professes to be unable to understand why the proposal in regard to the 30 miles radius cannot be accepted, makes two or three minor proposals which hinge upon the other, but in no wav hints at any plans by which joint protection of Great Britain and the United States can be given to the seals pending arbitration.

Uncle Sam May Play a Lone Hand. He virtually invites the United States Government to play a lone hand in protecting the seals, but naturally without a suggestion whether Great Britain would be satisfied with an assessment of damages done to life and property of British citizens engaged in scaling, or whether the first gun fired would fetch to American coasts a fleet of British war vessels bearing orders to shell American cities, destroy American commerce and blow up the American navy, if such an institution can be found.

It is more difficult to get information regard to the President's rejoinder than of the character of the note of Lord Salisbury. but if there has not been a deliberate intention to deceive, it is almost as broad and as tart as was the late ultimatum to Chile. I am assured by one who knows as much of the matter as any Senator present at the executive session, that the rejoinder is a virtual challenge to Lord Salisbury to fight if he is spoiling for fight, in that it declares that if some arrangement for the protection of the seals, pending arbitration, be not at once arrived at, and one wholly satisfactory to the United States, this Government will at once take extreme measures to protect laws.

the seals and maintain its principles with all the resources at its command, and that without thought of damages or results.

Won't Show the White Feather, "It's the only thing to do," exclaimed this gentleman, "and if we get licked we'll have the satisfaction of knowing that we did not show the white feather because the other fellow had a bigger navy than we." The President's rejoinder takes up each

of the propositions of Lord Salisbury, and with that terseness and directness which Mr. Harrison knows so well how to employ, shows their impossibility, not to say their absurdities. Discussing the re-fusal of His Lordship to renew the modus vivendi, the President makes a narrow escape of accusing the Premier of unworthy evasion and equivocation. He sharply analyzes the inconsistency of the British position on this subject, and at this very moment of all others when arrangements for arbitration are being completed. While in this passage he has the British Premier at the greatest disadvantage, his position is superior to that of his lordship at every point. It is a paper that will undoubtedly reflect great credit on Mr. Harrison as a diplomatic note, but its sensational importance in that it is a plain declaration of a determination to fight, will cause far more comment than its mere success in controversy.

The Chances for a Fight. Though war is not to be provoked with such an antagonist without grave reasons, it is not to be shirked with timidity because that antagonist is better prepared than we, and it is safe to predict that in this matter President Harrison will have the enthusiastic support of all men regardless of person or party. If the United States be forced to fire upon and capture Canadian sealers. will Great Britain fight, or will she merely keep account of damages and leave them to

arbitration? Assuredly some very eminent Englishmen believe that if the United States pursue the matter to the extent indicated in the President's rejoinder Great Britain will fight, Sir Baden Powell's friendly opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Prof. Goldwin Smith, the well-known Canadian annexationist, has just paid a visit to Washington and was something of a social lion. Many of his sayings have been reported, but one has not heretotore. To a group of listeners at a banqueting board when the Bering Sea question was the topic for a moment, Prof. Smith said briefly but pointedly: "The United States had best be very careful not to go too far. They are not dealing with a Chile now."

A Pointer for the Thoughtful, This from one known to be so friendly to the United States as Goldwin Smith was indeed surprising, but it served to show to the listeners the real feeling of the British citizen more than would the jingo utter-ance of a less thoughtful, highly beefed

Among the most sagacious of our own statesmen, however, I can say with confi-dence there is little fear of war. The President does not fear it, Senator Sherman does not fear it and Blaine does not fear it. These gentlemen are as well informed in regard to the complications that beset Great Britain in the East as Lord Salisbury regard Great Britain in the East as Lord Salisbury is himself, and it is their conviction that the British Government, will not dare to fire a gun against the United States for fear that the boom would find an immediate echo all along the Russo-Indian border and probably inaugurate an almost universal war. Russia is looked upon as our strong war. Russia is looked upon as our strong the in this matter. That a declaration of war. Russia is looked upon as our made, ally in this matter. That a declaration of war between the United States and Great Britain would almost surely provoke the outbreak of the long-expected European war is looked upon as virtually a certain guarantee of peace. LIGHTNER.

#### A BRITISH BLIND

Working Under Cover of a Mexican Corp tion to Secure a Coaling Station in Lower California as a Base of Operations in

the Event of War. SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 .- [Special.]-The threatened trouble with Great Britain over the Bering sea makes interesting the revelations of Charles E. Anthony, civil engineer, who recently reached San Diego from Lower California. Anthony claims to have proof of a plan of the English Govern-ment to seize the harbor of San Quentin, ment to seize the harbor of San Quentin, Lower California, for a coaling station, and he gives new facts in regard to the scheme which may yet be carried out. He says:

All railroad building and irrigation works planned by the Mexican International Company are simply a bilind to cover plans of the English Government to secure a coaling station in Lower California, as, in the event of the building of the Nicaragna canal, it will be necessary for the English to have a base of supplies somewhere between the Pacific entrance to the canal and British Columbia. At the time of the fillibustering scare, two years ago, the British warships Pheasant and Warsbite were lying off San Quentin, on the very edge of the horizon, waiting for a signal from the heights back of the town that the American fillibusterers had arrived. In that case they were to steam in, sieze the harbor and raise the British flag under pretexted protecting English interests. The alarm of the Mexican Government spoiled the fillibustering scheme and the two English vessels finally sailed up the coast, but the plan of securing a coaling station has not been abandoned, and on the firstopportunity San Quentin will be seized. All work about the Ensenada is a mere farce. Blaine has several times been warned of the intrigues of this international company, and he has sent special agents to watch them. The resort of the company, in case all other plans fail, is to surrender a concession of 18,000,000 acres and demand of the Mexican Govern-Lower California, for a coaling station, and fail, is to surrender a concession of 18,000,00 acres and demand of the Mexican Govern ment as compensation the cession of Sar Quentin and surrounding land. This now eems to be the plan that will be followed

#### MUST HAVE GOOD ROADS.

Residents of Central Pennsylvania Organ ize for the Improvement of Highways-A General Road Law to Be Formulated-State Appropriations Favored.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., March 23 .-[Special.]-A mass meeting of citizens of Blair and adjoining counties assembled to adopt measures for the betterment of the county road system in Central Pennsylvania, was held in the Court House of this city to-day. A permanent organiza-tion, called the Juniata Valley Roads Improvement Association was formed, with the following list of officers: S. Calvin Stewart, of Tyrone, President: Prot. A. H.

Grier, of Huntingdon, Secretary; John G. McGraw, of Claysburg, Record-ing Secretary, and Hon. John Clark, of Williamsburg, Treasurer. The following were appointed as an Executive Committee to formulate a general road law and to influence legislation on the subject: Hon. John Clark, Dr. S. C. Baker, Josiah D. Hicks, Esq., E. R. Baldridge, L. L. Fair, John G. McGraw and Hon. S. B. Isenberg. The sentiment of the meeting favored State appropriations for road purposes, the creation of the offices of State Engineer and creation of the offices of State Engineer and Township Supervisors, to be salaried offi-cers. The elections, by the people, of a county superintendent and three commission-

ers of roads for each township in the State were also advecated.

The delegates favored the expenditure of one-fourth of the assessment of each township in the macadamizing and improvements of roads. The League of American Wheelmen was represented at the meeting, and a large amount of literature, including Pittsburg papers' articles, was distributed among the delegates. A series of mass meetings will be held in this section of the State to emphasize the need of hetter road.

## GIVES UP ITS

The Dread Hill Farm Mystery Probed to the Bottom by the Finding of

TWENTY-THREE CORPSES.

These Are Left Undisturbed to Await' the Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH WAS QUIET AND PAINLESS.

The Bodies Are Uncharred, and Their Lunches Were Untouched.

MANY MONTHS OF SEARCH REWARDED

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. DUNBAR, PA., March 23 .- The mystery which the Hill Farm mine has held within its cavernous depths since that fated June morning in 1890, when 29 miners were entombed there by a gas explosion and a raging fire cut off every means of hope, has at last been solved. At 4:30 o'clock Superintendent Hill and his band of search ers penetrated flat No. 9, found 23 of the 29 entombed bodies, and thus completed the

remarkable search begun almost two years sgo.

The Hill Farm mine disaster is one of the most remarkable on record. On the morning of June 16, 1890, the miners working in Hill Farm were startled by an explosion, which their experienced ears at once determined to be the effect of the dreaded firedamp. A body of the gas had been released by the opening of a borehole, and this had been ignited from the lamp of a boy named Willie Hayes, who had rushed past the borehole to warn those below of their danger of a flood of water from the borehole.

Fire Finishes the Work of Death.

The explosion set fire to the brattice, and soon the pit was a seething mass of flames. David Hayes and Daniel Shearen were killed by the explosion, and their bodies were found in the slope. These were the only bodies recovered until to-day.

The men in the left heading escaped from the mine by the Ferguson slope. The men in the right heading were cut off by the fire, and a brave and determined attempt

fire, and a brave and determined attempt was made to rescue them by driving a heading from the Mahoning mine adjoining.

From June 16 to July 2 F. C. Keighley, then mine inspectors of all the surrounding districts, led the rescuing party in their efforts to reach the imprisoned men. All these-days were days of fearful anxiety to the families and friends of the imprisoned miners, and the people of all this section awaited in suspense the entrance into Hill Farm mine.

The First Entrance to the Mine. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of July 2 an entrance was effected, and Inspector Keighley and his searchers started on their perilous search of the mine. They penetrated to flat No. 8, where 15 of the men had been known to be working. They found not a trace of them, and were driven back by the flames and smoke. All hope of finding the men alive was then abandoned, and the mine was sealed up and flooded in order to subdue the fire. Since then the order to subdue the fire. Since then the Dunbar Furnace Company, which owned the mine, has conducted a search that has cost over \$100,000.

After many months the fire was subdued, and work has gone on unceasingly to clear the mine of water and the tons of collected debris produced by the fire. On Monday the Inspector Duncan, of this district, with Superintendent Hill and a number of assistants, penetrated to flat No. 8, where Inspector Keighley and party were forced to abandon the search. They found the bodies of three mules and a dog. The dinner buckets of the men were found, just as they had left them, with their contents almost perfeetly preserved. But there was no trace of

The Beath Chamber Invaded at Last. They did not think it safe to penetrate to No. 9 flat, where they their supposed the men to be. To-day the air current was turned into flat No. 9, and this afternoon Superintendent Hill and his men, taking their lives in their hands, entered it. At 4:80 o'clock they stumbled on the first body. Mine Inspector Duncan told the rest of the story to THE DISPATCH correspondent, as he received it from Superintendent Hill.

It is as follows:

It was exactly 4:30 o'clock when we found the first body. We had to do quick work as the air was horrible. In a few minutes we found all the bodies. They were all lying within a few feet of each other. They were pretty well preserved but, of course, unrecognizable. We knew the body of the little trapper boy John Devaney, when we found it, on account of its size. He had been working in No. 8 flat but had run down into No. 9 along with the 15 other men who were working there. We spent but a few minutes in the flat, only long enough to count the bodies.

Superintendent Hill went to Uniontwent.

Superintendent Hill went to Uniontown at once to notify Inspector Duncan of the finding of the bodies and to receive his orders. He was in a very excited state of mind, and was almost exhausted from his severe labors. He expressed great thankfulness that the long search was over.

Preparing for the Coroner's Inquest. Inspector Duncan requested that Super-intendent Hill allow no one to enter the mine except those who are engaged to-night under the direction of Father Malady, in preparing the bodies to be viewed by the

Coroner's jury to-morrow morning.

The Inspector went to Fairchance this evening and notified Coroner Holbert to come to Dunbar on the first train to-morrow The Coroner and his jury will enter the mine, view the bodies and then adjourn the inquest until the six other men are ex-County Treasurer John Thorndell, of this place, and A. J. Miller, of Fairchance. Inspector Duncan said to THE DISPATCH cor-respondent to-night:

respondent to-night:

I am fully satisfied that the men met their death by suffocation, and I don't believe a single man of them lived longer than an hour. The fire did not reach No. 9 flat at all. I inspected the coal in the loaded wagons there Monday, and it was not charred in the least. Nothing was burned that I could see. There were very few evidences of fire in No. 8. There is also no possibility that the men met their death by fire. The condition of the bodies also proves this.

It is equally sure that they did not meet the slower and more horrible death of startation. The three dinner buckets at the mouth of No. 9 flat had not been touched. If the men had lived any length of time in that atmosphere they could easily have reached their buckets.

Death Came Quick and Painless. I am satisfied that they met death quickly and painlessly by suffocation. The fire burned the oxygen out of that atmosphere so quickly that I doubt whether many of them lived more than 15 minutes. The men in No. 8 flat must have at once run down into No. 9, below. This explains why Mr. Keighley and his party saw no trace of them when they penetrated No. 8 flat on that 2d day of July, 1890. Even if the men could have survived in that atmosphere, the influx of water caused by the stoppage of the pumps would and painlessly by suffocation. The fire

have drowned them in No. 9 flat, which is much lower than No. 8, before Keighley and his brave followers could have reached them. Our investigation to morrow may cause me to change my opinion in some par-ticulars, but I doubt it.

Inspector Duncan has telegraphed to the following inspectors of the bituminous region to be present at Dunbar to-morrow if possible: Henry Loutitt, of the first; William Jankins, of the second; Thomas K. Adams, of the third; Josiah Evans, of the sixth, and James Blick, of the seventh. Inspector Duncan thinks the remaining eight bodies will be found about 150 feet below those found to-day. He said that Father Malady and his assistants were preparing the bodies for the Coroner's inspection, but that they would not be disturbed any more than was absolutely necessary before they were viewed by the Coroner's jury.

The Names of the Victims. The Names of the Victims.

The following are the names of the 29 entombed miners: Daniel McCashion, Robert McGuill, Richard Bigley, Elmer Dewey, James Shearen, John Devaney, Patrick Devlin, John A. Joy, Martin Cavanaugh, James McCune, John Cope (father), Andrew Cope, Jr., Peter Eagan, Patrick Cahill, William Cahill, David Davis, Sr., Thomas Davis (son), Joseph Bigley, 'Thomas McCleary, William Hayes (the boy whose lamp fired the gas).

#### LONGENECKER IS SHAKY.

CHICAGO BOODLERS NOT INDICTED FOR ACTUAL BRIBERY.

The True Bills Charge Them With Conspiracy to Commit Bribery-A Barren Day Spent in the Court Room-Interested Parties Emphatic in Denials.

CHICAGO, March 23.-In the investigation of the boodle Aldermen six witnesses were before the grand jury during the day, and by the admission of the State's Attorney, nothing of importance was gleaned. Adolph Loeb, President of the Chicago Illuminating Company, was the first witness, and said, so far as his knowledge went, ness, and said, so far as his knowledge went, there was no truth in the rumor that \$80,000 had been demanded of the company for the passing of the ordinance. Mr. Loeb was corroborated by the company's secretary. Both gentlemen further stated that the company had not used money in an illegitimate way, and that no member of the company had been approached by an Alderman.

Alexander H. Peters, right-of-way man for the Northern Pacific Rallroad, denied all knowledge of money being used to secure

all knowledge of money being used to secure passage of their ordinance. All expendi-tures he knew of were for legitimate purposes. Alderman Conway was the last witness of the day. He gave his evidence as to Council transactions, and denied all

knowledge of boodle.

At the close of the day's proceedings the At the close of the day's proceedings the State's Attorney volunteered an explanation of the reasons why the seven Aldermen were indicted for conspiracy to commit bribery. "After Kunz gave his testimony," said he, "I was in doubt of being able to convict of bribery. Kunz maintained that he was not bribed, and, if so, where did the bribary come in? The conspiracy to commit he was not bribed, and, it so, where did the bribery come in? The conspiracy to commit bribery, however, was plainly shown, hence the conspiracy indictment."
"Will any indictments be returned for

bribery?"
"Oh, yes; we will indict some of them for bribery, and then, possibly, have them both

### KICKING AGAINST TROLLEYS.

Four Thousand Philip Johlans Meet and Pass Indignation Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.-A mass neeting was held to-night to voice the disapproval of many citizens to the introduction of the trolley system in this city.

A number of prominent business men addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted, setting forth that the ordinance passed by Councils for the introduction of passed by controls and the delibera-tion, and that its passage was an affront to the citizens of Philadelphia. The Mayor is asked to veto the ordinance.

#### TRYING THE KEELEY CURE

Harry Meredith, the Actor, Goes Into Re

tirement to Overcome flis Appetite. NEW YORK, March 23 .- [Special.]-Ac tors and managers on the Rialto were surprised to-day to hear that Harry Meredith, who was once a leading man in well-known stock companies, is at present a patient in a private hospital in North Conway, N. H., where he is receiving the Keeley treatment. Of late years he has often caused his friends much uneasiness, but it is said he has continued to act as well as ever. He went to the institute several weeks ago. Meredith is a Philadelphian, and is abuot 50 years old. He was in the navy during his youth, and was a prisoner at Andersonville. At the close of the war he became a "supe" at the Boston Museum, but soon gained promotion, and for 25 years be has been rated as a first-class actor, especially in "heavy" roles.

He is the author of "Ranch Ten" and other plays. Some weeks ago he created a ensation in the Hoffman House barroom, by quarreling with Jere Dunn. They were separated before they could come to blows, but Meredith told his friends he would shoot Dunn when next they met, and ex-hibited a pistol with which he proposed to carry out his threat. Dunn did not heed the actor's threat, and since then little has been seen of Meredith in his old haunts. His intimates say that he health is shat-tered and that his retirement from the stage was absolutely necessary.

#### SAILORS AGAINST THEIR CAPTAIN.

He Is Accused of Making No Effort to Save

Five Drowning Seamen. SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.-Captain H. H. Williams, of the American ship Frederick Billings, was on trial before United States Commissioner Sawyer to-day for cruelty at sea. Allan Silverwood, Charles Brown and John Raffles, seamen, testified there was no storm raging when five men were lost off the yards of the ship in February. The ship was struck by a puff of wind, and in a few minutes after the men went into the sea the ocean was calm. No attempt was made, they said, to save the men, and Paffles claimed that Captain Williams shoved off wreckage to which one of the drowning men was clinging.

There are 12 of the crew confined in the Alcatrar military prison as witnesses. Alcatraz military prison as witnesses against Captain Williams. The men tried to make a charge of murder against Wil-liams, but Assistant United States Attorney Shurtlerur refused to issue a warrant on the testimony offered.

#### ONIO TO BE REDISTRICTED Democrats Satisfied With the Plan Propos

by a Legislative Committee COLUMBUS, March 23 .- [Special.]-The House to-day passed the Senate Congressional redistricting bill which was agreed upon by a committee of ten appointed by the two bodies for that purpose. The bill

the two bodies for that purpose. The bill gives the Democrats 6 Congressmen and the Republicans 15. The House made some slight amendments relative to the territory which shall constitute the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts—Cleveland, and these have to be concurred in by the Senate before the measure becomes a law.

The Democrats are quite well pleased with the law, and some of the more enthusiastic claim they can carry 10 of the 21 districts.

Drayton and Borrowe Startled by Their Reception on Their Arrival

ON THE STEAMER MAJESTIC

Tugs Go Out to the Vessel to Bring Back One or More Corpses.

BOTH MEN ALIVE BUT RETICENT. Miss Astor's Husband Says He Branded

Borrowe as a Coward.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH TALKS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 23.—The big steamship Majestic steamed around the point at Sandy Hook a half hour before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was saluted by the toots of half a dozen tugs as she loomed up out of a high bank of fog. Mr. J. Cole-man Drayton and Mr. Hallet Alsop Bor-rows were passengers aboard her. The duel that didn't take place in France had not aken place aboard on the steamship.

Upward of 30 reporters had waited the ship's coming all night and all day. Just an hour before the report that she had passed inside the Hook the agents of the White Star Line bad telegraphed instructions to the Captain that nobody should be permitted to board her, and whether or not the two distinguished passengers were corpses was not to be told until the ship reached her pier. The order reached Sandy Hook, but somehow it was lost in the fog and did not get to Captain Parsell, Besides the reporters nterested there were friends of Mr. J. Coleman Drayton at the station. Mr. B. L. Upshur, Mr. Drayton's warmest friend, was here for the avowed purpose of acting as second for the injured gentleman, provided Mr. Harry Vane Milbank, who accompanied Mr. Borrowe, showed his hand. There were four press tugs, all with parties, besides the health officers' boat the Preston. A couple of the press boats sighted the big ship first and raced out to meet her.

Not Prepared for a Demonstration. Neither Captain Parsell nor any of the passengers was prepared for the demonstra-tion they received. Mr. Drayton himself did not suspect, as he stood on the promenade deck with the Duchess of Marlborough, nor did Mr. Borrowe, who sat in the smoking room puffing a cigar with Mr. Milbank.

Health Officer Jenkins had decided that a representative from each paper should be permitted to go aboard the ship. They were taken on the doctors' boat, and clambered up the side after the doctors and Mr. Upshur, Mr. Upshur had o copy of a paper containing the full correspondence that had preceded the duel that was not fought. He spied Mr. Drayton with the Duehess of Marlborough. Besides the newspaper Mr. Upshur had with him a discreet manservant, named Parker, for Mr. Drayton.

"Come here, come here," shouted Mr. Upshur. "Quick, come, you must come." He glanced over his shoulder to see how close to him the reporters were.

Mr. Drayton did not understand. He

eached down to shake his friend's hand reached down to shake his friend's hand.

"Come, come," said Mr. Upshur, bordering on a fit. "Come!" He seized Mr.

Drayton by the hand and pulled him away toward the stateroom on the starboard side of the boat. He pushed him in the room and pushed the paper into his hand. "Read it, read it carefully," he commanded. "It is of great importance; read it all through."

Placed a Guard on Drayton. Mr. Drayton was bewildered. He took the paper and said he would read it. Then Mr. Upshur pushed the man servant into the room and commanded: "Don't you let a soul see that man; not a soul, not a soul!" "Did Mr. Drayton know that his affair had been published?" asked the reporter. "No, I don't think he did," answered Mr. Upshur, and he walked off murmuring, "I

pan't talk."

Mr. Borrowe and Mr. Milbank were still in the smoking room when the reporter found them. Mr. Borrowe proved to be a medium-sized young man with large features and an expressive face. He has light hair and closely-trimmed sidewhiskers. His dress suggested a man fond of the turf. His athletic figure was set off by a light brown mixed suit of rough material, with trousers cut wide, and a short sacque coat. His white shirt was crossed horizontally with broad pink stripes. His movements were free and quick. He talked movements were free and quick. He talked rapidly with an accent which greatly exaggerated that of his English second, Mr. Milbank, and laughed frequently. Mr. Milbank was of a different type. He. was tall, perhaps 6 feet 2 inches, and of a slender, though powerful build. His face was large and long, and he were no beard or mustache. He also showed a strong tendency that the strong tendency the strong tendency that the strong tendency the strong tendency that the strong tendency the strong tendency that the strong tendency the strong tendency that the strong tendency that the strong tendency that the strong tendency that the strong tendency the strong tendency that the strong tendency that the strong tendency the to laugh, and was quite as open in his man-ner as was Mr. Borrowe. His voice was

A Very Unpleasant Subject. A newspaper containing the correspondence was offered to Mr. Borrowe. He did not want to see it. "Really, my dear fellow," he said, 'it's unpleasant, most unpleasant, I can't say a word, I can't say a word. Pardon me, now, but I can't say a

word."
"Won't you explain why you wouldn't fight?" asked the reportor.
"You surely must pardon me, but I can't say a word," answered Mr. Borrowe, flushing.
"Is it true that you met Mr. Drayton in the smoking room on board the ship and that you had angry words with him?" was next asked.

next asked. "No, that isn't true," said Mr. Barrowe "There is some talk about it," answered the reporter.

the reporter.

"No, no; nothing of the kind," exclaimed Mr. Borrowe. "We met, but we did not speak a word, not a word."

Mr. Milbank had been standing leaning on the back of a chair. "They did meet once, but they did not speak," he broke in. "You see they were in the smoking room byt they did not have any hard words." "Will you make a statement about the affair, Mr. Milbank?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Milbank leaned further over the chair. "No," he said, "we cannot afford to talk, and if the papers won't say saything now, why we will explain later why Mr. Burrowe refused to fight." Then Mr. Milbank and Mr. Burrowe are that that bank and Mr. Borrowe agreed that they would not say anything more just at present, but they promised to think. A Few Remarks From the Duchess.

A Few Remarks From the Duchess.

The Duchess of Marlborough is a friend of Mr. Drayton. "Really," she said, "I do not know anything at all of his coming on the ship. The first I knew that he was here was when I met him at the table. I greeted him cordially and we have been friendly on the voyage, but I have not heard a word about that scandal, not a good."

at all on the trip across that would indicate that there was trouble between the two

that there was trouble between the two men."

Mr. Draytop's stateroom was 29, near Mr. Burrowe's, but on the opposite side of the ship. He remained inside behind a locked door, while his friend, Fred Hosy, and his servant circulated in the cabin and passages and from time to time reported proceedings to him. At length, after Mr. Hoey and his father, John Hoey, who had boarded the steamer to meet his son, had paid several visits to room 25, the servant told the reporters that Mr. Drayton was not well and could not see them, but he would see two of them.

Mr. Drayton was seated on a chair in the next berth. He is a tall, slender, well-built man, who looks about 45 years, with a pale complexion, short, black mustache and black hair. He looked care-worn. His glance was direct, his bearing dignified and his words decisive. In the opposite corner stood Fred Hoey.

Branded Burrowe as a Coward.

"Well, gentlemen," he said-slowly, "I

"Well, gentlemen," he said-slowly, "I don't know that I can say anything to you, but my friends have told me that the newspapers have treated me with great consideration in this affair. I would be very glad eration in this affair. I would be very glad to give you now the statement you desire, but that is manifestly impossible, for the reason that I know nothing of the state of affairs; hat is, of what has been said ab me while I was on the When I boarded the Majest. The state of the Majest. The state of the Majest. The state of the was with no idea that the state of the

Mr. Drayton afterward said that he would meet the reporters at the Windsor Hotel at 9:30 o'clock at night, either personally or through a representative, and make some additional statement.

As has been told, Mr. Borrowe sailed for America in the Majestie because he feared some one might conclude that his failure to sail in the same steamship with Mr. Drayton lent truth to Mr. Drayton's accusation that he was a coward. It was the fact that Mr. Borrowe sailed there with a chip on his shoulder that led to the fear that the unfought duel might be fought on the high seas. Mr. Borrowe had to run to catch the boat from Queenstown. He says that he was not anxious for a fight.

Met Face to Face on Board.

was not anxious for a fight.

Met Face to Face on Board.

The nearest he and Mr. Drayton came to a meeting was one day when Mr. Drayton was on the promenade deck with the duchesa. Mr. Borrowe had been below in the smoking room and was ascending to the promenade deck just as Mr. Drayton and the duchess were about to descend. Mr. Borrowe was nearly up the steps. He could not pass. Mr. Drayton and the duchess stepped back on deck, and then turned their backs and stood there until he had passed and was out of hearing. They then went on downstairs.

Captain Parsell was on the bridge when the reporters boarded at quarantine. He greeted the visitors with a surprised smile. "Duel—nonsense. There has been no trouble of any sort. A duel was threatened on the other side, but I am certain that there was not even any gossip about such a

on the other side, but I am certain that there was not even any gossip about such a thing in the ship during the passage."

It was announced that the Majestic would lie at anchor where she was, just off Stapleton, until morning, and that brought many passengers to the officials with pleas to be taken off on the boats. They were all refused, however, with the exception of Mr. Dravton. Just before the boats started he arpeared at the rail with a satchel, accompanied by John Hoey. The two ran down the ladder and crossed the mail boat into Dr. Jenkins' boat and steamed off in the direction of St. George.

the direction of St. George.

Mr. Drayton evidently reconsidered his determination to make a statement to-night for he did not appear at the Windsor. Neither was Mr. Burrowe at his father's house in West Seventeenth street. Both men were registered on the ship's list under

Drayton Thought to Be in Philadelphia, PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—It was reorted here to-night that J. Coleman Drayton had come to this city from New York, but all efforts to find him at the houses of

#### DIED IN A STREET CAR.

Tragic End of a Jag in Wilkesbarre-A Woman Dies While Being Conveyed to the Lockup-A Panic in the Crowded Vehicle.

WILKESBARRE, March 23 .- [Special.]weird scene was witnessed in this city this evening. Mrs. Jennie Welch was arrested by Policeman Evans for larceny. The woman comes from a good family, but drink had mastered her. The policeman thought she was under the influence of liquor when he arrested her. The woman said she was sick. She asked to sit down a minute. The policeman con-

sented, but she would not get up again.
"Come now." said the officer, "no fool "Come, now," said the officer, ing; you can't play off on me this way."
Still the woman would not move. Evans called another officer. A street car was stopped and the woman placed aboard. The car was crowded, and one of the policemen said: "Make way for this drunk."

A number of ladies returning from

church supper got up from their seats, and the woman in charge of the police was seated. She would not sit erect, however, one of the officers having to hold her up. "She is only playing off," one of them said.
"This is one of her old tricks. She plays them often. She will wake up when she gets to the lockup." The woman's face was ghastly pale, and

she glanced with open eyes only in one direction, and that was directly in front of her. A lady who sat directly opposite was annoyed at her staring, and after awhile cried out: "My God! That woman is dead!" and then nearly fainted. Then there was a panic in the car, which was hastily stopped.

A physician was called and he found the woman in the arms of the police

COUNTRY ELECTRIC RAILROADS,

That Can Carry Passengers and Small Freight, Favored by Legislators, COLUMBUS, March 23.-[Special.]-The House to-day passed a bill permitting the extension of electric roads along highways into the country for 15 miles from cities and beyond the end of the voluntary lines. The author's ideas are that the lines can carry food products, express, mail and pas

sengers.
Representative McCoy, of Columbians, has succeeded where others have failed in having adopted by the House a proposition to build a new insane asylum in the eastern

#### THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Topic: \*
The Bering Sea Difficulty......
Solving the Hill Mine Tragedy....
Arrival of Borrowe and Drayton.... Allegheny Half a Million Out..... City Property Illegally Vacated.... Efforts to Make a Coal Combine... Editorial and Miscellany..... Some Affairs of State..... lociety News of a Day...... 

# AND STOLEN.

Recapitulation of a Year's Work of Allegheny's Auditors.

THE FIGURES FOR IT.

Total Amount Due the City Treasury Placed at \$350,197 20.

ATTACK ON THE CONTROLLER

In the Report of the Chairman of the Now Famous Committee

The Loss in the Market Clerk's Office Placed at \$50,000 - Big Amounts Charged to the Street Car Companies -Practically All of the Trouble Alleged to Result From the Loose Examination of Accounts-Murphy to Have a Hearing To-Day on the Charge of Embezzlement-Other Prosecutions Promised.

When the Allegheny Auditing Commitee met last night all that was expected was report from the auditors for the time since the last meeting. This was read. It showed a partial audit of the books of Controller Brown had been made, but the auditors were not ready to state what would be the outcome. The suggestion was made by them that all the depart-ments should be required to keep their books in such a shape that they could be shown at any time. A new cash book was suggested for the market clerk, so that it would simplify his work. This report was filed.

This was about all the committee was looking for, and when it had been settled the members lounged back in their chairs. Mr. Wertheimer then suggested one of the auditors be dismissed, as the work was about over, at least they ought to be since they had been at work nine months.

Here the Chairman commenced to slowly and carefully pave the way for his thunderclap. When Mr. Wertheimer had sat down Dr. Gilliford said: "I can asyou, Mr. Werthelmer, that auditors have worked hard and also that they are not nearly through. There is yet one of the most important works to be done." Mr. Wertheimer could not sgree with him, but his suggestion was not

acted upon. The business at this point seemed to have been finished, and some one suggested an djournment. The Chairman then calml came to the front with the announcement he had a report to read. He went back over the work of the auditors and showed, in a carefully compiled statement, how the city had been defrauded and otherwise left out in the cold in cash accounts. According to

his figures the city is out \$350,197 20. The reading of these figures did not cause as much of a sensation as the matter coming later. Many of the figures were well known to the committee and citizens present, but what came next was not so familiar. This could be told by the way it was received. Every committeeman leaned forward, eager to catch each syllable; and every sound save the Chairman's voice was hushed, remaining so until he revealed the contents of numerous typewritten sheets.

Werthelmer Was Not Pleased. Once Mr. Wertheimer was seen to look out over the audience and smile sarcastically. The matter did not please him as was afterward shown. He was about the only one on the committee who did not seem to be satisfied. Outside the railing there appeared to be a number of people though, who were not in line with the Chairman's views.

With great care and accuracy he went over the entire field and took several steps into the future. He brought out the exact deficit in the Market Clerk's office, and more than that, charged the Controller with being accountable for it. When Chairman Gilliford had concluded

Mr. Eschelman asked, "What is the total amount of indebtedness due the city?" Dr. Gilliford-Three hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents. Mr. Eschelman-How much of that has

since been paid in? Dr. Gilliford-I haven't got that Mr. Eschelman-You were careful to get the amount short and shoulder it on the Controller, and you should have obtained

the amounts that have been paid in. Mr. Wertheimer-I seriously object to that criticism of the Controller. There are reasons why it should not be done. It should not be, particularly in the face of a coming election. Many of the statements that have been made cannot be substantiated by facts and I object to them in the report. This discussion continued for some time without definite result. The report is as

follows: ALLEGHENY, PA., March 23, 1892. To the Auditing Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Having reached almost to the Gentlemen—Having reached almost to the conclusion of a year's work in our effort to audit the accounts of Allegheny City, and trace the disposition of moneys due the city in cases where the accounts were lost, strayed, stolen, burned or had never existed, it is fitting that we should have a recapitude of the control of lation of our work. The auditors have ex-amined the accounts of the following offices: The Mayor's office, the Market Clerk's office, the office of the Superintendent of the Water Department, the Health office, and have made a partial examination of the accounts of the Controller's office.

The Amounts Due the City. The following is a statement of the amounts found due the city of Allegheny, and from whom due, as shown by reports of auditors, including sums paid since audit reports were made, revised to date. LIVE STOCK WEIGH SCALE.

August 4, G. Wettach, live stock... 3
August 4, John Dalzell, live stock...
August 4, Herr's Island Stock
Yards...
August 4, two years' rental for
right of way, Pittsburg, Fort
Wayne and Chicago Raliway Com-

ges..... 22,101 86