ROOMS SOON RENTED
Don't fail to send in your adlet to-day for the Sunday Cent-a-Word Columns.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

DEACON'S SHOTS COST ONE YEAR.

Willful Wounding for Honor's Sake Is Not Murder In France.

THE TRIAL WAS DRAMATIC

And the Details Made Music for the Ears of the Aristocracy.

How Mr. and Mrs. Anonymous Figured in the Cannes Crime—Suspicions Aroused and Allayed—Husband and Wife Tell Their Own Stories of the Tragedy—The Latter's Deposition Hostile to the Accused—A Glib-Tongued French Maid Causes a Stir—The Last Act in the Drama of a Mismated Pair.

NICE, May 20.—Before the Assize Court of the Alpes Maritimes to-day Edward Parker Deacon was arraigned to answer the charge of manslaughter for killing M. Abeille. The tragedy is still fresh in the minds of all, and its sensational features drew crowds toward the little courtroom long before its doors were open. The case also excited the greatest interest among all classes, as many French newspapers have taken occasion to attack Mr. Deacon solely because he is an American.

Admission to the trial was by ticket, and the holders blocked the passage leading to the Palais de Justice, while the throng filled all the available space within earshot of the structure. The French journalists were particularly anxious to hear and report the proceedings, and a large number of them occupied seats at a table between the seats where the accused and his counsel sat and the jury box. The benches in the gallery at the end of the hall were occupied by ladies attired in elegant toilets. The aristocracy of Nice was there in force. Among the foreigners present were Mr. Harris, the British Consul; Mr. Vial, the American Vice Consul; Major Brevoort, Mr. Deacon's brother; Mr. Barrel, an English advocate at Monaco, and Mr. Middleton, a professor at the Lycee.

Deacon Nervous and Careworn.

The proceedings opened at 9:20 o'clock, with Judge Aubertin, President of the

EDWARD PARKER DEACON.

Court on the bench. The Count du Molron, Procureur of the Republic, represented the prosecution. Mr. Deacon was represented by Maitre Demange, a celebrated advocate of the Paris bar; M. Goirand, an equally well-known lawyer of Paris; Frank Pilotte, of the Nice bar, and Solicitor Bret, of Cannes. The Abeille family, though not taking any part in the proceedings, were represented by Maitre Lairolle.

Mr. Deacon was brought into the courtroom by two gendarmes, who escorted him to the prisoners' bench and then took up their position, one on each side of him. As he entered the room all eyes were turned upon him. The stories that have long been current as to his indifference over the killing, or as to the results of his trial, were belied by his aspect. A pallor, caused by either anxiety or ill-health, marred his features. He looked neither to the right nor the left, but concentrated all his attention upon the judicial bench.

Mrs. Deacon Was Not There.

The prisoner was dressed in black coat, black vest and plain dark tweed trousers. Mr. Deacon is about 50 years old. He is tall and his thin hair is showing gray about the temples. That he was nervous was betrayed by the frequent spasmodic contractions of his eyelids and his mouth. His voice was firm, however, and in clear lines and with thorough ease he responded in perfect French to the questions asked him by the Procureur.

Mrs. Deacon, who had been formally cited to appear, was not present. All the other witnesses replied as their names were called by the clerk of the court. M. Griffier read the acte d'accusation. The jury from the first paid marked attention to the evidence. It was purely a Nice jury, being composed of tradesmen in the city and a few petty land owners, but they were men of fair intelligence.

The weather was warm, and before the preliminaries were arranged the place became almost suffocating. This drawback had no effect upon the eagerness of the ladies to listen to the proceedings. They sat calmly fanning themselves throughout the session, paying the closest attention to everything that was said and done.

Deacon Narrates His Sorrowful Story.

Mr. Deacon, on invitation of the president of the court, recounted his relations with his wife from their marriage until 1890. Their life, he said, was a happy one until they made the acquaintance of Abeille. The latter's visits to the Deacon home were at first rare, but they subsequently became so frequent that he objected. Finally these visits led to the breaking of the happy domestic relations that had theretofore existed between him and his wife. As the questioning was continued, Mr. Deacon made bad breaks in his French, and his language became less accurate. The Court thought it better to secure the services of an interpreter, and thereafter Mr. Deacon gave his evidence in English.

Continuing his testimony, Mr. Deacon said that after his suspicions were aroused violent scenes between himself and his wife became frequent. His mother-in-law and his brother-in-law were informed as to the state of affairs. They said that jealousy was at the bottom of the trouble and counseled moderation. Acting on their advice, he renewed his amicable relations with Mrs. Deacon, but at the same time he resolved to watch her closely. About this time the family physician advised him to go to Homburg. He was suffering from inflammation of the stomach. Mrs. Deacon started for St. Moritz at the same time.

Mr. Anonymous First Warned Him.

While Mr. Deacon was at Homburg he received anonymous letters stating that Abeille was with his wife. Mr. Deacon wrote to her from Homburg, stating that she must cease all acquaintance with Abeille. Although he then had no doubt as to his wife's fidelity, still there was a scandal which he could not tolerate. He wrote Mrs. Deacon that she must choose between himself and Abeille or let him (Mr. Deacon) have a divorce. Mr. Deacon promised to be a good, loving husband, but insisted that she must break off her relations with Abeille. She made no reply to this letter for ten days; then she wrote that she had taken time to consider the contents of his letter. Mrs. Deacon said that she was not responsible for the presence of Abeille at St. Moritz. Her nervous system, she

MRS. EDWARD PARKER DEACON.

added, was too much affected by Mr. Deacon's tyrannical conduct, and she could no longer stand it. She concluded her letter by declaring that her husband could send the police or do whatever else he liked.

In another letter Mrs. Deacon said that she could not stand such insults as her husband offered her, and that all relations between them should cease; thenceforth, she said, they would communicate with each other through her lawyer. She added that Mr. Deacon had in the meantime better go to the United States and give her repose. Mrs. Deacon knew that her husband had to go to the United States at about this time on matters of business.

Better for Both Not to Meet.

In reply to this letter Mr. Deacon wrote that he would like to see her in Geneva before he started for the United States. Her reply to this was that she was nervous, and that it would be better for them both not to meet. Then Mr. Deacon sent a telegram stating that he was going to St. Moritz to see her, but a reply came to this telegram that Mrs. Deacon was on the point of leaving St. Moritz with Countess de Grammont for the lakes.

Mr. Deacon then went to Geneva, where he heard from hotel people at Grisons, Switzerland, that Mrs. Deacon and Abeille had been there and had left together. Later the wife joined him in Geneva, and by her talk and that of friends, Deacon became convinced there had been no evil done against his honor, and he apologized to his wife for accusations he had made. A reconciliation followed, and the family went to Aix. From Aix Mr. Deacon went to America.

Mr. Deacon returned to France in December, 1891, and found that Abeille was paying daily visits to his wife. He employed detectives, one of whom reported Mrs. Deacon was meeting Abeille at a house designated, but he was unable to induce the police to surprise the couple. Both desired divorce. Mrs. Deacon said if her husband secured a divorce her social position in Paris would be lost. Then he offered that she might get a divorce from him. The detectives had failed of prescript against the wife, and were discharged. Mrs. Deacon learned through a Commissary of Police that detectives had been watching her, and she became highly incensed.

A Letter That Wasn't Burned.

The Procureur—You found at Newport in a drawer of your wife's desk a letter beginning "My Dearest," and ending "I implore you not to separate yourself from me?"

Mr. Deacon—Yes, and when I asked my wife what the letter meant she admitted that it was from Abeille.

The Procureur—And that response did not startle you?

Mr. Deacon proceeded to relate the incidents that occurred at Cannes on February 27, the date of the shooting. He stated that toward midnight, upon retiring to his room at the Hotel Splendide, he was seized with suspicions of his wife, who occupied a room on the floor below. He went to the door of her room and listened, and believed he recognized the rough voice of Abeille. He returned to his room and procured a revolver. Then he begged the secretary of the hotel to accompany him to his wife's room. Arrived there, Mr. Deacon knocked on the door. Forcing his way into the salon he saw just about back of a sofa a head. In passing he fired three times at the man. Then he pushed the sofa aside and recognized Abeille. He advanced upon Abeille and seized him, saying: "Vous etes, bien la." ("And so you are there; I have got you.") Abeille made no reply.

Continuing, Mr. Deacon said: "I had no intention, no desire, to kill him. When I saw this little man wounded I felt poignant grief, for a man having some conscience must always regret killing another man." The audience greeted this statement with applause.

The Phantom of the Victim Still There.

Resuming his testimony, Mr. Deacon alluded to the numerous letters Mrs. Deacon had written to him since the tragedy. The President asked: "She wrote you specially on May 5 asking you to pardon her for the sake of your children?"

Mr. Deacon replied: "I have had repeated loving letters from her written in that sense."

The President—It is not I who would suggest that you refuse pardon, but if her confession is sincere it appears to me that she has quickly forgotten the tragic death of Abeille. Although you should come together again there would always remain between you the phantom of your victim.

To this Mr. Deacon responded: "There is no question of a reconciliation. I have already commenced an action for divorce against her."

The President—Why did you not avail yourself of the law of divorce before killing your man?

M. Demange, Mr. Deacon's counsel, here protested against raising this question in this form as likely to prejudice the jury. He also alluded to the calumnies leveled at the accused, alleging that he had profited by Abeille's money. The fact of the matter was that Mrs. Deacon had obtained from her banker within 18 months the sum of 179,000 francs, and her husband had given her 69,000 francs. At this point the court adjourned for lunch.

Upon the reassembling of the court the crowd, very few of whom had left the room, were still in their seats and the passages to the tribunal were blocked with people. The atmosphere in the courtroom was oppressive and malodorous.

Mrs. Deacon's Story of the Tragedy.

Immediately as the President took his seat, he ordered all the witnesses to retire. The reading of Mrs. Deacon's deposition was then commenced. Opening with the events of February, Mrs. Deacon deposed as follows:

M. Abeille came to see me at 10:30 P. M. I met him in the salon alone. At about 11:30 P. M. my husband knocked violently at the door of my chambers crying, "Open, I know there is some one with you." I lit a candle and then opened the door. He immediately searched the room. I then extinguished the candle, but he relit it quickly. From my room he passed into the salon, where M. Abeille had hidden behind the sofa to avoid my husband, seeing that the latter had not authorized me to receive him. My husband discovered him and fired at him three times. Mr. Deacon went away only after showing a disposition to enter the room where his victim was carried in order to attack him again. I had on a blue robe de chambre, not a white night robe, as reported.

The deposition tended to prove that the presence of Abeille at the different fashionable resorts in Switzerland and on the Riviera, where she sojourned with her children, was due to fortuitous circumstances, and not to his following her as a lover. Her husband always ignored her friendly relations with Abeille, but, nevertheless, he was habituated to seeing her and Abeille dine together. The deposition ended: "I desire to add that Mr. Deacon is both a madman and a drunkard. For the sake of my children I desire his acquittal."

The reading of the statement that Mr. Deacon is crazy and a victim of liquor caused a sensation in the court room. It was brought out during the afternoon that before the Juge d'Instruction at Grasse Mr. Deacon admitted having authorized his wife to receive Abeille, but not under conditions of intimacy.

The Maid Evidently Coached.

Imra Deodat, aged 50 years, femme de chambre to Mrs. Deacon, was called upon to testify. She gave her evidence in a torrent of words, as though she had previously got her statement by heart and was making a rush to deliver it. She said:

I quitted my mistress at 10:45 o'clock on the night of February 17, after finishing her night toilet. She wore a robe de chambre, warmly lined, under which was only her night dress. When I left her she was alone. I went to bed on the top floor. Three quarters of an hour afterward I was called by Mrs. Deacon who ordered me to light a candle and go to the salon to attend M. Abeille who had been wounded by her husband. I found M. Abeille stretched before the sofa lying on his back. I raised his head and asked him if he was badly wounded. He replied feebly: "I have three bullets." I was helping him to rise when Mr. Deacon came in.

Witness then went away to get the police. The witness added that at the moment she lifted Abeille she saw no disorder of his attire. He wore black trousers and a short black coat fastened with two black buttons. Mrs. Deacon was dressed as she had been when witness left her.

M. Demange then proceeded to cross-examine the witness. She said that when Abeille was coming to dine with Mrs. Deacon she always told Mr. Deacon that she was going to take dinner somewhere else. The murmurs of the audience commenting upon this suggestive revelation of the witness grew loud, until M. Greffier called for order.

M. Demange asked: "How do you know that?"

The witness replied: "Mrs. Deacon would first say it was unnecessary to advise Mr. Deacon that Abeille was coming to dine. Mr. Deacon if told would protest strongly, saying that he desired always to ignore the presence of the lover of his wife."

She Once Asked for a Divorce.

Asked whether Mrs. Deacon ever referred to a probable separation from her husband, the witness said that Mrs. Deacon had once stated that she had asked her husband to claim a divorce. He had replied that his lawyer had told him that in order to effect that he must surprise her in flagrante delictu.

The Secretary of the Hotel Splendide at Cannes was the next witness. He testified that Deacon at midnight called him to accompany him to his wife's room. Mr. Deacon knocked on the door several times before it was oprned. Mrs. Deacon, he said, was certainly clad in a white robe when the door was opened. After they entered the room she put on a blue robe. Mr. Deacon upon entering the room had a short struggle with Mrs. Deacon, during which Abeille ran from the room into the salon, where he took refuge behind the sofa. Deacon pursued him and fired at him. Two of the balls struck him and one missed him. Mr. Deacon returned to his wife's bedroom and asked the witness to note in his wife's bed the impression of the bodies of two persons.

The witness remarked: "There are impressions on both bed pillows. Two persons seem to have been in the bed. Mr. Deacon then went to deliver himself to the police.

The Procureur here severely criticised the part the secretary had taken in the affair, declaring that he had assumed a moral responsibility which most men would rather avoid.

Both Bullets Were Deadly.

Dr. Escarra, and Dr. Vaudremer, a physician from Paris, both of whom were at Cannes at the time of the tragedy, and attended M. Abeille testified that he had been wounded by two balls from a revolver of large caliber. Both were undoubtedly mortal.

M. Iron was the next witness. He had not remarked on the pillows or bed impressions sufficiently to determine with certainty whether one or two persons had been in the bed. The bedclothes were thrown back as if somebody had just risen. He passed his hands over the bed and it felt warm.

At the request of M. Demange Deputy Monsaulmin testified as to the high reputation borne by Mr. Deacon among his acquaintances.

A former valet de pied of Madame Deacon stated that Abeille watched from his carriage Deacon's leaving the house or hotel, and then went in to see madame. Witness once went with madame to her lover's residence in the Rue Penthievre. [Sensation.].

The maitre of the Hotel Windsor at Cannes deposed that madame dined with Abeille, and that they were alone in the hotel. Dr. De Valcourt, American Consul at Cannes, testified as to the good character of Deacon. The taking of evidence was then concluded and a short adjournment ordered.

The Plea of the Prosecution.

The President, on resuming his seat, had repeatedly to call for order before the Procureur began his address to the jury. The Procureur referred to the tendencies of modern literature to deal with episodes of adultery. Under this tendency, he said, what ought to have been only the affair of Deacon had become the world-renowned Cannes tragedy. Deacon did not offer to succor his victim; nor for him was the fact of his wife's adultery in any way disconcerting. He desired proof of her adultery, not the proof of her innocence. In concluding, he held that the presented aspects of premeditation were more prominent than usual in cases of crime actuated by passion. Deacon had watched for and chosen the hour both to kill and to obtain evidence for a divorce, and could not, therefore, be allowed acquittal.

The Procureur then made a pathetic reference to the matter of Abeille, and especially calculated to touch the French jury. Some weak applause greeted the peroration of the Procureur, but was suppressed.

The Sentence Greeted With Groans.

M. Demage followed for Mr. Deacon, after which the President pointed out what charges the jury had to decide upon. The jury returned an affirmative verdict on the question of inflicting wounds resulting in death, without intention to kill, the decision being equivalent to a verdict of willfully wounding.

A plea was made for a minimum sentence, but the President announced that he imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment.

The murmurs, rising quickly into a volume of hisses and groans, which greeted this announcement, indicated how the sympathies of the public went.

BLAINE ASKS A FAVOR

He Requests the President to Withdraw Bancroft's Nomination

AS OUR CONSUL TO BRUNSWICK.

He Thinks His Late Librarian Is Unfit to Fill the Position,

AFTER HIS RUSH TO THE NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Blaine has addressed a letter to the President in relation to the removal of Mr. Bancroft, in which he says:

I respectfully request that you withdraw the nomination of Frederick A. Bancroft, of New York, late Librarian of the Department of State, for Consul at Brunswick, Germany. There is amicable tradition in the Department of State that no one is removed from its service without being appointed to another place if nothing morally or personally offensive is attributed to him. In accordance with this practice, and after very careful consideration, I procured the nomination of Mr. Bancroft to the consulship at Brunswick. His record as librarian would have been not "removed," but merely "transferred" to consul service. Mr. Bancroft did not, however, desire this arrangement, and appealed to the newspapers, with no little acrimony of statement and with considerable personal discourtesy to myself. I assume that the newspaper accounts were procured by him, inasmuch as he advised me in a personal interview of his intention to do so. The cause of his removal as librarian was his utter unfitness for the place.

Should Have Been Fired Before.

The Secretary says that Mr. Bancroft has had quarrels with gentlemen of the department, "and in one instance there is practical non-intercourse, which is totally against the interests of the public service. During the last summer Mr. Bancroft also quarreled with the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. John B. Moore, now professor of international law in Columbia University, who desired some service from the library. Mr. Bancroft's second conduct was altogether censurable, and, if justice had been done, he would have been instantly removed."

The Secretary further states that Mr. Bancroft has, through his inability to read proof accurately, allowed many errors in laws approved by the President, the first copies of which are given out by the State Department Librarian, to wholly escape his observation. Continuing, Mr. Blaine says:

Thus, although responsible for the correctness of the laws, he is unable to guarantee it. He is a man with no tact, no skill for directing his inferiors in office, or for eliciting their sympathy or availing himself of their abilities, and is altogether a foreign and irritating element in the Department, usually harmonious in all its branches. The only thing I reproach myself with is that I have not sooner made the change in the library.

Blaine Says He Bears No Ill-Will.

Despite all these facts I have not the slightest ill-will toward Mr. Bancroft, and was willing, as indicated, to serve him, but as he has made it incumbent upon me to state the reasons of his removal from the office of Librarian, I have frankly done so.

In the three years or more that I have been in office I have removed or requested the resignation of but two minor subordinate clerks of the lowest grade—both for undue and excessive absence from duty. The Department has always been distinguished for the long tenure, the marked ability and faithfulness of its clerical force. It had this characteristic before the civil service rules were instituted. In fact, from the first Secretary of State, Mr Jefferson, to this hour, the appointees of the department have been rigidly maintained in their places during good behavior, with no inquiry whatever into their political opinions. It has been the purpose and the ambition of each Secretary in turn to maintain the character of the department in this respect inviolate.

FARQUHAR RETURNS.

He Gives a Glowing Report of the Progress of the Pennsylvania World's Fair Exhibit—Oil and Coal Will Be Shown—Secretaries Dismissed.

HARRISBURG, May 20.—[*Special.*]—The services of four of the secretaries of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Pennsylvania have been dispensed with by Executive Commissioner Farquhar, who has just returned from Chicago, they having finished the work assigned to them. The work of the Committee on Live Stock and Agriculture has been added to that of the Committee on State Exhibits, of which Colonel John A. Woodward is secretary.

The display at the World's Fair from the public schools of Pennsylvania will include such maps and diagrams as may be needed to set forth the location of every school house and other educational institutions and the progress of education, including the cost of buildings, the number of teachers and of pupils, the annual expenditure of money and the library facilities. Courses of study, the qualifications required of teachers and the school laws will be set forth. All kinds of educational institutions will be represented.

Mr. Farquhar says everything is in good shape. The managers of the Exposition have approved the plans of the World's Fair Board of this State for an exhibit of the petroleum industry, and the only difficulty to be adjusted is the matter of a suitable location, which is now being arranged. Work on the State building is progressing satisfactorily, and is far ahead of that of any other State, except Illinois.

MILITARY AID NECESSARY.

Otherwise Order Can't Be Restored in the Rustlers' Wild Territory.

CHEYENNE, WYO., May 20.—[*Special.*]—Joe Rankin, United States Marshal for the district of Wyoming, has hunted Indians and chased horse thieves on the plains for over 20 years. He says he was never so nervous during the entire time as while in Buffalo last week, with his deputy, Jeff Carr, serving injunction papers to stop the rustler round-ups. Sheriff Angus, Jack Flagg and their followers believe that other White Caps are en route. The county is patrolled, and every man is a walking arsenal. The Marshal was told that thousands of fighters could be massed in 24 hours, and that they were ready for any kind of a deal. Rankin did not venture out of Buffalo, being secretly advised by friends that he would be killed.

The Marshal says that order cannot be restored without military aid. Bob Gibson, the young stockman who left here with Wellman, is back. He escaped by night. Angus told Rankin that he had tried to protect the stockmen, had received no encouragement, and that now the boys "could have their way."

NO DECISION YET REACHED.

The World's Fair Electric Lighting Contract Still Hanging Fire.

CHICAGO, May 20.—[*Special.*]—The Grounds and Building Committee of the World's Fair met to-day to consider the incandescent light contract, which calls for 93,000 lights. After a long session the committee adjourned without awarding a contract, the patents and appliances of the Westinghouse Company and the Edison Company being still in dispute. It was agreed to let Congress set the date for the opening of the Fair.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STARTS OFF IN A BUSINESS-LIKE WAY AT PORTLAND.

Moderator Young Exceeds Some Expectations and Justifies Some Fears—Dr. Brown Presents a Gavel—A College Endowed at Salt Lake.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 20.—The second day's session of the General Assembly was as usual devoted to the announcement of standing committees, to acting upon matters submitted to the Assembly and to report appropriate action thereon. In announcing the committees, Moderator Young stated that owing to the large number of candidates for the Moderatorship yesterday the assembly itself had taken the question of the chairmanship out of his hands. As to the composition of the committee, so far as can be judged from casual comment, Moderator Young has exceeded the anticipation of many and has failed to justify the fears of others. He seems to have felt the force of the general feeling that he could not afford to peck any committee in any interest; but the exact quality of his work can only be ascertained when its actual outcome is apparent.

Dr. A. J. Brown.

After the preliminary routine to-day Dr. Brown, of the Arrangements Committee, in a happy speech, presented the Moderator with a gavel made of Oregon materials—wood, silver and gold. An offer by John E. Midlas and others, of Salt Lake, of a site and endowment for a Presbyterian College, to be called "Westminster," was accepted in lengthy resolutions. The remainder of the session was devoted to committee work.

The recommendation as to the periodical was adopted that it be condensed, illustrated and made more attractive. The question of the seal of the assembly, which made such a stir at Detroit, was finally settled and the seal proposed adopted. The Committee on Concensus of Creed reported progress and was continued. The Jacksonville, Fla., church case came up again and a final settlement was provided for. The church unity committee reported progress and was continued apparently through mere indulgence. The Moderator then announced the membership of the various standing committees. The chairmanships were distributed as follows:

Bills and Overtures, Dr. Radcliffe, of Detroit; Judicial, Dr. T. Ralston Smith, of Buffalo; Polity of the Church, Dr. Bartlett, of Washington; Home Missions, Dr. McPherson, of Chicago; Foreign Missions, Dr. Alexander Alison, of Philadelphia; Education, D. R. Legett, of Rahway, N. J.; Publication, Dr. Sample, of New York; Church Erection, Dr. Holmes, of Albany; Theological Seminary, Dr. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia; Ministerial Relief, Dr. Robinson, of Allegheny; Freedmen, Dr. Sutherland, of Knoxville; Aid for Colleges, Dr. Alexander, of San Francisco; Correspondence, Dr. Blagney, of Kentucky; Benevolence, Dr. Wallace, of Lewiston, Pa.; Narrative of the State of Religion, Rev. Dr. Worrall, of Keokuk; Temperance, Dr. Bigger, of Ohio.

After the announcement of committees, a motion was adopted that the report of the Committee on Revision be made the second order for Monday afternoon next.

REMOVAL OF THE RELIC.

Mgr. Marquis Leaves New York With It for Canada — A Thanksgiving Service for Those Who Have Been Cured—Crowds That Have Kissed the Relic.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[*Special.*]—Mgr. Marquis, the white-haired Canadian prelate, who brought the relic of St. Anne to the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, three weeks ago, from Rome, left with it to-night for the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on the St. Lawrence, 20 miles below Quebec. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the relic was taken from the church to Father Tetrau's house in Lexington avenue. The church was crowded at 4 o'clock this afternoon and when everyone had kissed the case containing the relic, Father Tetrauna ascended the altar steps and prayed. Then he blessed the congregation with the relic. He announced that in a few weeks another relic of St. Anna would arrive in this city for his church.

Father Tetrau estimated to-day that the relic had been kissed by between 200,000 and 250,000 persons. Every day during the three weeks thousands visited the church. Everyone who kissed the relic contributed something to the church. These donations, almost all of which were in small coins, have not been counted yet, but it is believed they will amount to about $7,000. The money is to be used to complete the school and pay off the church debt.

Mgr. Marquis is due at Ste. Anne de Beaupre to-morrow night. There will be impressive services in the shrine in honor of the reception of the relic, at which Cardinal Taschereau and other dignataries will be present. There will be services at St. Jean Baptiste to-morrow in thanksgiving for the cures that have been effected through the relic.

PLANNING FOR THE ARBITRATION.

Judge Blodgett and Associates Mapping Out a Bering Sea Campaign.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Judge Blodgett will leave for New York to-night, where, on Monday next, he will meet Messrs. Phelps and Carter, his associates as counsel for the Government in the Bering Sea difficulty. To-day he sent a dispatch to Attorney General Miller, formally accepting the appointment, and saying that as soon as the appointment was officially made his resignation as United States District Judge would be tendered.

He will be absent in New York until the latter end of the week, during which time he and his associates will make a preliminary investigation into the whole Bering Sea matter, and lay out the work to be actually begun in Washington next month.

ONE THOUSAND DETERMINED MEN

Facing Police Winchesters to Get at a Bad Negro Prisoner.

NASHVILLE, May 20—Midnight.—A general alarm has just been turned in. A mob is now attacking the jail in search of the negro sent here from Chattanooga for safe keeping. The police are armed with Winchester rifles. Trouble is feared. The mob numbers about 1,000 determined men.

FOLLOWED HER HUSBAND'S EXAMPLE.

Rev. Frank Palmer's Wife Starves to Death Because the Preacher Did.

ST. PAUL, May 20.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. Clara H. Palmer, of Glenville, has died here from starvation. Several months ago her husband, Rev. Frank W. Palmer, resolved not to eat, and in course of time died. Mrs. Palmer imitated her husband's example and lived several weeks without eating.

FRANK G. CARPENTER sizes up Minneapolis as a convention city for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

BLAINE IN IT, SURE.

His Name the Only One on the Lips of Republicans in Washington.

BREAK-DOWN OF HIS STAND

Against a Nomination, Dating Back a Few Days as It Does,

CHEERS HIS FRIENDS GREATLY.

Ohio's State Chairman Says It Can Surely Be No One Else, and

OTHER STRAWS ARE FOUND ELSEWHERE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—"Blaine is in it, sure." Go where you may, anywhere in this city to-day, you will hear this refrain repeated with variations ad libitum. The remark expresses the settled conviction of the rank and file of both political parties as represented here and of the Washington public in general.

It is evident, too, that this expression of belief tallies with the hopes and preferences of the great mass of Republicans. They cannot conceal their joy over the resuscitation of the Blaine boom, and they do not try to. The most that the Harrison contingent can find in the way of consolation now is that no one as yet goes so far as to assert that the Secretary has absolutely consented to accept the nomination. On the other hand, it is a fact that he no longer persists in his former absolute refusal.

The breakdown in the Secretary's determination dates back to the conference of Senators Cameron and Quay and ex-Senator Platt in this city a few days ago, and since then Mr. Blaine has been subjected to an enormous and constantly increasing pressure, to which it would have been impossible for any human being to be indifferent.

The First Choice of His Party.

It has been made apparent to him now, even more than ever before, that he is his party's first choice for the Presidency, and it has been constantly reiterated to him during the last few days that he should look at it in the light of a duty to accept the nomination if it is offered to him.

General Clarkson, fresh from the Alger conference in Detroit, is expected to reach Washington shortly, and as soon as he arrives he will go into executive session with Secretary Blaine for the purpose of forcing from him his "final conclusion."

The Secretary appears to be quite ready for the question. To all the leading Republicans who have been closeted with him the past week he has given intimations which were almost as clear and satisfactory as direct statements would have been. Two of the most prominent Republican Congressmen from New England called on him this morning and labored with him assiduously. They represented to him that it was evident that nine-tenths of the Republicans throughout the country were clamoring for his nomination, and that he must heed their wishes. They said he need not say anything or do anything before the convention, but all that was asked of him was that if the convention should nominate him, he would respond with a ringing letter of acceptance.

Blaine Neither Says Yes or No.

The Secretary did not say "yes" to these gentlemen, but neither did he say "no." What he did say, and the manner of his saying it, implied assent. To another gentleman prominent in the Republican caucus who asked him for a similar assurance yesterday, the Secretary said, with an eloquent smile: "We will see." Such demeanor is regarded here as susceptible of only one interpretation.

Another cause of encouragement to the friends of Mr. Blaine here is the recent great alteration in the attitude of Mrs. Blaine. She has for a long time steadily opposed the Secretary's candidacy, on account of her fears in regard to his health. But within the last few days Mrs. Blaine appears to have changed front entirely. The Secretary's health has undoubtedly improved somewhat of late, and Mrs. Blaine has become so much encouraged about it that she is understood to have withdrawn her veto, and to be now willing that the Secretary should make the campaign. Indeed, in one sense of the word she is said to be actually desirous that he should have a chance to prove to the country that he is not the physical and mental wreck which rival interests have represented him to be.

CLARKSON IS CAUTIOUS.

The National Chairman Talks Less in New York Than He Did Out West—He May Even Believe Harrison's Strength When He Reaches Washington.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[*Special.*]—General James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived at the Plaza Hotel from the West at breakfast time this morning. Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, his traveling companion, dropped off at Rochester on his way to Elmira. Mr. Fassett is Secretary of the National Committee, and he proposes to rejoin General Clarkson in New York to-morrow, when the members of the committee, particularly from the Eastern States, are expected in New York.

General Clarkson has already conferred with the Western members of the committee, and after consulting with the Eastern members he will continue on his way to Washington, where he is to meet Senator Quay, Senator Cameron and most of the Senators from west of the Missouri. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, is on his way Eastward to meet General Clarkson in Washington.

Mr. Clarkson Not a Healthy Man.

General Clarkson is not in particularly robust health, and he will not start West again to attend the National Convention at Minneapolis until the last moment. He had many visitors to-day, the principal one being Thomas C. Platt, who called in the evening. Henry G. Burleigh, the representative of Warner Miller, is expected to arrive from Whitehall to-day.

Although General Clarkson to the newspaper men said that he had nothing to add to his Chicago interview, when he declared that he was not engaged in any plot to boom Harrison, Blaine or Sherman, but was for the Republican candidate who could down the Democrats, those who talked with him confidentially came out and announced that General Clarkson had grave doubts whether the President could win if renominated.

When General Clarkson reaches Washington he may believe in the expediency of the President's renomination, so his friends said. In any event he is not willing as yet to commit himself to any direct line of policy in the matter.

Eminently Discreet and Cautious.

He merely said for publication: "I am for the Republican candidate who can, in my opinion, win at the polls next fall." Concerning the declaration of the President's unpopularity with the leaders of his party in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, General Clarkson would say nothing. In fact, he was eminently discreet and cautious. There was a Blaine sentiment, though, pervading his parlors in the hotel.

A report was circulated that Warner Miller would join Senator Hiscock and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew in supporting the President for renomination in the convention. Mr. Miller is in Oregon, and there was no friend of his in town last night authorized to speak for the Herkimer statesman. Mr. Hackett, his closest friend, said he did not believe the story. Others said that the story was sent out by the Harrison boomers for the effect it might have in disrupting the anti-Harrison forces in the State.

BLAINE MUST WRITE AGAIN

And Be More Emphatic in His Refusal to Run This Year—State Chairman King, of Ohio, Says Harrison Isn't in the Race at This Stage.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 20.—[*Special.*]—Judge King, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, whose hand is more closely on the political pulse of the State than any other in this section, was to-night asked what would be the probable outcome of the National Convention at Minneapolis. He said:

"Without any disparagement to Mr. Harrison or his administration of affairs, I am clearly satisfied that he will not be the nominee of the convention. In my judgment the sentiment of the Republican leaders and of the rank and file of the party, if they can have their choice in the matter, is in favor of James G. Blaine. I have been satisfied of this for a long time, and during the past year have been firmly convinced that the leaders and the people want Blaine, and unless he comes out in a letter positively asserting that he will not accept the nomination if tendered, no earthly power is strong enough to prevent the convention placing that leader of leaders at the head of the Republican Presidential ticket."

"In the event of Blaine declining, who would be the most available candidate?"

"The Republicans realize that while Harrison has been acceptable, he does not possess the elements of strength necessary in the leader of the party in the approaching campaign. Next to Blaine, through this State, Governor McKinley would probably be the choice of the greatest number. I regard the situation as simply this: Mr. Blaine realizes the strong hold he has on the Republican party, and if he wants the nomination the convention will give it to him on the first ballot. The campaign of 1892 is of vital importance to the future of the Republican party. It cannot afford to take any chances, and I regard Blaine as being in every respect the strongest that could be named."

MR. BLAINE WILL ACCEPT

If He Sees Harrison Has Really No Show for a Renomination.

HOLYOKE, MASS., May 20.—[*Special.*]—It is stated here to-day, on excellent authority, that James G. Blaine will accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency if Harrison is not nominated on the first ballot. The information comes from Jesse M. Gould, of Boston, the original Blaine man. Mr. Gould has been in Washington to see Blaine within two weeks. He had a lengthy conference with the Secretary of State. During the conference he learned that Harrison and Blaine were on friendly terms, and that Blaine will not seek the nomination if Harrison can get it.

The anti-Harrison men are confident the President cannot be nominated on either the first or second ballot, while the friends of the President admit that he will fall short of the nomination by about 75 votes. If these 75 votes are not forthcoming before the convention meets, Blaine will declare himself a candidate, for Harrison will not, under any circumstances, make a fight for the nomination if he should not have enough votes to nominate him at the start. That is the story that Mr. Gould told to a friend who dined with him.

A BROKEN NECK RESET.

The Patient a Lady 70 Years of Age, and She May Yet Live for Years.

HOLYOKE, MASS, May 20.—[*Special.*]—A successful resetting of a dislocated neck under very adverse circumstances was performed in this city yesterday by Dr. S. A. Mahoney, assisted by Drs. Carpenter, Tuttle, Donaghue and Witherell. The patient was Mrs. Mary A. Williams, 70 years of age, who dislocated her neck by a fall last Saturday. It was supposed at the time that she could live but a few minutes, and no doctor was summoned, but she surprised everybody by remaining alive, and on Tuesday Dr. Mahoney was called in and a consultation was held to determine what chance there was of saving her life.

The third cervical vertebra was dislocated, and the five doctors thought there was but slight chance of successfully reducing the dislocation, but it was done, and to-day Mrs. Williams is able to move her head in all directions, and bids fair to add a score of years to her already ripe old age.

HENRY CLEWS on the international silver conference in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

ONE LONE LITTLE SUBSCRIPTION

To the Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—[*Special.*]—Warner Miller to-day received the first subscription in this country to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company's 6 per cent collateral trust gold bonds. It was for $22,000, and was taken by ex-Senator Fair, who has already subscribed to $25,000 of the stock. The bonds carry a bonus of 20 per cent stock.

The idea is to get Pacific coast people to subscribe to them in small lots, and for this reason they are issued on $100, $500 and $1,000 bonds. Six per cent interest is guaranteed for five years by the Manhattan Trust Company, of New York. The Bank of California is made fiscal agent of the canal company here.

JEROME K. JEROME tells of strange dreams in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

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