

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

HERE'S A SURPRISE.

Political News That Will Startle Allegheny.

COL. BAYNE'S DISTRICT

Will Probably be the Scene of a Big Republican Battle.

HON. GEORGE SHIRAS III. NAMED

By Dame Rumor as a Candidate for Congressional Honors.

A POSITIVE STATEMENT PROMISED SOON

A movement is on foot to bring out a candidate in the Twenty-third Congressional district against Colonel Thomas M. Bayne for the Republican nomination.

The peaceful gossip of a group of politicians was suddenly disturbed about yesterday. Two manufacturers, bound for dinner at the Duquesne Club, tarried at the street corner just a moment.

The men of iron rods passed on, but the men of municipal wires stood closer together in a vastly more interested conversation than they had been pursuing before the interruption.

A DISPATCH reporter tried the off-handed ratchet of the disappearing will owners. It didn't work, however. It had just the opposite effect.

He was treated kindly, even cordially, but whatever startling news the metal capitalist had dropped in their flight toward Sixth avenue had been already swallowed.

INTO A MYSTERY. "What a tremendous surprise it will be!" "Yes, but keep it very quiet. A short aggressive campaign is in."

Exactly these words did the reporter hear as he had approached the group. He heard nothing as he left it.

When you can't break a hoop, the best way is to wait until someone else does it, and then you can very easily handle the fragments.

That was all this part of the late circle would say. The other parts were sounded. Several different names were struck, but as only one man can be nominated it was evident that some of these sounds were false notes.

Who is to be put up as a candidate against Congressman Bayne? was the question fired at every politician and iron and glass manufacturer who passed that corner within the next hour or two.

"Oh, I have heard the name of so and so mentioned casually," was the inevitable reply, and at last the reporter's note-book filled with something like this:

John H. Ricketson, of Abram Garrison & Co., stove founders.

John N. Neeb, editor of the Freehold's Friend.

George Shiras III., member of the Legislature and son of the eminent attorney by that name.

W. W. Speer, the plow manufacturer.

Henry Warner, Superintendent of the county workhouse.

But the other three names, Messrs. Ricketson, Neeb and Shiras, seemed to the reporter to be worth looking up, if the smiles and simpers of the politicians were at all significant.

John H. Ricketson was called upon at the office of his foundry, on Ninth street, Southside. The gentleman's prominence in the Chamber of Commerce; his public spirit to forward any movement that will improve Pittsburgh; his frequent commissions from the business men to appear before Congressional Committees at Washington; his ability as an orator and his old-time interest in politics, all made his handsome face look reasonable as a Congressional possibility.

But this is what Mr. Ricketson said: "I am not now a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, and even if there were such a thing in the future as a convention tendering me the nomination, I would decline it. My business demands my exclusive attention."

John N. Neeb was then asked if he was the prospective Congressional candidate. "No, sir, I am not," he replied. "I believe that a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania is preferable to one in Congress—at least, I prefer it. The candidate against Congressman Bayne is some other person than myself."

George Shiras III. was then asked if he was the prospective Congressional candidate. "No, sir, I am not," he replied. "I believe that a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania is preferable to one in Congress—at least, I prefer it. The candidate against Congressman Bayne is some other person than myself."

COOLIE MUTINEERS

Attempt to Capture a German Steamer—They Are Overcome, and It Is Blasted Through a Dozen or So Overboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The coolies which were mentioned in these dispatches having taken place between the Dutch troops and a body of Chinese natives, occurred on the Island of Sumatra on January 6 and 8, and several on each side were killed.

The Singapore Free Press of January 30 contains an account of the disturbance on board the ship by the coolies loaded for Delhi. The vessel was the Chow Foo, a German steamer, which left Amoy and Swatow with about 250 coolies on board.

Of the actual proceedings that took place on the ship the details at hand differ in particulars. The accounts, however, agree that the coolies threatened the officers and the captain. They took kerosene oil from the lamps and strewed it on the deck, threatening to set fire to the vessel.

Accounts differ as to the difficulties met with. One says 13 men were shot on deck and a number of others manacled. The other states that the captain agreed to their request to make for Singapore, but instead of doing so they were ordered to seek protection of the Dutch man-of-war, Prinz Handrik.

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MERELY FOR EFFECT.

Violators of the Civil Service Arrested in Washington for Soliciting Campaign Funds.

Lively Struggle on for the Meadville Postmastership.

SUGAR MEN WORRYING THE COMMITTEE

Representative Warner, of Ohio, Says That Silver is on a Boom.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—After months of waiting and talking warrants have at last been issued for the arrest of C. A. Newton and J. V. Warner, President and Treasurer of the Old Dominion Republican Club, about whom there was a deal of gossip during the campaign of last fall, when the Republicans of Virginia wanted all the help they could get.

Just why the warrants were not served long ago has not been explained. As an excuse for proceeding now the officials say that the Civil Service Commission was about to take up his case in Virginia, and they decided to put him under bond to avoid trouble in securing his answer to a suit when wanted. This seems to be rather a lame excuse for proceeding now the officials say that the Civil Service Commission was about to take up his case in Virginia, and they decided to put him under bond to avoid trouble in securing his answer to a suit when wanted.

THE MORAL EFFECT

of the mere serving of the warrants will be sufficient to deter others from similar offenses. Those who think otherwise say that the Civil Service Commission is anxious to ascertain whether the law is constitutional or not, and whether persons offending against it can be punished.

President Newton, of the League, was owner of the Lennox House on Four and Ohio streets, and was employed in the Government Printing Office. The names of both officers appeared on all the circulars of the club requesting voluntary contributions for campaign purposes. The law provides against soliciting funds for political purposes in any of the rooms occupied as Government offices. It is charged that Newton and Warner, within the provisions of the act, while many lawyers assert the contrary and hold that the presence of the collector is necessary to establish a violation of the law.

QUESTIONS FOR THE COURT.

This is one of the questions that the Civil Service Commission has set before the courts. Sections 11 and 12 of the law are the ones, which, it is alleged, were violated. The penalty prescribed for violation of the law is imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. The law does not mention any prison, and this omission, it is claimed by some, is a technical defect.

THE CHARGES MADE.

The warrants against the former charged him, as an office holder, with soliciting and receiving contributions for political purposes. It is alleged that he received \$3 from C. G. Glass, a printer, for his printing office, and that he solicited a contribution from Mrs. Sarah Collins, a clerk in the Pension Office. The warrant against Newton was issued under section 12 of the act, and charges him with soliciting contributions in a Government office, the section being directed against any person, whether an office holder or private citizen, the name of Mrs. Collins appearing as the person from whom the contribution was solicited. Mrs. Collins, it is alleged, handed Mr. Newton \$3 in compliance with the request of the circular.

Secretary John T. Doyle, of the Civil Service Commission, swore to the warrants, and they were placed in the hands of Detective Carter for service. LIGHTNER.

MEADVILLE'S POSTMASTERSHIP

Causes a Great Deal of Warm Feeling in Congressman Culbertson's District.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is going to be quite a lively little scrimmage over the office of Postmaster at Meadville, Pa., which is in Congressman Culbertson's district. The terms of the present incumbent do not expire until May 1, but there are already at least four candidates for the position. They are Messrs. J. H. Reisinger, H. Myers, O. H. Hollister and Hays Culbertson, the latter being a relative of the Congressman. When it became known that Hays Culbertson was a candidate for this office a great outcry was made, and a Congressman Culbertson was warned of the dangers of nepotism. He has received several letters, the writers of which wrought themselves up to a high pitch of indignation against the appointment of Hays Culbertson, which they presumed was to follow his candidacy as a matter of course.

TO-DAY.

The Congressman, who has just returned from a visit of a few days to his home, said to THE DISPATCH correspondent: "The people of Meadville ought not to excite themselves without cause. I am not going to appoint my Hays Culbertson postmaster at that place, and I have not yet decided whom I shall appoint, but I don't think they ought to send me such letters as these unless they have something to complain of."

Mr. Culbertson says that in some of the country districts the people are not very well satisfied with the appointment of Hays Culbertson, but he would not be patient and he would probably like him better during the second year of his administration than they did during the first. So far as his own chances of re-election are concerned, Mr. Culbertson speaks hopefully. He says that so far there has been no one heard of in his district as a probable candidate for the nomination.

KILLED WITH A WAGON RUNG.

A New York Lawyer Hurdled by a Teamster on Broadway.

NEW YORK, March 26.—John H. Atkinson, a lawyer residing at Eighty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, with an office at 173 Broadway, was killed by Felix Palmer, the foreman of a safe moving gang, at the Broadway office at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Palmer had been sent by a safe company to move a safe, and got into a dispute with Atkinson while engaged in the work. He struck the lawyer over the head with a wagon ring, crushing in his skull. The injured man died. Palmer was arrested.

THE CUT ON SUGAR.

Manufacturers Think They Can Fix the Schedule Satisfactorily to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Having reopened the case with regard to the sugar schedule, the Ways and Means Committee finds itself again confronted with a serious obstacle in the impossibility of reconciling the conflicting opinions upon that subject.

Representative Bayne said to-day to THE DISPATCH correspondent on this point: "The committee has not yet been able to come to a conclusion as to what should be done with the sugar. The probabilities are, however, that there will be no change made in the rates of duties from those contained in the schedule, which was published some time ago except to make them specific instead of ad valorem. A number of gentlemen were before the committee on the 23d inst., and they were of the opinion that the tariff on sugar should be a great many commensurate with the tariff on other commodities in the tariff. They would like to take the bill into the House with the rates on sugar as they are, and let them change them there if they can."

The sugar men fully believe themselves capable of reducing the cut, when the bill goes to the House, from the 50 per cent proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to 25 per cent, which, they claim, is really as great a reduction as the industry can stand. All the California members, with the exception of Mr. Clinch, are avowedly determined to stand firm in their opposition to the proposition of the committee, and they say they will have with them several other Republicans from Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, as well as the Republicans from Louisiana and Mr. Harner, of Philadelphia. They are feeling pretty confident now of success, and although they would prefer to have the committee make the changes they desire before the bill is reported, they say they will carry out their plan if this is not done, as they can schedule to please themselves when the bill comes up in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the Associated Press dispatches from St. Petersburg and London have recently appeared the following items with regard to a well-known Russian lady named Mary Tesrikova, who is about to be exiled to Siberia for having written a personal letter concerning Russian affairs, to His Imperial Majesty, the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The Czar has received a letter from a woman, signed Tesrikova, menacing him with the fate of Peter III, Paul I. and Alexander II. unless he modifies his present reactionary policy. A copy of this letter was sent to each of the Ministers at the same time. The police have been instructed to observe extraordinary watchfulness and to make an active search for persons suspected of being implicated in the sending of the letter. The second dispatch.

LONDON, March 23.—The Times' Vienna correspondent says that the Czar's report to the Emperor, which was forwarded toward Madam Tesrikova, has been influenced by the Minister of the Interior to consent to her exile to Siberia. The report is a pamphlet on the subject of Siberian prisoners, a copy of which was smuggled into the Czar's apartments.

A LIVING SACRIFICE.

Mary Tesrikova Goes Back to Russia to Pay the Penalty For TALKING PLAINLY TO THE CZAR.

Who Does Not Take Very Kindly to Common-Sense Advice.

BANISHES THE LADY TO FAR SIBERIA

A Noble Woman's Efforts for the Redemption of Opium Pressed Millions.

Mary Tesrikova is another Russian lady who has had the misfortune to incur the ill-will of the Czar. She wrote a letter to the monarch urging the necessity for reform in the administration of public affairs, and for his office to be exiled to Siberia.

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RENNAN KAY'S LADY.

A reporter to-day called on Mr. George Kennan, with a request for additional information regarding the prisoner, and any other particulars that he might possess. Mr. Kennan knew Madam Mary Tesrikova, and spoke of her as follows:

She is a Russian lady more than 40 years of age, who has long been known in this country as an able and talented writer upon social and political subjects. She was until recently, if I mistake not, the editor of the well-known liberal magazine, Northern Echo, published in London. Her work has never been a revolutionary, still less a "terrorist," and her opinions with regard to the Czar and his government have been of a moderate and thoughtful character. I have been for some time in correspondence with her, and she is coming out of the Russian empire, and especially all letters of a political nature to be opened by agents of the Czar's Government, Madam Tesrikova didn't dare to write me about her intention to send a letter to the Czar, and I had no intimation of it until I read the above quoted telegram from St. Petersburg.

THE LAST LETTER THAT I HAD RECEIVED FROM HER, before that time, was written in Paris, and it said that she was about to do something that would probably lead to her arrest and exile to Siberia. She was in Paris, and she said she didn't describe definitely the act that she had in contemplation, and I could only guess at its nature. She had written to Paris for St. Petersburg, however, she mailed to me a copy of the letter, and she said she would send the Czar, and with it a personal letter explaining to me.

HER MOTIVES AND PURPOSES.

The two letters which I have before me, the memorial to the Czar contained about 7,000 words, and is a frank, earnest, but temperate and perfectly respectful petition for liberty, justice and reform in the government of Russia, and it is a frank, earnest, but temperate and perfectly respectful petition for liberty, justice and reform in the government of Russia, and it is a frank, earnest, but temperate and perfectly respectful petition for liberty, justice and reform in the government of Russia.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The World's Fair bill was received by the Senate, and referred to the special committee having that subject in charge. Senator Hiseok, Chairman, said that he would be out of the city until next Monday, and that no meeting will be held until after that time.

THE CASHIER WAS TOO QUICK.

He Specials a Winch-Enter Into the Body of a Darling Bank Robber.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Eight weeks ago a man dashed into the Milwaukee Avenue Bank and seized about \$1,500 of the counter before the cashier could stop him. The fellow ran out into the street, where he was captured and identified as Robert Roberts. All of the money was recovered. Judge Le Bay admitted the prisoner to bail, and two days later it was discovered that the fellow had fled. Officers have been tracing him ever since.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There was a wake at Christopher O'Neill's house in this city last night. Word had been sent out that Mr. O'Neill's infant child, which had not been well for some time, was dead, and friends crowded the house to offer their sympathy. The babe was carefully laid out and buried.

EARLY IN THE EVENING.

When this reaches you I shall be in prison. I sent you a copy of my letter to the Emperor, and I think it necessary to give you an explanation of my motives in writing it. Some of my friends regard my act as a piece of foolishness, and say that I am putting the Emperor on the cheek, instead of giving it a moral blow, as I intended to do. I have held the opinion that the Emperor should be treated as a hero and not as a tyrant, and that the Government is still so strongly political that it replies to every revolutionary attempt with a measure of repression which is likely to be which have a beneficial influence upon the whole country.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK BURIED IN DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., March 26.—General Robert C. Schenck was buried here to-day, Episcopal Bishop W. A. Leonard, of Cleveland, conducting ceremonies and old time associates being pall-bearers. Old soldier friends of the Army of the Potomac, and the Army of West Virginia who had served under him, and the several posts of the G. A. R. marched in procession with the Burial Guard, and the Grand Army of the Republic of the Ohio Commandery of the Royal Legion.

COLONEL H. H. SAGE, Aide-de-Camp to General Alger B. Sibley, presented the National Grand Army Commander on the occasion. In deference to the desire of General Schenck's family for private and quiet funeral services, the burial was held in the cemetery.

TRUCKY APPOINTMENTS TO ENGLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The difficulty between Turkey and Great Britain arising from the attack upon a British vessel by a garrison at Fort Pafoa has been satisfactorily arranged. The Porte has apologized to Great Britain for the outrage, and will punish those who were responsible for it.

MISERABLE PEOPLE.

The torture of seafaring unhappy people as ours, and of knowing that it will become still more miserable I have often lived in our country villages, and I know only too well how defenseless will be our peasants against these new tyrants, the Zemski Natchalniki.

THE GREAT MISFORTUNE OF RUSSIA

is that she has no one to whom she can turn in her hour of need. The 20 years of more that I have been a worker in our oppositionary movement have been tried to organize an address from our intelligent classes to the Emperor.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK BURIED IN DAYTON.

THROUGH THE CITY.

The License Commission Will Now Tackle the Street Vendors.

RUSHING THE APPLICANTS.

Five Hundred and Thirty-Four Cases Have Been Heard So Far.

JUDGE REYBURN GETS POINTERS.

Interest in the Court Proceedings is About Petering Out.

A CLERGSMAN BACKS AN APPLICANT

The License Court yesterday finished its hearings of the applicants from the city of Pittsburgh to the Southside. From that district there are this year 639 applicants. Of this number 234 have been examined. One applicant is dead, two failed to appear when their names were called and two withdrew their applications. The examinations have occupied eight days; the daily average of hearings has been 67.

TO-DAY THE COURT will listen to the applicants from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards and the first ten from the Twenty-sixth. There are now 2 licensed houses in the Twenty-fourth ward and 22 applicants, 4 licensed houses in the Twenty-fifth ward and 33 applicants, 2 licensed houses in the Twenty-sixth ward and 24 applicants.

Judge Reyburn, of Armstrong county, visited the court yesterday forenoon and sat for about half an hour beside Judges Magee and Ewing. He is a Democrat and had an interesting talk with Judge Magee. After Judge Ewing explained to Judge Reyburn the manner of keeping the record books in license cases in this county.

Among other visitors of the day were: John Charles A. Robinson, Rev. Father W. J. James, A. Chambers and several other ladies. Attorney Christy continued his examination of applicants. He denies the statement that he represents Captain "Wharf."

The Judges work like slaves, and the entire session will be a severe strain on them. They take full notes, putting down in their book every word that is said. Judge Magee made by the applicant. It is true that stenographer Fullwood takes a complete record, but his notes cannot be written out time for time. Mr. Christy's notes will depend upon their own records, and in cases of doubt or of a close decision between two neighboring applicants, who exhibit almost equal qualifications, Mr. Christy will be called upon to read his notes to the Judges.

OUT IN FRANKTOWN.

THE NINETEENTH WARD HAS ONLY EIGHTEEN APPLICANTS.

Two Licenses Wanted by One Man—Attorney Brown Wishes Clergymen Would Indorse Applications—Judge Ewing Draws the Lice on Cooks and Barkeepers.

There are four licensed houses in the Nineteenth ward and 18 applicants. The first called in the morning was a stalwart man of at least 250 pounds, by name John J. Arnold, who applies for No. 155 Franktown avenue. His place is just beside police station No. 6, where Henry Whitehouse holds forth. He was the first witness against the restaurant. Mr. Arnold said that he had been keeping a restaurant. He said that he had sold no liquor during the "bitter" years.

Mr. Christy—How long have you been in this country?

"When were you naturalized?"

"You had a license in 1877?"

"Yes, sir."

Timothy Barrett had a licensed house at No. 677 Franktown avenue. He is a swarthy man, with a heavy brow-window. No flaw was revealed in his examination. Mr. Christy said that he had been keeping a restaurant. He said that he had sold no liquor during the "bitter" years.

Mr. Christy—Was there ever an information made against you for illegal liquor selling?

"No, sir."

Attorney Meyer—Before what Alderman was this shop?

"How did it come out?"

"Had you been violating the law?"

"No, sir."

"No, sir, were blackmailing scheme?"

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