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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

QUAY AND MAGEE HEAD THIS WAY

To Hold That Anti-Harrison Conference in Pittsburg, on the Quiet.

A BLAINE BOOM REVIVED,

And Joe Manley Has a Long Talk With the Secretary of State.

Alger, Platt and Others of the Dissatisfied Expected to Quasi-Accidentally Meet Each Other in Pittsburg To-Day—Quay Reported About Ready to Withdraw His Opposition to George Miller—Harrison's Friends Intimate That the President May Yet Conclude Not to Be a Candidate—His Inaugural Address Recalled.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The meeting of the anti-Harrison leaders will be held in Pittsburg to-morrow. It was the intention early in the week to hold it here, but fearing that it would attract too much attention if held under the shadow of the White House the anti-Harrison leaders decided to hold it at Pittsburg, where they could meet "accidentally."

Senator Quay posted off for Pittsburg this evening, and it is expected that he will to-morrow meet there, "by chance," General Alger, Tom Platt and other leaders of the opposition to Mr. Harrison's renomination. To-day Senator Quay was in consultation with the anti-Harrison men at the Capitol, and it is understood that he goes to Pittsburg empowered to act for them. Several of Quay's lieutenants also ran over from Philadelphia to consult with him. Among them were Dave Martin, ex-Collector Leeds and Magistrates Heckett and Durham.

Mr. Magee's Double Mission.

Magee, of Pittsburg, was also here, ostensibly to invite the President to attend an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration at Pittsburg, but it is rather a remarkable coincidence that he and Quay should return to Pittsburg on the same train. There is a general impression among the Pennsylvania Republicans here that Quay and Magee are rapidly getting together, politically. Magee has found that Dalzell has no possible chance of overthrowing Senator Quay, and being a shrewd politician, Dalzell's friends believe that Magee is getting ready to go over to the opposition.

It is learned that Senator Quay is about to withdraw his opposition to the confirmation of Miller as Internal Revenue Collector for the Western district of Pennsylvania. Miller is Mr. Magee's man, and the withdrawal of Senator Quay's opposition to his confirmation is cited as proof positive that the two old-time enemies have at last clasped hands and buried the hatchet.

Quay and the Keystone Delegates.

It is expected that at the conference to-morrow Mr. Quay will pledge the Pennsylvania delegation against the President. In case it is decided to inaugurate an open movement against the President, a proclamation that has been prepared by Tom Reed and others will be issued, setting forth the reasons why Mr. Harrison's nomination would be followed by disaster.

To-night an intimation was thrown out from the White House to the effect that if there is anything like a determined opposition to him the President would decline to be a candidate. This was done, it is said, in order to give the President an opportunity to retire gracefully, in case he finds he is beaten before the convention meets. It is further said that he will, if beaten, try to throw the nomination to Cullom, of Illinois, who withdrew three weeks ago in his favor.

Another Blaine Wave Rolling On.

President Harrison and his friends are much disturbed by the unmistakable revival of Blaine enthusiasm for the past few days. Republicans generally are again talking of the man from Maine as the probable candidate, and insisting that he must consent to accept the nomination. Blaine is the only man whom Harrison really fears. He keeps well posted about the efforts his opponents are making to find a man to beat him with, but he is not actually afraid. He still regards himself somewhat of a man of destiny whom it would be hard to beat.

The Blaine sentiment, however, which apparently resists all effort to smother it, breaks forth in new places daily, and at present there is another wave of genuine Blaineism rallying over the Republicans in Washington. There is not one of them who does not know that Blaine could still have the nomination for a nod of the head, and many of them are fast beginning to think that after all he will give it.

Manley Talks to the Secretary.

The fear of the President and his friends, which has been gathering force rapidly of late, is increased to-day by the fact that "Joe" Manley came to town on an early train, and has been in conference with Blaine all day. The genial, if wily, "Joe" is postmaster at Augusta, and so when he comes to Washington he always says he is here on "routine matters at the Department." To-day his official business was not so important that he did not have time for a long and confidential chat with the Secretary of State, which, following closely upon the heels of the election of Republican delegates in Maine, is regarded as highly significant.

The Blaine talk becomes more dangerous, too, from the fact that the Secretary is now enjoying good health and is daily seen on the streets and about the departments, looking wonderfully like the Blaine of old.

Whenever the President becomes more than usually frightened at the operations of his political opponents within the party, he begins to hedge a little and to intimate that he is not so certain that he cares to be a candidate at all. This semi-occasional putting aside of the crown is again gone through with to-day.

A Precaution of Little Effect.

Such a precautionary signal has little effect, however, in view of the telegram prepared on Tuesday last by the White House Literary Bureau, and telegraphed broadcast to the effect that enough delegates were already pledged to secure the President's nomination on the first ballot. That production of over-sanguine Presidental statisticians was quickly shown to be both incorrect and absurd.

The publication by the Washington *Post*, this morning, of extracts from the inaugural message of President William Henry Harrison in 1841, denouncing the ambition for a second term as degrading and corrupting to the mind of the incumbent of the Presidental office, calls attention to the fact that President Harrison, in his inaugural message, indorsed what his grandfather had said before him. Some of the cautious friends of the President are now pointing to this Harrison family political history as an indication that the President will soon declare that he is not a candidate for renomination. No well-posted man in Washington, however, whether Republican or Democrat, expects to see any letter of renunciation emanating from the White House at present. It is apt to come only if Blaine withdraws his letter of last winter, addressed to J. S. Clarkson, and the latter contingency is what haunts the President's waking and sleeping dreams at present.

Doesn't Want the South Alone.

It is well known that the men who seek to have President Harrison renominated are relying on the delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and the two Virginias. They concede that without these delegations Harrison cannot hope for the nomination. But the President has announced at a Cabinet meeting that if the nomination depends upon the Southern votes he will not accept it.

Harrison recognizes the fact that not one of the Southern States will elect Republican members of the electoral college if he heads the ticket, and he does not wish to owe his nomination to these barren delegations.

The statement that Harrison has made such a declaration was made publicly Tuesday evening by one of the members of the Cabinet while in conversation with a prominent New York gentleman who is on a visit to the capital. Should the President adhere to his decision he cannot be made the Republican candidate. The convention will then be compelled to unite on either Blaine, Lincoln or McKinley.

GLENN TO SUCCEED LEACH.

Magee's Mission to Harrisburg Leaks Out—He Wanted Quay's Old Secretary Fired, and He Gained His Point—Colonel Glenn Will Take the Job.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—[*Special.*]—Colonel John A. Glenn, the deposed corporation clerk of the Auditor General's Department, will shortly succeed Deputy Sheriff Frank Willing Leach, of Philadelphia, as Secretary of the State Republican Central Committee. Glenn has been indorsed for the position by Senators Quay and Cameron, C. L. Magee, State Senator Flinn, General Reeder and other prominent Republican leaders. The candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and Congressman at large, by whom the Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee are chosen, have no objections to Colonel Glenn, and have promised to his friends to elect him, at a meeting to be held in a few days for that purpose.

Mr. Magee came to Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week on the pretense of appearing before the Board of Pardons and remained in the city several hours. It now transpires that the real object of his visit was to see Glenn and urge him to be a candidate for the Secretaryship of the State Central Committee. A lengthy conference was held at the Commonwealth Hotel and resulted in Glenn agreeing to take the position if Leach would retire without a contest. Magee promised Glenn that he would have no trouble and the next day went to Washington to see Senator Quay.

Ever since the last Republican Convention it was determined that Leach should not succeed himself. After he had obtained Glenn's consent to take the place, Mr. Magee went to Washington, knowing that Senator Quay was as close to Glenn as to Leach, and demanded that Leach be retired, and that the Senator indorse Glenn as his successor. Quay is said to have at once seen the wisdom of Magee's selection. He promised to support Glenn for the Secretaryship, and the Allegheny leader returned to his home, pleased with having obtained Quay's consent to set aside the wily young Deputy Sheriff.

Senator Flinn is even more bitter against Leach than Magee, and is alleged to have recently told Senator Quay that he (Quay) was being pulled down by such fool friends as Andrews and Leach.

PLATT DOESN'T CONCEDE MUCH.

He Seems to Think Colonel Shepard Is Harrison's Standby in New York.

NEW YORK, May 5.—If Mr. Blaine holds to his present determination, the availability of other leaders, like Reed, McKinley and Lincoln, will be considered by the anti-Harrison men when they meet at Pittsburg, but, without Blaine, the prospect of defeating Harrison is generally considered pretty nearly hopeless. Ex-Senator Platt evidently does not, however, take that view of the situation. Though he would not discuss the President's chances of renomination today, he declared, in emphatic language, that not one delegate from the State of New York had been instructed for Harrison, notwithstanding the claim that there were 26 Harrison delegates. When asked if there were any delegates who would vote for Harrison he replied, "Well, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard is a delegate, I believe."

Mr. Platt is undoubtedly correct in his statement, but, though there are no instructed delegates, it is believed that there are over 20 of the 72 delegates who can be safely counted upon to vote for the President. Of the "Big Four," it is understood that Depew and Hiscock are in favor of Harrison. With a revival of Blaine talk a big increase in the boom for Cleveland may be expected this month. The movement for his nomination is now well organized and is being skilfully conducted.

CANADA'S BLACK EYE.

British Farmers Acknowledge That the McKinley Bill Hurts Canucks.

TORONTO, ONT., May 5.—[*Special.*]—The story is published here that one of the reports of the two British farmers appointed by the Dominion Government to report on the condition of Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces of Canada, and the advantages they offered for immigration, have been suppressed by the Dominion Government because the report pointed out that agriculture in the maritime provinces is suffering from the exclusion of its products from the United States markets by the McKinley tariff.

Mr. McQueen, the Scotch farmer who drew up the report, referred to the exodus from Canada to the States, which he ascribed in great part, to the want of better trade relations with the natural market for the surplus produce. He said he could not recommend English or Scotch farmers to go there as long as the American market remained closed to Canadians.

PATTISON WAS LIBELED.

The Two Harrisburg Editors Plead Guilty and Will Soon Be Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—W. F. Jordan and J. J. McLaurin, of the Harrisburg *Call*, were arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day before Judge Thayer, charged by Governor Pattison with criminal libel. Both defendants pleaded guilty, and Governor Pattison was placed on the stand and related the nature of the libel for the benefit of the Court in passing sentence.

At the conclusion of Governor Pattison's testimony, the Court announced that sentence would be suspended for three weeks.

CURED BY A RELIC.

A Little Church in New York Filled Daily by the Faithful

TO VENERATE A BIT OF AN ARM

Said to Have Once Been a Part of the Virgin Mother's Body.

AN EPILEPTIC HEALED BY ITS TOUCH

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 5.—In the Catholic Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, is a relic which has attracted devout Catholics to the little structure since Sunday. Mgr. Marquis, of Nicolet, Canada, brought the relic to this city Saturday from Rome. Three months ago Mgr. Marquis went to Rome with a petition from Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, asking that the Pope bequeath to the Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupres a relic of St. Anna, the mother of the Virgin Mary and the patroness of the church.

Ste. Anne de Beaupres is the most famous shrine in Canada. It is on the shores of the St. Lawrence, 20 miles below Quebec. It is in charge of Redemptorist fathers, and for years it has attracted attention, because of reported cures of the lame, the blind and the halt that have been effected there. Mgr. Marquis took to Rome with him photographs of the interior and exterior of the Basilica. The interior views showed piles of crutches that had been left in the church by patients who had come on with and gone away without them.

An Arm of the Virgin's Mother.

The Pope received Monsigneur Marquis and listened with interest to his stories of the miracles wrought at Ste. Anne de Beaupres. Among the relics in the Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls in Rome, is what is said to be an arm of Ste. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The Basilica is in charge of Benedictine Monks. Ste. Anne de Beaupres, in Canada, had already a small fragment from the finger. Thousands of pilgrims visit the shrine every year, and Cardinal Taschereau and the fathers in charge of it believed that they ought to procure a larger relic.

When Mgr. Marquis had explained this to the Pope, the Pope instructed his private chaplain to write to Father Leopold Zelli Jacobuzzi, Abbot of St. Paul's, and ask him to grant the wish of the Canadian prelate, if possible. Armed with the Pope's letter, Mgr. Marquis visited the Benedictine abbot.

The Monsignor, who is in his 71st year, narrated to the abbot the story of Ste. Anne de Beaupres. He says that the abbot at once agreed to give him a piece of the arm. On April 18 he arrived in this city with the relic. He determined to spend a few days with Rev. Frederick Petreau, pastor of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste. He has been the French priest's guest.

The Relic Borrowed for Awhile.

Father Petreau prevailed on Mgr. Marquis to expose the relic in the church in Seventy-sixth street. On Sunday morning the relic was first exposed, and every day since crowds have assembled in the little church to venerate it.

Mgr. Marquis said to-day that the arm of St. Anna has been in Rome for many centuries, and that the Popes have refused to consent to the removal of any part of it. The arm, he said, was in a good state of preservation when he saw it. Mgr. Marquis went with the prior of St. Paul's to the place where the relic is kept. The prior began to saw a piece off the wrist. The saw broke, and Mgr. Marquis had to use a saw he himself had brought. The fragment he secured is one-half of the wrist, about three inches long, and to it the skin and flesh, darkened and shriveled by time, still adhere. This was put into a casket of bronze lined with gold. The casket is about six inches long. It has a glass cover, through which the relic can be seen.

Around the relic is a slip of paper on which is printed "Ex Brachio S. Annæ, M. B. M. V.," which means, "From the Arm of Ste. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

The Little Church Crowded Daily.

The abbot of St. Paul's put a seal on the casket, and it is still unbroken. Father Petreau announced to his congregation on Sunday that the relic would be exposed every morning from 6:30 to 10 o'clock, until Mgr. Marquis' departure. Every morning since Sunday his little church has been crowded.

The relic is placed on a small table inside the sanctuary rail. A priest stands by it. The people come up to the rail and kiss the glass covering. Vicar General Farley and Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, the biographer of Pope Leo XIII., saw the relic yesterday. On Sunday there are to be special services in the church. Mgr. O'Reilly will preach a sermon in French in the morning, and in English in the evening. On Monday night Mgr. Marquis will start for Canada with the relic. So large a crowd visited the church to-day that the relic was exposed all day. It will be exhibited every day from now until Monday.

Father Petreau said to-day his church is to receive a small fragment of the arm from Rome shortly, and that he will expose it for the veneration of devout Catholics in the chapel in the basement.

Cures That Have Been Reported.

Father Petreau to-day reported that last Monday morning a woman entered the church on crutches, hobbled to the altar, kissed the relic, and touched it to the part of her body affected. Then she knelt in prayer for a long time. When she picked up her crutches she found she was able to walk without them. She left the church, he said, praising God and completely cured.

Sunday evening the relic was exposed at vespers. The church was crowded. Father Petreau invited the people to step up to the altar rail and kiss the relic. A line was formed, and men, women and children walked up the middle aisle to the rail. When 50 people had kissed the casket, which Father Petreau held in his hand, a weak-looking young man stood at the altar rail. Just as he was about to press his lips to the relic he fell to the floor in what appeared to be an epileptic fit. Men and women crowded up to the rail. Father Petreau told them to go back and they went. The priest sprang over the altar rail with the relic in his right hand. The man on the floor was shaking convulsively.

Epilepsy Relieved Immediately.

Father Petreau took the man's right hand in his left hand, and touched the relic to it. It is said the man's convulsions ceased at once, and that he immediately became himself. The young man was Pacific Charbonneau, the 21-year-old son of Amabile Charbonneau, of 185 East Eighth street.

Mr. Charbonneau is a member of St. Jean Baptiste's Church. Nine years ago, when the church was established, he was its sexton for a few months. "My son," he said to-night, "has been subject to epileptic fits for nine years. He usually has one every week and often twice a week. Ordinarily he is prostrated for a long time when he has a fit. On Sunday night he recovered as soon as the relic was applied to him. Whether a permanent cure will be effected I cannot say yet. To-night he had another fit, but it was a comparatively mild one. I believe it was brought on by medicine which he took. I have great faith in the relic."

Sunday night's incident has occasioned a lot of talk among Father Petreau's parishioners. They believe the relic restored young Charbonneau. Father Petreau himself will not say that he believes the incident was miraculous.

CHINESE BILL SIGNED.

A Grave Question Leads Harrison to Act Promptly—The Chinese Minister May Leave America—An Indignant Vice Consul's Strong Protest Against the Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—[*Special.*]—The "act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States" was laid before the President to-day, and he had a conference with the Attorney General in regard to it. The latter examined the matter carefully, and informed the President that it was a very grave question whether all the existing restrictive legislation did not expire to-morrow. In order, therefore, to avoid any possible legal complications that might arise on the point, the President affixed his signature to the bill, and it is the law of the land from to-day.

The most sensational reports are afloat as to the effect of the new law upon our commercial and diplomatic relations with China. It is said to-night that the Chinese Minister is so indignant that he has plainly intimated his intention to ask for his passports and formally withdraw the legation from Washington. No authority can be given for the statement, however. When the original Geary bill was put through the House in such hot haste the Chinese Minister made no secret of the fact that he regarded the act as not only wholly unnecessary but decidedly unfriendly, and entirely unconstitutional and illegal as being a plain violation of treaty obligations. The Minister is of course equally firm in that opinion as regards the less vigorous measure framed by the Conference Committee.

A New York special says: Vice Consul L. Wing, when questioned on the subject today at the Chinese consulate said that Shen Woon, the chief representative of the Chinese Government in this city, has been ill for several days and could not receive visitors. He continued:

As for myself, it would not do for me to say anything in my official capacity, but personally I think it is an outrage and an insult to Chinese residents in this country that will not soon be forgotten. It was bad enough to stop further immigration from China, in obedience to the clamor of political demagogues and timid cranks, but this latest move has not even the shadow of a reasonable excuse, except to gratuitously insult every Chinaman in this country, many of whom have been here for years and are thoroughly Americanized.

The insult is gratuitous, because it really effects nothing. The text of the amendment says that all Chinese laborers shall obtain a certificate of residence. If this is adhered to only a small proportion of the Chinese in the country are amenable to the new law. It cannot include merchants, clerks, cigar makers, domestic servants or laundrymen. A laborer here means one who does heavy manual work which requires no skill, but merely brute strength. There is not a single Chinaman who does such work in this part of the country; and, in fact, it can only be applied to those who work on the railroads and in the mines out West and on the Pacific coast. This is evidence to me that the sole reason for the amendment is to insult the Chinese nation."

BALL PLAYERS KNOCKED OUT.

The First Row of the Season Puts Rhines on the Blacklist.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—[*Special.*]—Not content with making a fizzle of his ambitions to shine as a wrestler, Pitcher Rhines tried a new tack about midnight, and made a play to shine as a pugilist. In company with Jerry Harrington and Eddie Burke he led in a debate which wound up in a fight. Both players were nicely pounded up, and for their drunken escapade the trio has been disciplined. Rhines was suspended for the season, and each of the others fined $100.

President Brush happened to arrive just in time to read the riot act, and after he had finished, Harrington and Burke avowed their delight in escaping the black list. Burke played about the best game of any Red in the team this afternoon. Rhines is in disgrace. He was the offender. He is $500 ahead of the club, and will go home to Ridgeway, Pa. Captain Comiskey will do business with Jim Duryea to-morrow.

O'SULLIVAN, THE ICEMAN, DEAD.

He Maintained His Innocence of the Cronin Murder to the Last.

JOLIET, ILL., May 5.—Patrick O'Sullivan, the Cronin suspect, died in the prison hospital this evening at 7:45 o'clock. With him at the time of his death were his sister, Miss O'Sullivan, of Chicago, and a brother from Fondaia, the latter arriving a few minutes before his death; the prison physician, Dr. S. T. Ferguson, and Captain Kane.

To the last O'Sullivan maintained his innocence. He was unconscious until a few minutes before his death, when he seemed to regain consciousness, and indicated that he wished some water, which was given him. His body will be sent to Marion, Wis., Friday.

A DOUBLE DIVORCE.

A New York Insurance Man and a Lawyer Figure in a Bad Scrape.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[*Special.*]—Newell W. Bloss, a well-known insurance man of this city, and at present President of the National Mutual Insurance Company, has begun an action against his wife, Emma C. Bloss, for absolute divorce, charging immorality, and naming J. Olivier Keane, a well-known Fourth ward politician and lawyer, as co-respondent.

Mrs. Keane is now about to start a suit for absolute divorce against her husband, naming Mrs. Bloss as co-respondent. She has retained the same counsel as Mr. Bloss.

ALMY SAYS HE IS ABBOTT.

The Murderer of Christie Warden to Explate His Crimes Next Year.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 5.—[*Special.*]—At last Murderer Almy's life has been unsealed, and he has cleared up the mystery surrounding his career by confessing that he is indeed George Abbott, the outlaw who had committed crimes enough before he murdered Christie Warden to insure his imprisonment for life if he was again captured.

Almy was returned to Concord this morning, to be confined in the State prison until his execution a year hence.

ALL FAVOR OUR CANAL.

The Senate Authorizes a Survey of the Route at a Cost of $10,000.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have a survey made for a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river, for which purpose $10,000 is appropriated.

The Pension Forger Bound Over.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Henry Huston, the industrial census agent who was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery, perjury and false returns, was given a final hearing to-day and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Little Washington's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Among the bills passed to-day by the Senate was one appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Washington, Pa.

FEEDING THE CABLE.

The Fifth Avenue Traction Road to Be Made a Trunk Line and

FORBES STREET TO BE ABANDONED.

Duquesne's East End Electric Branches to Serve as Feeders.

ECONOMIZING IN MONEY AND POWER

William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener, the great street railway magnates who control the Pittsburg and Duquesne traction lines in this city, and are said to be after more, and who control even greater franchises in several other leading American cities, arrived here last night from Philadelphia. A meeting of the directory of the two lines here is scheduled for this afternoon, when some business of great importance to Pittsburg people will be discussed. President C. L. Magee, of the Duquesne Traction Company, will return this morning and will participate in the deliberations of the big syndicate, he and Senator Flinn, under the consolidation agreement, being members of directorate of both lines.

On their arrival last night Messrs. Elkins and Widener were driven to the Duquesne Club, where they spent the greater part of the night in conference with President George Elkins, of the Fifth avenue line.

Radical Changes in Contemplation.

Senator Flinn also called on them, but did not stay long. No other visitors were received and a reporter's card was returned with an invitation to "call to-morrow."

It is known, however, that the big traction men have in contemplation some radical changes in the operation of the lines controlled by them in this city, and the changes are to go into effect as rapidly as they can be arranged for. They propose to practically abandon the Forbes street line now used by the Duquesne cars and make a trunk line of the Fifth avenue cable road, and all the tracks beyond Craig street are to be utilized as feeders to the trunk line. The East End section of the cable road, from Oakland to Penn and Highland avenues, is to be changed by shortening the cable and running it only to Craig street. The cable road east of Craig street will be transformed into an electric line and will be a direct line from Craig street to Wilkinsburg.

Electric Feeders to the Cable.

All the other parts and branches of the present Duquesne line will be made feeders of the trunk line and as the electric cars come into the terminal at Craig street they will be attached to the cable cars and hauled down town as trailers. Ellsworth avenue main line will become a branch line the same as the Center and Negley avenue, the Larimer avenue and the Highland avenue branches are now. It is also likely that the present Highland avenue branch will be so extended that electric cars will pass along the entire length of Highland avenue, reaching Craig street by way of Fifth avenue.

The details for opening up the Hamilton avenue, formerly Grazier street, branch will also be arranged, thus securing an entrance to Wilkinsburg on the north side, and catching the traffic that may escape the branch entering the town on the south, and securing the patronage of a populous district en route.

Running on Half-Minute Schedules.

Cars on the trunk line will be run on half minute time, and for the summer months 15 or 20 of the double-deck cars, with some improvements, will be added to the equipment. A loop for the shortened cable road will be formed by turning from Fifth avenue at Neville street and then by way of the private road of the Duquesne which passes the car barn to Craig street and thence to Fifth avenue again. It is probable that the Fifth avenue residence property, of which the car barn lot was formerly a part, will be at least partially covered with another big building, and possibly a power plant will be a part of it.

In order to stand the strain of the increased number of cars the cables on the trunk line will be made heavier, and to avoid too heavy a strain on the engines by this arrangement the speed will probably be slackened somewhat. It is estimated that in the operation of a cable 75 per cent of the total operating expense is incurred in keeping the big cables in motion.

Reducing the Operating Expenses.

The addition of a few cars makes very little difference in the cost on a cable road, while it means everything on an electric line. By the shortening of the cable on the east end of Fifth avenue, the cost of moving that cable will be reduced nearly one-half by reducing the amount of power required, and the whole proposed scheme of operation is expected to cause a big reduction in operating expenses and a great increase in receipts. The abandonment of the Forbes street line will be complete so far as public accommodation is concerned, though one car will be kept runing over it to hold the franchise of the company.

What other big schemes will receive attention when the traction magnates get down to business can only be guessed at, but it is probable that a traffic arrangement with the Manchester Traction Company will be one of them.

POWDERLY WAXES WROTH.

He Accuses the Reading Combine With Attempted Wholesale Bribery.

SCRANTON, May 5.—[*Special.*]—At a Knights of Labor mass meeting last night at Archbald, General Master Workman Powderly, referring to the Reading combine, said there was no other State so firmly held in corporate power as Pennsylvania. He closed with the statement that for some time a Reading emissary had been in the Lackawanna Valley for the purpose of advancing the interests of the combine; that this man had seen every minister and priest of every denomination, to some of whom he offered passes and money. Church debts the combine agreed to assume, and in at least two instances Catholic priests were approached with offers to pay the cost of erecting parochial schools, if the combine should be indorsed and approved by them from their pulpits.

One clergyman whom this agent approached, Mr. Powderly said, indignantly refused the offer, with the remark that he would rather lay aside his clerical robes and take up the shotgun against the greed of the corporations.

RUDINI WILL PROBABLY GO.

The Italian Premier Defeated on a Very Vital Vote of Confidence.

ROME, May 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Government demanded a vote of confidence on its financial programme. The demand caused a long and heated debate, and when the question was put to a vote the Government was defeated, 185 members supporting the demand and 193 opposing it. The debate was in reference to Premier Rudini's financial statement of yesterday. The proceedings were heated throughout and uproarious. The attack upon the Government was opened by Signor Giolitti, who proceeded amid constant interruptions, members on each side of the House excitedly rising and exchanging vituperative epithets with members on the other side. The uproar finally reached such a pitch that the presiding officers were obliged to close the debate. When quiet was restored the debate was resumed, and Minister Grimaldi moved a vote of confidence in the Government. As soon as the defeat of the Government was announced, Premier Rudini arose and said he must immediately consult with his colleagues in the Cabinet.

A SLUMBERING VOLCANO.

Politicians in Washington Claim That a Resignation Is Forthcoming to Avoid a Gigantic Scandal—One of Russell Harrison's Great Friends Involved.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—[*Special.*]—A man of high official position in Washington is authority for the statement that the contemplated resignation of Thomas H. Carter, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is for the purpose of avoiding a scandal of gigantic proportions in connection with the management of the Land Office for the past year or two.

"Tom" Carter, as he is generally known, was first a delegate to and then a member of the Fifty-first Congress from Montana. He was then, as he is now, the especial friend of Russell B. Harrison and through his influence obtained his present position as Commissioner. Although he was the Secretary of the Republican National Committee during the election, he was himself defeated for a second term in Congress by a Democrat.

It is said here that certain influential Democrats have in their possession the most damaging evidence regarding the manner in which the management of the Land Office has been dovetailed into the political affairs in the Western and Northwestern States, and that an explosion is imminent that will cause disaster to a clique of politicians who stand very close to the administration.

It is understood that Commissioner Carter intends to have his resignation take effect at the close of the fiscal year, July 1. The exposure of the Land Office frauds will probably take place soon after the National Convention in June.

RUSS HARRISON IN FOR IT.

His Yellowstone Park Stock Was Given Him Because He Was the President's Son—No Proof That It Was Even Transferred for a Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—E. C. Waters, formerly manager of the Yellowstone Park Association, to-day resumed his testimony before the House Committee on Public Lands, but failed to bring the papers concerning leases which he had promised to bring. Waters said that he had never spoken to Russell Harrison on the subject of putting stock in trust for him, but had put the stock in trust for Mr. Harrison without that gentleman's knowledge.

Chairman McRae—Did you appeal to Russell Harrison to help you in the matter?

Witness—I think I asked him to say to the Secretary that anything I said could be relied on.

Waters said that he did not know R. C. Kerens, but had used Kerens' name as trustee for the stock because, from events which had taken place in Montana, he knew Kerens to be a friend of Russell Harrison's.

Mr. McRae wanted to know whether the stock set aside for Russell Harrison was for a consideration or as a gift; but the answer of the witness was not definite, and several times he said he did not know exactly why he had it set aside, except that he wanted Russell Harrison to have it. Finally, he said that he had asked Russell Harrison to see the Secretary of the Interior, and he felt that he might call on him again for something right and proper. Witness had not seen Russell Harrison since he (witness) was on the stand Saturday.

FATHER MOLLINGER CURES.

The Lame Walk and the Blind See After a Visit to Troy Hill.

BETHLEHEM, PA., May 5.—Peter Sheehan and his sister, Mary Sheehan, have both returned from Troy Hill, Allegheny, where both were cured of diseases through Father Mollinger. Peter Sheehan suffered from inflammatory rheumatism and was unable to walk. He had to be taken to Allegheny on a stretcher. He received three blessings. After the second he left with a cane, and after the third was much better.

Mary Sheehan was blind. She, too, received three blessings. She will be well in a few weeks, it is said. Both firmly attribute their cure to Father Mollinger's wonderful power and their faith in the priest's cross of St. Anthony.

FEVER IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.

Sanitary Authorities at Chester Trying to Find Out Where It Came From.

CHESTER, PA., May 5.—Dr. Billings, of Washington, the sanitary expert, and Dr. Abbott, microscopist, of Baltimore, who made an examination of the Pennsylvania Military Academy to ascertain, if possible, the cause of typhoid fever existing in that institution, have submitted their report to Colonel Hyatt. They found nothing in or about the building to give rise to the disease, but are of the opinion that it was brought to the premises.

Their report shows conclusively that the academy is in excellent sanitary condition. Colonel Hyatt has removed his academy to Bidley Park for the present, and opened school in the hotel building at that place with 72 cadets, about half the corps.

CORNELL'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

He Disagreed With the Trustees on Administrative Questions.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—Owing to grave and seemingly irreconcilable difference of opinion in regard to matters of administrative importance, President Adams, of Cornell University, has sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees.

Judge Dean in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Judge John Dean, of Hollidaysburg, who was nominated by the recent Republican State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, came to the city on a visit to-day. The Judge's visit has no political significance, as he merely came to see some friends. He had a large number of callers this evening, who tendered their congratulations upon his nomination.

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CLOSING THE GATES.

The Government Taking Steps to Stop Indiscriminate Immigration.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALIENS.

Inspectors Preparing Reports to Lay Before Congress.

EUROPE FURNISHES CRIMINALS.

An Educational Clause Needed in the New Legislation.

AMERICA NO LONGER BEGS FOR PEOPLE

The Government has at last become alarmed at the rate foreign criminals and paupers are pouring into America, and is preparing to contract the meshes in the immigration sieve. The movement was commenced by Immigrant Inspector Robert Layton, of Pittsburg, and now the department has taken it up and is gathering information to lay before Congress to secure more restrictive legislation.

The idea is simply following up the immigrants after they leave Ellis Island and finding what proportion become good citizens and how many become charges on public charity. Besides this, from the prisons, the workhouses, the almshouses and the Coroners' offices are being gathered facts on the foreigners' cost to the county, State and nation. When a foreigner asks for charity or commits a crime they find out where he came from, on what steamer, how long he has been here and what he has done. The criminal records show that most of the crimes committed in Allegheny county are by aliens or alien born. Last month of all the murderers now in the jail only one was an American, and that one was there for accidental shooting.

Coroner McDowell Started the Ball.

Inspector Layton first had his attention drawn to the matter through Coroner McDowell's report, in which he called attention to the alarming increase in the number of murders, and said it was almost wholly caused by the criminals of Europe being dumped here in America, where they continue their crimes. Starting on that, Mr. Layton has been gathering information which has met with such approval that it is being made a duty for all the immigrant inspectors to make such reports with a view to securing a change of the law.

Each morn the rising sun looks down on the land of the Stars and Stripes it lends its light to 7,000 new-born American citizens, so great is the national increase. The Government, in view of this fact, finds that it no longer needs to stand on its shores with its hat off beckoning to overcrowded Europe. The time has come when it need not receive people indiscriminately, but can make a judicial selection of those who would become citizens of the United States.

Protected Than Citizens.

The immigration laws to-day give to the immigrant a protection the country refuses to its home-made citizens. All that the alien needs is a sound body. He may not have friends, a cent in the world or any employment, but the country receives him, while an American citizen in that predicament is arrested for vagrancy because he has no visible means of support.

Immigrant Inspector Layton yesterday, in telling how he started on the work, said Pittsburg was the best place in the country to gather such information, for it is the center to which nearly all the immigrants rush as soon as they land. It is the great distributing center for the West, the new towns in this locality, and also for the many improvements in the South. Then he said:

The amendment of the immigration laws of 1890 opened up a new field, but the Treasury Department sent no specific instructions to the inspectors. We were left to our own resources and to make our own interpretation of the law. My idea of duty was to investigate the case of all immigrants who had come into this country within a year and who had fallen by the wayside and become charges on public or private charity. I decided the only way to discover this was to appeal to the charitable institutions and I sent copies of the law to all the almshouses in the State with the request that they report to me all foreigners who have become charges within a year after landing.

Emptying the Almshouses.

The only people who really took the matter up and carried it out to the full extent were Chief Elliot, of Pittsburg, and Chief Grubbs, of Allegheny. The result is that the almshouses of both cities have been thoroughly cleared of professional paupers, and they have been sent back to Europe and the expense of maintaining them taken off the cities. They have been paupers at home, and were sent here to get rid of them. I believe some people have a mental bias against work, or else a determined obstinacy against any labor. I sometimes believe laziness is a disease, and that this is known in the old countries and the victims are sent here to get rid of them. Once landed they become life charges on the community on which they fasten themselves. Chief Elliot, who, by the way, has the best-conducted almshouse I ever entered, is an enthusiast on this subject.

Under the new law we do not know just how to act for each case is a new case. I have one on hand now. An Irishman and his wife and child came here a short time ago from Dublin. They sold out a business there, but since he has been here he lost his money and cannot get work. He is now a public charge and the question is whether the law contemplates sending back such people. A narrow construction would call them paupers, but in time they would become good citizens. The facts have to be sent on for the department to decide and in the meantime they have to be maintained by public