SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS
For to-morrow's DISPATCH can be left at main office till midnight or at branch offices till 9 P. M.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

NEW HIGH CLASS FICTION.
"The Colonel's Cards," a purely American novel, will begin in THE DISPATCH of to-morrow.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889. THREE CENTS

BLAINE FEELS SAFE.

He is so Certain of His Cabinet Calling That He Settles in Washington.

NO WESTERN TRIP NEEDED.

The Bargain Was Consummated in Indianapolis Last Fall.

GEN. WILLIAMSON GETS A FORTUNE.

A Rich Stroke of Fate for the Ex-Land Commissioner—New Year's Day Receptions in Washington Come Too High—Hear a Cabinet Possibility—A Private Residence Wanted for the President. The Jefferson Club to Change Its Name—A Case of Love at First Sight.

While everyone else is in doubt as to Blaine's going into President Harrison's Cabinet the man from Maine doesn't seem to be. He is so certain that he has engaged a suite of rooms and is going to resume housekeeping in Washington. The information comes almost from the Plumed Knight himself. General Williamson strikes something about as rich. Congress may be asked to furnish the President a private residence. New Year receptions becoming unfashionable because too costly. A pretty romance is told among a batch of Washington news and gossip.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The movements and associations to-day of the Hon. James G. Blaine were not those of a man who is laying the ropes to get into a Cabinet office, but rather those of one who is assured that he will have business in Washington for some time to come. The correspondent of THE DISPATCH was informed to-day by the best available authority outside of Mr. Blaine himself that there is absolutely no truth in the report sent out nearly everywhere last night that Mr. Blaine merely dropped down here on his way to Indianapolis to meet Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Blaine will not go to Indianapolis at all, unless something occurs that cannot be foreseen. He is here solely for the purpose of arranging a home for his family, who will follow him in a few days. His entrance into the Cabinet is regarded as a settled matter by all his friends. No one can be found who expresses the least doubt on that point. It is not only assumed that Harrison could not afford to avoid offering the leading Cabinet position to him, but also that he could now afford to refuse, as it would be quite as fatal to his standing in the party for him to take himself out of active work as it would for Harrison to thrust him out.

A Little Shadow of Doubt.

One development of the visit has caused some doubt that he intends to accept a Cabinet position, and that is that instead of taking a house in keeping with a position of that character, he has arranged for a suite of rooms in an apartment house which are hardly competent for the entertainments of a Secretary of State. But as his arrangement for the suite is only temporary, and the season for entertainments on his part as a member of the Cabinet will not begin formally until the advent of another winter, this view is deprived of its supposed importance.

Moreover, it is asserted that the pretense of taking rooms in the apartment house mentioned is only a ruse, though it is more than probably true, as the place is a fine one, just being finished. It is the property of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and McLean and Mr. Blaine are known to have relations of the most intimate character. It is said that he will occupy the suite as the guest of Mr. McLean until he can arrange for an adequate house for the brilliant receptions over which he will preside as Secretary of State.

Everything Settled Last Fall.

The authority referred to in the first instance above asserts that when Blaine visited Indiana last fall the understanding between him and Harrison in regard to a Cabinet position in the event of the election of the latter was complete, and there was no necessity for further communication touching that matter.

Mr. Blaine was out most of the day, and saw only his most intimate friends. He absolutely refused to be interviewed by any one, and the only friends who appear to be wholly in his conference, such as Messrs. Phelps and Hitt, are noted for being quite as secretive as Mr. Blaine himself, and nothing absolutely definite can be got out of them except as they have let words drop here and there to other friends of their own who are not quite so careful. But in so far as the Republicans here are concerned, the impressions had from these reports are just as satisfactory to them as if they were facts from Mr. Blaine's own mouth in proof of the conviction that Blaine is going into the Cabinet, and that he is here to arrange for his domestic comfort, with that end in view.

Hiscock Returns Feeling Better.

Senator Frank Hiscock left the Senate chamber on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to take the train to Indianapolis. He returned to the chamber at exactly the same hour to-day, having in the intervening 48 hours given President Harrison the ins and outs of the present political situation among the New York big four. Mr. Hiscock had all the outward signs of a conquering hero as he entered through the lobby door and made his way to his seat on the back row. His face was flushed with the excitement of his flying trip. His beautiful iron-gray hair was in an attractive state of dishevelment, and his noble features wore a smile that seemed to say "I went, I saw, I conquered."

To his newspaper callers the returned pilgrim would say nothing except that he had a very satisfactory visit. To some of his Senatorial colleagues, however, he was compelled to unbosom himself freely. As soon as he had taken his seat, a dozen Senators came forward to shake his hand and jokingly asked for the latest Cabinet news. He gave most of them but joking replies in return, but afterward he retired to a corner with Senators Aldrich and Hale, and talked confidentially and earnestly for a long time.

At the same hour that Mr. Hiscock returned, State Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, arrived at the Capitol. As firmly determined as the Senator is that Thomas C. Platt must go into the Cabinet, Mr. Fassett modestly admitted his ignorance as to whether Mr. Platt would be chosen, but emphatically expressed the opinion that he should be.

Senator Plumb returned from Indianapolis on the same train with Mr. Hiscock, but his failure to appear in the Senate was taken by his colleagues as an intimation that he heard no good news about Mr. Blaine there during his short talk with General Harrison.

CANAL BUSINESS IN CLOVER.

The Senate Espouses the Cause of One, the House of Another.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The sentiment of American canals for the Americans got quite a sendoff to-day, what with the Senate resolution against foreign Governmental espousal of the interests of the Panama Canal, and the passage in the House of the bill incorporating the company which proposes to construct a canal from ocean to ocean across Nicaragua. The filibustering in the House against the passage of the latter measure had amounted almost to a scandal. Though only a few engaged in it, they had the sympathy of many more, and yet when the bill finally passed there were only 34 votes recorded against it. Whatever else can be said of the opposition to the bill, it is generally charged that it had its beginning in the influence of the transcontinental railroads, which naturally do not want canals through which ships may pass without transfer of freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

While there was undoubtedly honest opposition to the bill because, for one thing, it seemed to confer too much power on the incorporators, and to imply indirectly a Governmental supervision of the project, the main opposition came at all times from the interests of the Pacific railroads, though the fact that it passed the Senate with less opposition than it encountered in the House may seem to suggest a condition of indifference on the part of those roads. The bill will go back to the Senate, that that body may pass upon the amendments. The opinion is that it will become a law this session.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The Pretty Romance of Young Mr. Hilton and Miss Dorothy Phillips.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—One of the prettiest girls to be seen at the White House reception on New Year's Day was leaning on the arm of the venerable Judge MacArthur, of the District Supreme Court, and she was followed closely by a stout young man with a waxed mustache and an air of proprietorship. He is the son of Judge Hilton, of New York, and Paris representative of the drygoods house of Sylvester, Hilton & Co., who came to the United States last summer to testify in the great will suit brought by the other Stewart heirs against the Hilton family. The young gentleman, going to Saratoga to rest awhile, met there Miss Dorothy Phillips, of Washington, who was spending a few weeks at the Grand Union Hotel, chaperoned by Mrs. Judge MacArthur. It was love at first sight, and an engagement followed soon after, and which is to end in marriage some time in early spring.

Miss Phillips is the granddaughter of Hiram Walbridge, who, during the administration of Buchanan and Lincoln, represented a New York district in Congress. His daughter married for her first husband Commodore Phillips, U. S. N., and Miss Dorothy was the only child. Being divorced from her first husband, Mrs. Phillips married the late George Corkhill, formerly District Attorney at Washington, and the prosecutor of Guiteau. His first wife was the daughter of Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and these two young ladies, Miss Corkhill and Miss Dorothy Phillips, are as charming belles as can be found at the capital.

PRIVATE DALZELL'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Second Auditor Day Denies That Old Soldiers Are Entitled to Mileage.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—Private Dalzell's letter to his old comrades, informing them that they are entitled to 28 cents a day while on furlough or in prison, and 5 cents a mile from the place of discharge to their homes, is creating a stir in the Pension Department. There have already been 4,643 of these claims received. Second Auditor Day, in speaking of the matter, said:

The whole thing is the most barefaced falsehood imaginable. There is no law allowing 5 cents a mile or any mileage to soldiers or enlisted men. Nearly all those soldiers entitled to commutation of subsistence and travel pay under the act of July 22, 1861, have already been paid it. No transportation pay is due to soldiers while traveling on furlough. Nearly all volunteer soldiers entitled to extra duty have received it, and section 25, act of March 3, 1863, repeals all laws in force as to such pay to volunteers for extra service performed after March 3, 1863, with only a few exceptional cases. Nearly all soldiers who were prisoners of war and their heirs, under the act of July 25, 1866, and act of March 2, 1867, have received pay for rations allowed under those acts. Dalzell some time ago filed a claim for travel pay on furlough at 3 cents a mile. The claim, however, was disallowed for the reason given above. Nobody knows how much extra work this misrepresentation will cause my bureau, nor how bitter will be the disappointment of the poor old soldiers and their widows and orphans who have been deceived.

Mr. Day has issued a circular setting forth these facts.

PRIVACY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Congress May be Asked to Build a Presidential Residence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—It was reported to-day that President-elect Harrison had purchased the farm of Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of the great Alaska seal fur man, near Silver Spring, Md. Mrs. Hutchinson promptly spoiled the story by saying that the farm had not been sold, and was not for sale. The *Star* says that the example set by President Cleveland in having a home near this city will probably be followed by his successors. It has been one of the pleasantest incidents in the life of the present occupants of the White House that their home is free from the publicity of the Executive Mansion.

Probably the much-talked-of scheme of building a private residence for the President may be revived, and Congress may be induced to take some action.

HOAR A POSSIBILITY.

If Blaine Should Decline the Office Need Not Go Begging.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—A recent pilgrim from Indianapolis discloses the fact that the name of Senator Hoar has been under consideration by the President-elect in connection with the State Department, and with considerable favor also.

If Mr. Blaine should decline, as many of his friends expect him to, it is not unlikely that the office will be tendered to Mr. Hoar. If so, he will accept it, for it has always been the summit of his ambition to fill that office, which has been held by so many eminent statesmen from his State.

STRUCK IT RICH.

General Williamson Casts Bread Upon the Waters—It Returns More Than a Thousandfold—He is Now Independently Rich.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The friends of General J. A. Williamson, of Connecticut, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, will be glad to learn that he has recently fallen an heir to a large fortune. The exact amount is not known, but is reported to be from $250,000 to $500,000. General Williamson is now general counsel of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. Mex. Up to last year he has occupied a house in Washington, in order that his children might have the advantages of an education here, but now that they have all passed beyond school age they have joined him in Albuquerque.

Some years ago an Irishman by the name of Casey, who had a large contract for construction on the Atlantic and Pacific road, failed to comply with the conditions thereof, and the officers of the road directed General Williamson to prosecute him on his bond. If this had been done Mr. Casey would have been financially ruined, but General Williamson, after looking over the facts, decided that Casey's failure was more his misfortune than his fault, and earnestly recommended to the company to give him an extension of time and let him finish the job.

At first the officers of the company were inexorable, but the General kept at it until he obtained permission to compromise with Casey, and the latter carried out his contract, making considerable money, which was afterward largely increased by other profitable contracts and good investments. He was a bachelor, and before he died in Albuquerque, last June, he made a will bequeathing his entire property to General Williamson, in consideration of the latter's kindness to him as above described. Most of the estate was in stock, cash and bonds, and immediately available.

General Williamson, learning that Casey had relatives in Erie, Pa., visited that city at his earliest convenience, to ascertain who they were and in what circumstances they were living. He found there were two brothers and three sisters. The former were business men in very good circumstances, and the latter only moderately well off, being the wives of laboring men. He gave each of the sisters $10,000 and each of the brothers $5,000, and received from them stipulations in writing that they would not contest the will.

General Williamson already had considerable property, which, together with this unexpected windfall, makes him independently rich, and it is understood that he will soon return to Washington to live.

IT COSTS TOO MUCH.

Why New Year's Day Receptions Are Not So Fashionable as They Were.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—There was a general surprise at the small number of prominent society ladies in Washington who received on New Year's Day. The houses of the Cabinet, with the exception of the Endicotts, were open, but the wives of only three Senators and one or two Representatives received company. All the doors of houses which have always been open heretofore were closed, and a basket hung on the doorknob. An explanation of this phenomenon was asked from a well-known society leader, who said that New Year's day receptions had become so expensive that they had been abandoned.

"In former days we set out a few sandwiches, a bowl of punch, a plate of salad, and a cup of coffee," she said, "but within the last two or three years it has become fashionable to spread a banquet as expensive as a dinner party, and we are compelled to feed hundreds of people that we felt no particular interest in, and many of them called for the sole purpose of getting a drink and something good to eat. While we always enjoy extending hospitality to our friends, the hundreds of strangers that call in this way make it a public nuisance, and we were compelled to close our house or receive informally. I think that next year there will be a moderation of this sort of display, and that we will return to the old custom of less lunch and more enjoyment."

POSITIVELY NO SURRENDER.

Every Proposed Amendment to the Senate Tariff Bill Rejected.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—In the debate on the tariff bill to-day in the Senate a spicy passage-at-arms occurred between Messrs. Vance, Hawley, Reagan, Hoar, Morgan, Dawes, McPherson, Gray and Coke. It was precipitated by Mr. Hawley getting Mr. Vance to say that he thought English system was the nearest right of all nations except of our own.

Mr. Vance explained that the system he spoke of as our own was not that under which we live, but that advocated by the Democratic party, "a system of taxation of foreign imports which will yield sufficient revenues to the Government."

Mr. Reagan also defended the Democratic party from the charge of being a free trade party. Mr. Morgan commented upon the free list contained in the substitute, and argued that the Republican Senators who reported this and sustained it were pro tanto free traders, and were not justified in applying that term to Democrats.

Mr. West read an extract from Garfield's speech in the House to the effect that he was for a protection which led to ultimate free trade; and said that the Republican party had in 1880 elected that gentleman to the Presidency of the United States.

As usual, all amendments were rejected, and when the bill was laid aside the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

POLICY TO CHANGE ITS NAME.

The New Administration Has Its Influence on a Capitoline Club.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The best evidence of a change in the political atmosphere of Washington is a notice sent around to the members of the Jefferson Club announcing that an amendment to the constitution changing the name of the organization to the "Continental Club" will be voted upon at the annual meeting, to be held on the 17th instant. This club was organized at the beginning of the present administration to be a sort of social headquarters for Democratic officials, and most of the prominent ones joined it. As the building was centrally located, a number of Republicans had their names proposed, so that the list of members now contains the names of about as many Republicans as Democrats.

The expenses are, however, greater than the revenues, and this proposition to change the name grows out of a hope that the organization may be more popular under a Republican Administration by shedding the name of the father of the Democracy.

News of Hippolyte's Election.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Secretary of State has received a letter from the United States Consul at Cape Haytien, announcing the election of Hippolyte as Provisional President of Hayti by a convention held at Gonivaes, and saying that no particular damage was done by the recent bombardment of Cape Haytien.

Yellow Fever on the Yantic.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Navy Department has been informed that yellow fever has appeared on the Yantic, and that she has left Port-au-Prince for home. The dispatch did not state that any of the officers had been taken with the fever.

BLOODSHED IN ERIN.

An Irishman With American Ideas Bravely Defends His Home.

THE PRIESTS GROSSLY INSULTED.

A Desperate Resistance Made and 14 of the Evictors Wounded.

THE MORIER INCIDENT LOOMING UP.

English Merchants Anxious for the Protection of Their Ports.

There was another lively day at Falcarragh yesterday. Neale Doogan, having visited this country, believed he had some rights and proposed to defend them. Acting upon this, he defended his home from evictors and repulsed them with more or less loss. He finally surrendered at the request of the priests. Numerous arrests of the sympathizers with the tenants are being made daily. The Morier affair is causing Count Herbert to be roughly handled by the English press.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 4.—[Copyright.]—The proceedings at Falcarragh to-day were almost equal to the most confident expectations, and it is wonderful that they did not develop into a terrible tragedy.

An attack was made upon the house of Neale Doogan, who, having but recently returned from America, presumably had a fair share of the feeling of a free man. Doogan and a dozen neighbors had strongly intrenched themselves in the house, in the loopholes of which, to the horror of the evictors, could be seen the muzzles of rifles.

The Magistrate, with blanched face, turned to the priests in the great crowd and violently reproached them with inducing the tenants to resort to such desperate extremes.

INSULTING THE PRIESTS.

Major Wends, the officer in charge of the soldiers, was beside himself with passion. He denounced the reverend gentlemen as pestilent fellows, an insult which would have cost him his life had it not been for those same vilified priests, whose efforts throughout the exciting day were directed to calming the passions of the enraged people, and whose influence alone has prevented the tenants from using their rifles and dying in their homesteads.

An hour was given Doogan and his comrades in which to reflect upon their course of action. During this interval Father Stephens implored the defenders to surrender their rifles, but Doogan in a ringing voice said: "I will give my enemy no information of what resources I possess."

In the subsequent fights, however, rifles were not used. At the expiration of the truce the bailiffs and police made a rush for the house, but were met with such a terrific fusilade of stone and other missiles that they quickly retreated with several of their number badly wounded.

THE TROOPS CALLED UPON.

Again and again the assault was renewed, with the same results; but finally a breach was effected in the wall, the falling masonry badly crushing some of the defenders. A last and determined effort, backed by 100 bayonets, was made; but it failed, too, and the enemy retired, bearing with them their chief inspector, terribly wounded. Then the magistrate called upon the troops to assist the civil power.

The soldiers advanced, loaded their rifles, and leveled them at the windows, with orders to fire at the first head that appeared, and under this protection the bailiffs commenced another breach near the ground. The priests made one more appeal, this time successfully. Enough had been done for horror's sake, and Doogan and his 12 gallant friends came forth and surrendered. One had his jaw fractured, and several others were badly knocked about, but all were promptly taken off to prison. Of the evicting force no fewer than 14 were injured more or less seriously. The capture of Doogan's fortress occupied the whole day, but the evictors hope to eject the remaining five tenants to-morrow.

THE MORIER AFFAIR.

English Newspapers Scoring Count Herbert Bismarck for His Boorish Conduct.

LONDON, January 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the correspondence between Count Herbert Bismarck and Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador to Russia, in reference to the charges that the latter sent information to Marshal Bazine of German military movements during the war of 1870, says:

It regrets that Count Herbert did not profit by the chance Sir Robert Morier gave him to behave like a gentleman and a man of honor. It is sorry his subterfuge discredits the name he bears. Emperor William, says the *Gazette*, cannot desire that his father's friend should be insulted by Prince Bismarck's son. It trusts the Emperor will offer such apologies as are necessary to satisfy the sense of honor of the son and grandson of the most chivalrous gentlemen whoever lived.

The *Globe* says: Count Herbert Bismark's retort was as rude a one as ever one statesman made to another. He probably desired to emulate the example of Mr. Bayard, but his imitation was clumsy and without motive. He is either a statesman lacking the necessary manners to apologize for allowing himself to be egregiously befooled, or his credulity is deliberate and he secretly approves of the rumor he started and finds enjoyment in insult at the expense of anybody who is known to have been Emperor Frederick's friend. Sir Robert Morier may safely remain silent under such attacks in the future. The *Star* says: Every Englishman will unhesitatingly acquit Sir Robert Morier of the charge against him, and which has caused him to be subjected to absurd and odious insult. Prince Bismarck, it says, is incensed because the publication of Emperor Frederick's diary robbed him of his glory, and he is resolved to convince Germany that Emperor Frederick divulged information to Germany's enemies which was used to her detriment.

The *Times* says:

We may take the liberty of pointing out to Prince Bismarck and his more youthful imitators that the easy movement of international intercourse, even between States which have their main interests in common, is not facilitated by the adoption of a tone of barrack room manners. We are this moment allied with Germany on the coast of Africa, and events may bring about for common objects an alliance with her on other grounds. Prince Bismarck knows very well that England, with her naval supremacy and her purse, is not a *quantite negligeable*.

The *Berliner Tagblatt*, in reference to the Morier affair, says that Count Herbert Bismarck, in the interest of Germany's honor, will be obliged to step out of the official limits imposed upon him.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS

Being Made in Ireland of the Friends of the Oppressed Tenants.

DUBLIN, January 4.—Mr. Finucane, M. P., was to-day sentenced at Castleconnel to one month's imprisonment without hard labor, on a charge under the crimes act. He was accompanied to jail by the Mayor and crowds of cheering citizens.

Two summonses have been served upon William O'Brien, M. P., for conspiring to induce tenants not to pay rents. The trial on the first charge will be held at Rathmlore on February 14, and the trial on the second charge at Killarney on January 29.

Excitement was caused in the court at Naas to-day by Solicitor Hurley, counsel for the prisoners on trial, shouting that Judge Fitzgerald's conduct on the bench was a scandal. Hurley was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for contempt of court.

At Ballymitty to-day Solicitor Moran was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for conspiring to prevent the taking of farms from which tenants had been evicted.

Sir Augustine Fitzgerald has notified his tenants in County Clare of his acceptance of the offer they made under the plan of campaign two years ago.

ENGLAND'S DEFENSES.

The Government Asked to Protect the Mercantile Ports.

LONDON, January 4.—A deputation headed by Lord Armstrong visited Lord Saulsbury to-day to urge the adoption by the Government of a comprehensive scheme for the defense of the British mercantile ports.

In reply to the address of the deputation, Lord Saulsbury stated that he sympathized with their anxiety, and said their request was justified by the circumstances of the day. The enormous offensive powers of foreign countries might be concentrated against England, although that was not likely. Continuing, Lord Saulsbury said:

While not taking a gloomy view of the future we must not fail to take the necessary precautions for defense. The responsibility of defense rests on the Government, but it is the nation's duty to bear its share of the cost. I can not now discuss how far the Government could safely limit the expenditures, but I will represent the views of the deputation to my colleagues.

Lord Saulsbury's speech is believed to foreshadow a large naval and military programme at the next session of Parliament.

HARSH DISCORD.

Philadelphia Musicians Object to the Marine Band Playing in Their City—Secretary Whitney Sustains Their Objection.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The annual ball of the First City Troop will be given in the Academy of Music on the night of January 11. It will be the usual swell affair. To give it all the more tone, because the City Troop regards itself, in a broad sense, a national organization on account of its age and distinguished social prominence, it was decided that the brass band music at the ball should be given by the Marine Band, of Washington, which is composed of enlisted men, and is supposed to furnish music for the Government only.

These enlisted men receive the regular rate of pay for any musicians. They are divided into three classes, being allowed $17, $20 and $35, but this pay does not deter many very competent musicians from joining the organization. They have heretofore made a sufficient amount of extra money to pay amply for their services by filling engagements to furnish music for swell entertainments in Washington and various other cities and towns. A row has, moreover, sprung up over the coming of the band, among the city musicians, who have formed themselves into a protective association, about 600 strong, and they protest against the employment of outside musical talent for such an affair as the city troop ball.

Secretary Whitney has said that he is sorry to disappoint so many good people, but on account of trouble with the musical unions in this connection he has established a rule not to permit the band to accept engagements outside of Washington. The committee having charge of the music for the ball seems to feel sure that sufficient influence can be brought to bear on the Secretary to have this rule abrogated in the case of the troop. The committee was to have made a report of its arrangements this afternoon, but did not do so, and is still in negotiation with Secretary Whitney.

PANAMA CANAL ALL RIGHT.

One Man Found Who Has Abiding Faith in the Project.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Francis Spies, the Consul in New York of the Government of Honduras, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Mr. Spies said that the people of the United States had been told a great many untruths about the Panama Canal Company by those interested in the Nicaragua canal scheme. He said the French Government could not afford to discredit the De Lesseps' enterprise because the 800,000 shareholders in France were powerful enough to cause revolution.

He said that it was a mistake to suppose that all the money which had been raised by the De Lesseps had been sunk in the canal. Thirty millions had been spent in the Panama and Colon Railroad, which yielded very large dividends. He said that the residents on the Panama Canal, who had most reason to know, had great faith in its ultimate success. Seven thousand laborers were still at work, and every one of the canal drafts so far issued had been honored. He believed the canal would be a go.

MADE THE TINWARE FLY.

A Boston Vixen Throws Dippers and Pails at a Police Judge.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, January 4.—There was a lively rumpus at the Roxbury Police Court this morning, Judge Bolster being attacked by a young woman whom he had ordered under bail for further examination. The decree had hardly passed his lips when the girl, who it appears was well prepared for emergencies, let fly a tin dipper at the Judge, and had her aim been accurate, would probably have marked the Court's face. However, the dipper flew by, harmless.

This further enraged the young vixen, and she followed her first shot with another, this time a tin pail, which, owing to the timely interposition of a constable, also went wide of its mark, though it narrowly missed the head of Assistant Clerk Rich. How the young woman managed to carry so much tinware about her is a mystery. The woman was locked up in Charles Street Jail.

HE FEELS BETTER NOW.

Benjamin Hopkins Arrives at the Queen City in Improved Spirits.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Benjamin Hopkins, ex-Cashier of the late Fidelity National Bank, having received his pardon, arrived here from the Columbus penitentiary at 6 o'clock this evening. A hospital ambulance was in waiting for him at the depot, and it conveyed him to his home on Richmond street. His spirits have greatly improved.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.

Evicted Settlers and Their Friends Are Having Their Revenge.

DES MOINES, January 4.—It was discovered yesterday that several houses on the Snell lands from which settlers have been evicted have been almost totally wrecked. The windows were broken, sashes and frames cut up, doors and sills sawed through and other serious damage done. Snell says it is the work of river land settlers or sympathizers.

OVER A MILLION OUT.

The Gigantic Fraud Perpetrated on a Sugar Refining Company.

CLEVER AND SUCCESSFUL SCHEME

Worked by a Sharp Knave With an Alleged Electric Process.

EVEN THE SUGAR TRUST WAS FOOLED.

Interesting Details of the Greatest Confidence Game of the Age.

Henry C. Friend organized the Electric Sugar Refining Company to operate a secret process discovered by him. A company was formed, and much stock disposed of in England and America. The Sugar Trust was alarmed by the reported success of the plan. The whole scheme is discovered to be a daring fraud.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Electric Sugar Refining Company has been duped to the extent of over a million dollars, and its whole secret process turns out to be a humbug of the most barefaced kind. The secret process was the invention of one Henry C. Friend, who appeared in the trade four years ago with samples of wonderfully pure sugar, which he said had been refined by his "electrical process." About a year ago he induced a number of English and American capitalists to organize a company and buy the "secret process" from him.

This was done, factories were erected, but no one was allowed inside of them save Friend, his wife, and a few ignorant workmen. The rooms where refining was supposed to be going on where always kept securely locked, as Friend said his process was not patentable, and he could not afford to allow any one to share his secret. In the meantime, the stock of the company had been bouncing up until it was worth nearly $300 per share of $100 par value. Friend then began to unload, but suddenly died.

INNOCENT OFFICERS.

The officers of the company suspected nothing wrong until a few days ago, when it was found that Mrs. Friend and all who had been connected with the factory had disappeared, Mrs. Friend leaving word that she had gone to the West. President Cotterrell, Treasurer Robertson and a number of stockholders proceeded to the factory and invaded the secret rooms.

What they discovered made their eyes bulge out, and each and every hair on their heads give imitations of the quills of a porcupine when he is fretful. There were a number of machines used in breaking cube sugar into small particles and in granulating the coarser grades, and nothing else. There was no mysterious electrical apparatus by which the sweet stuff should be transformed as by a flash into the purest saccharine crystals. No fearful cylinders, pots or pans charged with purifying electrical current. There were crushers, and that was all.

An investigation at once set on foot showed the great scheme had been worked. Not a pound of sugar had been refined in the factory. Quantities of refined sugar, chiefly cubes, had been purchased by the operators and prepared in some secret spot with a chemical liquid which eliminated the ordinary impurities found in all sugars. This "doctored" sugar was then carted to the factory in bags purporting to contain raw sugar. The chemical used had crystallized the cubes to a large extent, and when they were broken they had a finer appearance and quality than sugar was ever known to posses.

Mrs. Friend and those connected with her received a large sum of money in cash from the company for the process and a heavy block of the stock, which was disposed of, partly in England and partly here, at a price away beyond its par value. Just how many persons were interested in the scheme does not seem clear, nor will the officers of the company say how much money was paid. They admit that, adding the cash and proceeds from stock together, they must have realized a sum approximating $250,000.

A BURSTED BUBBLE.

The scheme was cleverly worked to the very last. The stockholders and the officers of the company were kept in perfect confidence as to the future of the process until the largest possible amount of money could be secured, and then the bubble was allowed to burst. There is no such process as electrical sugar refining, and the bugbear of the Sugar Trust is dead.

Treasurer Robertson said: "I am heartbroken over the discoveries that we have made," and he certainly appeared as if he were. Continuing he said: "I don't care so much about losing my own money, but I induced numbers of my friends to invest in the scheme and it is their financial ruin that distresses me. Then I had such high hopes that the scheme would bring fortunes to us all. Oh, we've been shamefully tricked and deceived. It means ruin to us. Its most outrageous thing I ever heard of. Yes, we've been over to the factory and seen the interior of the secret rooms. I had rather not tell all they contain just yet. I'm preparing a statement for the public in which I will set all matters forth just as they are."

"Is there no prospect of being able to save anything out of the wreck?"

"Not that I can see. The revelations found in the factory prove the entire thing to have been a fraud. President Cotterrell left for the West yesterday to try to find Mrs. Friend, and to endeavor to learn what chemical was used in the sugar, in the hope that it may be of some use, for the sugar, after it is treated with it, becomes a remarkably pure product. If this proved to be worth anything it might save a total collapse, but I cannot have any faith in it. I cannot tell just yet how much stock is held here and in England. That will all come out in my statement."

SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

A cable from London says: The sensation in Birmingham over the revelations regarding the Electric Sugar Refining Company has been increased by alarming cablegrams. The local holding of stock is stated to be £20,000 pounds. One of the principal stockholders has departed for America to inquire personally into the matter. The stock fell greatly in Birmingham and Liverpool to-day.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The West Virginia Election Contest Taking a More Serious Form.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 4.—In the Circuit Court to-day a rule was awarded against the County Commissioners for certifying to the vote on Congressmen contrary to an injunction from the Circuit Court of Cabell county.

A writ of certiorari was also awarded, requiring the commissioners to bring up for review their record on the Gubernatorial recount.

A Valuable Present for Mr. Cochran.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, January 4.—Ex-Chief Clerk Cochran is to have a testimonial from the members of the State Senate, costing $2,000. It was originally intended to give him $2,000 in cash, but he preferred not to be recognized in that way.

A JOURNALIST JAILED.

Inspector Bonfield Has an Editor Arrested at His Desk—He is Locked Up for Several Hours Before Bail is Secured.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The *Times* this morning published an interview with the [illegible] Lowenstein, charging that her [illegible] acting as a receiver of stolen [illegible] cognizance of Captain Schaak, [illegible]. Late this afternoon warrants were sworn out by Inspector Bonfield for the arrest of J. J. West, proprietor, and Joseph Dunlap, city editor of the *Times*, charging them with criminal libel for the publication.

Mr. Dunlap was arrested at his desk, and taken to the Harrison street station. On arriving at the station he was thrown into a cell, and treated otherwise with exceedingly scant courtesy. The space behind the bars in which Mr. Dunlap was confined is narrow, dark and noisome, one of the pens which hold daily an assortment of criminals from some of the worst quarters in the city.

Mr. Dunlap remained in the cell until 8 o'clock, when he was released on bail. At about the same time Mr. West, who had heard of the issuance of the warrant, appeared at the Harrison street station with his bondsmen. The warrant of arrest was at the Central station, and some delay was caused by the necessity of sending for it.

No sooner had Mr. West and Mr. Dunlop been released than they were again placed under arrest. The charge was the same, but in this case, the complaintant was Captain Schaak. Bonds were promptly furnished on the second charge, and the two editors were allowed to leave the station.

Mr. Dunlop when first taken into custody was not allowed to tarry even a moment to put the affairs of his department in the hands of subordinates. At the police station the desk sergeants were intimating that he might make himself comfortable in the office while awaiting bondsmen, when instructions came direct from police headquarters to put the prisoner behind the bars instanter. The order was given by Inspector Bonfield in person.

CONFESSED AN AWFUL CRIME.

An Italian Says He Murdered Contractor McClave, but He Gets Away.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 4.—One of the men who aided in the murder of two contractors, one named McClave, in Pennsylvania, a short time ago, and robbed them of $14,000, has been arrested and has made a confession. He is an Italian, and is known as "Red Nose Mike." He was arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion, but there wasn't sufficient evidence to hold him. He came from Philadelphia to this county and got work on a new railroad connecting with the Poughkeepsie bridge. A Pinkerton detective, disguised as an Italian laborer, came here and got work alongside of him. He got enough information from Mike to warrant his rearrest, and got him to visit Philadelphia again, and the two went there Wednesday night of this week. Mike was arrested and he made a confession of the crime, giving names of two other Italians connected with the murder, and said they too were at work in this county.

Accordingly, Captain Dougherty, of the Philadelphia police, and two or three Pinkerton men came here this morning, and with Detectives Scanlon and McCabe, of the New York Central, and Officer Decker, of this city, secured a special train and went to Stanfordville over the New York and Massachusetts Railway, where it was said the Italians were working, but when they got there they were told that the men they wanted had gone to Italy. The detectives returned to New York on an afternoon train.

ELECTRIC COMBINATIONS.

The Edison Manufacturing Companies Incorporated Into One Concern.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 4.—One of the biggest companies ever organized under the laws of New Jersey, was incorporated in the Essex County Clerk's office on Thursday. It is to be known as the Edison General Electric Company. The capital stock is $12,000,000, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in. The stock is divided into 120,000 shares at $100 each. The works are to be in West Orange, with branch offices in all the leading cities. The incorporators, who each hold 200 shares, are Edward H. Johnson, of Greenwich, Conn.; Samuel Insull, Schenectady; Francis R. Upton, Orange; Charles Batchelor, New York, and Alfred O. Tate, West Orange.

The advisability of uniting the Edison manufacturing companies has long been considered, and this seems to be the consummation of the scheme. The officers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of this city, have been extremely reticent about the matter. The several plants can be operated at less expense under a single management and the work more aggressively carried forward.

MIYOSHI AND SON.

Prominent Japanese Citizens Visiting This Country for Educational Purposes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 4.—Scrawled upon the register of the Brevoort House, though not in such a manner as to be illegible, are the words, "Miyoshi and wife and son." Mr. Miyoshi's full name is Taizo Miyoshi, and he is the Senior Judge of the Appeal Court of Tokio, Japan. Yesterday afternoon a reporter called upon him, and found him and his son faultlessly attired in garments of American cut.

Mr. Miyoshi is a small man of perhaps 40 years of age. His English is meager, but he contrived to make known that he had come to the country to place his son, who is now 20 years old, in school. He will prepare for college at Wilbraham, Mass., and will afterward enter Yale. After his graduation he will return to his native land and begin a professional career.

Yesterday Mr. Miyoshi, in company with Lawyer Cepheas Brainerd, made a tour of the various courts of the city. Tokio's Senior Judge has never made a study of our laws, but intends to return to this country within two years, and devote himself to that subject.

TROUBLE AT DULUTH.

An Incipient Riot is Started by the Duluth Dock Laborers.

DULUTH, January 4.—The strike of the laborers on the coal docks to-day assumed a more serious aspect. This morning the Northwest