AMERICA IS AHEAD.

Germany Concedes All of the Leading Points in

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

King Malietoa Will Undoubtedly Be Restored to His Throne.

INDEMNITIES YET TO BE SETTLED.

Progress of the Great Coal Mining Strike in Westphalia.

THE EMPEROR'S PART IN THE TROUBLE

The Samoan negotiations are progressing very satisfactorily. From all reports the American delegates have been very successful in carrying the points desired by them. A plan for the government of the islands has been adopted, and only the details remain to be fixed. The question of indemnity for German property destroyed is not yet adjusted. No mention has been made of the Klein episode, and none is likely to be. The great strike is a cause of much anxiety at Berlin.

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BERLIN, May 18.—The fourth session of the Samoan Conference, which was held yesterday, took place in the small room of the Department of Foreign Affairs, in which the other three meetings have been held. The apartment is furnished with extreme simplicity. There is space for little besides a long table, at which the Commissioners sit.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock by Count Herbert Bismarck, who presides at all the meetings, in accordance with the established custom that the highest representative of the Government of the country in which a conference is held shall preside. Count Herbert sat at the upper end of the table just back of a plain little desk, which the late Emperor Frederick used during his brief reign.

He was flanked by two colleagues. Next to Baron Von Horstein, who sat on Count Herbert's right, came Mr. Kasson, then Mr. Phelps and then Mr. Bates, the American Commissioners. At the other end of the table the two secretaries of the commission, Beuckleck, a secretary of the British Foreign Office, and H. Stemlech, of the German Foreign Office, were busily engaged recording the proceedings.

ALL READY FOR BUSINESS.

At Count Herbert's left was Dr. Kranel, the third German Commissioner. Then followed Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Scott and Mr. Crowe, the English representatives, in order named. None of the commissioners were in uniform or court dress, but all wore black frock coats.

The proceedings were almost entirely formal. They consisted chiefly in listening to the reports of the various sub-committees, who have been holding daily sessions ever since the conference met. At these meetings the real work of the conference has been transacted, and as nearly as can be learned, the American Commissioners have succeeded in carrying nearly every important point they set out to obtain. Indeed, so prevalent is this feeling in Berlin that the Berlin press and other influential papers in Germany complain of the success of the Americans.

While the greatest secrecy in regard to the proceedings is maintained, and heretofore nothing much beyond the fact that the meetings had been held was known, it can now be stated that, excepting the question of indemnity for sailors killed and held by the Samoans and one or two other minor points, the work of the commission is about over.

MALIETOA WILL BE KING.

It is thought that the restoration of Malietoa is assured, and that the plan for a tripartite Government in Samoa, for which the American commissioners contested against the German plan for one representative selected by the three powers, will surely be put into effect. It is also more than likely that the commission has decided in favor of the absolute independence of Samoa as soon as the people there demonstrate their ability to go alone.

The indemnity question is yet to come up. It may prolong the meetings of the conference some weeks, but this is believed to be the only point on which there is likely to be a serious contest. The question of Klein's connection with the affair, in which the German sailors were killed, has never come up, nor is there any likelihood of its doing so.

Neither will the commission hear testimony of any kind. During the past meetings of the conference and the committees the only points of difference have been between the German and the American commissioners, the attitude of the English members being neutral.

THE ENGLISH IDEA.

Their influence has generally been cast with a view of settling the question as expeditiously as possible. They have, however, been strongly in favor of having a Protestant for King of Samoa, which is thought to indicate their preference for Malietoa, who was trained in an English Protestant college.

The most important work of the conference has been done by what is known as the working committee, consisting of Dr. Kranel, Assistant Secretary of State for Germany, and Messrs. Scott and Bates, and to which Messrs. Crowe and Phelps were added, the first named on account of his long experience in British affairs, and the last named because of his long experience in America with the tariffs, and of his experience in establishing a Government out of the disordant elements.

The duty of this committee has been the preparation of material for the general conference. In this class was a plan to settle disputes concerning land titles in Samoa. The German, French and American inhabitants of Samoa have been acquiring lands in Samoa so that little remains for the natives, and it is claimed that their titles in many instances are doubtful, as the land was given to them by irresponsible natives in exchange for liquor and trifles.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

This committee was also entrusted with the work of settling the form of the Government at Apia. It is rumored that the plan agreed on is that America, Germany and England shall each appoint a representative and that three more members of a board of control shall be chosen by the rate payers. No liquor shall be sold to natives, although foreigners can have such stores as they choose in their private houses.

Firearms are only to be sold to the Government and then only under certain restrictions which prevent their use except for keeping the peace. A plan for giving the Samoans a revenue has also been devised, which provides for the re-establishment of their rights to impose import and export duties, which right is taken from them by the existing Samoan treaty.

It is understood that the representatives of the three Governments have expressed confidence of being able to obtain from their Governments this concession to help the Samoans.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.

The stay of the American commissioners in Berlin is being made very pleasant. They are overwhelmed with social attentions from distinguished residents. One of the pleasantest incidents which has occurred was the call they made on Prince Bismarck, at his request, which was a special mark of consideration, as the Prince, being in feeble health, rarely goes out or receives anyone.

To-day was the first time any of the delegates showed a willingness to talk to a newspaper man about the work accomplished. This morning when a representative of the Associated Press visited Mr. Phelps at the Kaiserhof Hotel, where the commissioner was found up to his eyes in work, and announced his mission, Mr. Phelps said:

"The proceedings of the conference I cannot disclose, but I may say through you to America that nothing is interfering with the successful conclusion of our labors; and the cry of the European press is that Germany is giving up everything. This charge is persistently made, and is naturally irritating our co-laborers.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

Moreover, it is not true mutual concessions have been made. Germany is as willing as America to yield anything that would insure Samoan independence and give the natives a better chance. This is the prime impulse of the German as well as of the American delegation. The best indication that the Samoan conference is nearing a successful close is found in the fact that the Emperor has invited all the members to a reception at the Schloss on Monday.

Only a few days ago the delegates were informed that an audience could not be given earlier than the 27th inst. The proceedings at yesterday's sitting showed such progress toward an assured settlement on every point that Prince Bismarck decided to expedite the reception.

The *National Gazette* says that another plenary sitting will conclude the conference. The foreign office, however, does not expect so speedy a termination. The Committee on Form of Government will present an amended report on Tuesday. The same sitting will hear parts of the protocol prepared on land tenure and the municipal administration of Apia. In view of the detailed work remaining to be disposed of two or more plenary sittings appear to be inevitable.

A CHANGE OF DELEGATES.

Lieutenant Buckingham has received a summons on official business in London and will leave on Tuesday. He will be replaced in the conference by Mr. Crosby, the Second Secretary of the Legation. Mr. Crowe will return to his post at the English Embassy in Paris on the 28th inst. Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, will entertain the delegates before Mr. Crowe's departure. Count Herbert Bismarck will give a grand banquet at the close of the conference.

The Emperor, impatient at the delay in bringing about peace between the miners and employers, has directed the President of the province of Westphalia to convey to the mining companies his emphatic desire to accelerate a compromise. It is reported that the President has resigned, the Emperor blaming him for allowing affairs to drift and also for sending out false alarms as to encounters between strikers and the military.

Dr. Hintzpeter, who is now, by command of the Emperor, making a tour of the strike districts in order to hear both sides, is charged to warn the mine owners that the Government will resent their action if they refuse to grant the essential claims of the men.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER.

The power of the Government to make employers feel the weight of its displeasure lies at hand. The mine owners have obtained during recent years many favors. They have secured special tariffs throughout Germany and have been granted low freight rates to Hamburg, Bremen, Belgium and Holland in order to enable them to compete with English coal. These privileges are readily assailable if the companies are contumacious.

While the state of the mines is most prosperous, the condition of the men is yearly more wretched. The Bourse quotations show an enormous advance in shares. For instance, the Dortmund Union mine shares have risen 50 per cent within two years, and meanwhile some of the men at Dortmund have earned a beggarly 12s 6d weekly.

Recently the owners have withdrawn some allowances hitherto granted to the men, and have increased the severity of the fines imposed upon the miners. For instance, there is the practice called nullen, by which nothing is allowed a miner for any carload of coal which lacks full weight. The owners sell this coal, but the man working underground, often naked, in a temperature of 120 degrees Reaumur, which is common to the deep Westphalia pits, gets nothing if the car is not quite full.

IN FAVOR OF THE MEN.

Public feeling is becoming more and more pronounced in favor of the men. The paralysis of the iron and steel industries consequent upon lack of a sufficient supply of coal intensifies the feeling of discontent existing outside of the coal district. In the event of the failure of a speedy settlement of the trouble the Government will convene a conference of employers and workmen under a neutral president, who shall be empowered to arbitrate on the differences.

Criticisms on the alleged violent phrase of the Emperor to the workmen's delegates that if they resisted the troops he would have all of them shot (lasse er alles neben den haufen schiessen) led to a semi-official denial that the Emperor made use of a phrase which bade fair to become a historic illustration of his despotic disregard of the life of the masses.

The official version of the stenographer present does not contain the words. The delegates say that the Emperor, striking the pommel of his saddle, warned them that he could make them feel his power if they resisted the authorities. His subsequent assurances of sympathy softened the severity of the warning.

THE SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

Herren Liebknecht and Bebel invited the delegates to confer with the Socialist members of the Reichstag, but they declined, having noted the Emperor's remark: "Don't associate your movement with the Socialists. Denn Fuhl mich ist Zeeder Social demokrat gleich bedentend mit Reichst und vaterlands feind."

The building trades strike in Berlin is extending. Many of the workmen have given their masters until Monday to answer their demands. The climax of the movement will probably be reached in June, several of the largest workmen's associations having postponed the general strike until then.

In the Reichstag to-day, when the aged workmen's insurance bill came up for third reading, Prince Bismarck made an acrid speech. He said that he was not surprised that the Socialists, the Freisinnige party and the Poles opposed the bill, but he had not expected that Conservatives would assume a hostile attitude toward proposals affecting the innermost depths of the whole empire.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

In concluding he said: "I wish the bill to be disposed of before the next elections, for no one knows whether we shall have as much leisure next year as now. I beg Conservatives, Imperialists and Nationalists to free themselves from the Socialistic, Polish, Guelph, French and Freissinnige parties." After a reply from Herr Bamberger the House adjourned.

Prince Bismarck's appeal is likely to induce the Government groups to give warmer support to the measure. The opposing National and Ultra-Conservatives will again refrain from voting, leaving Prince Bismarck to rely upon the former majority. Prince Bismarck will entertain a large number of the members of the Reichstag at Fruhschoppen on Monday morning.

The Bundsrath has approved, without alteration, article 4 of the penal code, embodying in the common law provisions hitherto specially applicable to the Socialists. The Government will not test the Reichstag on the code during the present session.

A REMARKABLE OLD MAN.

Though 104 Years Old, He Sits Out a Full Church Service.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 18.—Here is an unusual story of old age. Peter Laing, of Elgin, is a carter 104 years old. He is not only in full possession of all his faculties, according to the invariable custom of centennarians, but still drives his cart and has just been admitted a member of the Elgin South Free Church.

In the words of the naive local paper, this venerable man went to church last Sunday morning for communion, came back in the evening, sat all through, and was none the worse.

BOULANGER IN POOR HEALTH.

British Big Guns Not at All Anxious to Meet Him Socially.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 18.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who recently gave a dinner to General Boulanger, found her meal transformed into a rather broken-up affair. She had invited people at random, without telling them whom they were to meet, and the result was rather unpleasant. Some of the guests, Lord Cross among them, refused to sit down at the table with the bold General, and left the dinner table without partaking. The dowager Duchess of Cleveland, who was to have gone down stairs on the General's arm, became very much disgusted on learning the fact, and also went away. The Prince of Wales, however, was more reasonable, and came specially to see the General, guided by Lord Randolph Churchill, who knew the French pretender was to be on hand.

The General has not been a great success here socially; everybody wants to see him, but the great people, those who form opinion, are rather cautious about taking him up and becoming responsible for him. The General is in poor health, very much overworked, and can't eat the dinners which are given kim, as he is on very strict diet. Robson Roose, his physician, has advised him to go as soon as possible to some German baths, but this, of course, his French patriotic susceptibilities would prevent.

A NIECE OF JEFF DAVIS

Arrested in Liverpool on a Charge of Murdering Her Husband.

LONDON, May 18.—Mrs. Maybrich, a niece of Jefferson Davis, and a French-Canadian aristocrat by birth, has been arrested at Liverpool on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic. Mr. Maybrich, who was a prominent merchant, died with symptoms of slow poisoning. His brother Michael, known as Stephen Adas, a musical composer, and other relatives hesitated to act on the reports circulated as to the cause of death. To-day the County Magistrate, Colonel Biddell, accompanied by the chief of police, went to the Maybrich residence. They were told that the lady was ill in bed.

Medical aid was summoned, and after an examination they pronounced her fit to hear the charge. Her solicitor asked to know the nature of the evidence. The Chief of Police responded that he had grave evidence that the woman had given arsenic to her husband from time to time. The officers went to the bedroom where the woman lay, haggard but composed. The Magistrate directed that she be removed to the Kirkdale jail, where she is now being attended by doctors and a nurse. The case has caused a great sensation.

NOT VERY CREDITABLE.

An Unpleasant Story Told of Two Outgoing American Consuls.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 18.—An unpleasant story in relation to two members of the American Consular service is circulating in London, and will soon become public property. According to this story, two of the most important outgoing Consuls outside of London are engaged in a most unseemly dispute over money matters; one sues for a certain sum of money, and the defense of the other is that the money was won at play and won fairly.

Efforts have been made by friends to bring about a settlement. Although the rows between the two men have been frequent, their names are withheld in the hope that the fear of publicity will cause them to give up a quarrel calculated to give Englishmen a rather poor opinion of the class of men whom we send over here.

A TEETOTALER GETS DRUNK.

Evil Effects of Two Glasses of Beer on a Man Who Had Sworn Off.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 18.—It is a mistake to start in on the teetotalism racket unless you mean to stick to it. Mr. William Dawson, vice-president of the Total Abstinence Society, has just had an interview with a magistrate about being drunk. He waved his arms violently, thrashed folks, and broke the magistrates desk and yelled. To-day he says it was only two glasses of beer and the violent effect was due to two months' total abstinence.

He also offered a sunstroke as an extenuating circumstance, though where he got the sunstroke in this climate the magistrate could not guess. It cost the teetotaler vice-president one guinea.

PARIS CABMEN GET THEIR DESERT

Thirty of Them Suspended for a Month for Ill Treating Fares.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 18.—It is generally admitted that the worst enemy of man is the cab driver. There is no doubt at all that Paris has the worst cabbies in the world. The French coacher can't drive, or say thank you, or be honest, or keep sober, or have a face anything but beefsteak color. He always lets his horse walk, unless he seems some one passing right in front of him, then he makes him gallop.

It will cheer many who have suffered to learn that 30 of these men have just been suspended for a month. All had treated their clients badly, and a few had thrashed poor foreign visitors to the exhibition.

SYSTEMATIC THIEVERY

Is Fastened Upon a Young Cash Boy, Who Makes Part Confession.

Young Marshall, one of the cash boys at Kaufmanns' clothing store—a lad probably not more than 12 or 13 years old—was last evening arrested for systematic thieving from his employers. For some time suspicion that somebody was peculating in the store had led attaches of the concern to keep a lookout. Last evening the Marshall boy was caught in the act of stealing a small amount of money, and, upon being confronted with the indisputable evidence, acknowledged that for several weeks he had been taking little amounts at intervals.

Upon information lodged before Alderman McKenna by Morris Baer, advertising agent of the firm, Marshall was arrested and locked up. It is believed that his small thefts amount in total to $150. He even lied about his place of residence, when the crime was fastened on him, and evidently thought theft no worse than a mere amusement.

CAN'T KEEP THEIR GAS.

An Indiana Law Declared to be Against the National Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—The late Legislature passed an act prohibiting the piping of natural gas from wells in Indiana to points outside the State. About two weeks ago C. F. Hequemberg, of Dunkirk, N. Y., organized the Ohio and Indiana Gas Company. He purchased 25,000 feet of gas pipe from a Portland company, an associate purchased a lot in Portland and Hequemburg put a force of men at work laying a small pipe line eastward.

His associate refused right of way across his lot, condemnation proceedings were begun, and to-day Judge Bobo decided the law unconstitutional. The movement is said to be backed by Chicago men, and the law having been declared unconstitutional, it is rumored that the construction of a large pipe line to supply Chicago with gas will be commenced immediately.

NO CHANCE TO WORK.

The Office-Seeking Mob Allows the President No Opportunity

TO NAME A SINGLE OFFICIAL.

A Pleasant May Saturday Brings the Hungry Gang Out in Full Force.

GEN. HARRISON TO BE A BACHELOR.

His Family Complete Their Arrangements to Summer at Deer Park.

As usual, too many office seekers called on the President yesterday for all to have anything like a hearing. The arrangements for the summering of the Harrison family at Deer Park are about complete. The President will remain at the White House, which has just been cleaned for that purpose. General Black's political correspondence with special agents has been turned over to his successor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—One of the fairest May Saturdays that ever shone upon the fair city of Washington brought out the office seekers in force to-day. Most of those who were so lucky as to get to see the President staid in the cool precincts of the library longer than was just to the others, and the consequence was that when the 300 persons who attended the public reception got their turn about two dozen anxious people were cut off for the time, and will have to take their chances Monday.

Aside from a delegation of Philadelphia business men who wanted to say a serious word about the character of the man who should be Collector of the Port of that city, the only Pennsylvanian to call was the portly Representative Harmar, who urged upon the President the appointment, as Naval Officer, of Deputy Coroner Thomas Powers, and David Martin as Collector of Internal Revenue.

WANTS TO EUCHRE QUAY.

These are the candidates indorsed by Senators Quay and Cameron, but Mr. Harmar would like to have the appointment made before the return to the city of Senator Quay, that someone else than the Beaver dictator might appear to have some influence in the matter.

A delegation of Grand Army men called in the interest of General Whitaker, of this city, for Second Auditor. The General is one of the most enthusiastic Republicans in America, and is best known for his erection and parental care over a great banner bearing the portraits of the candidates for President and Vice President, which once every four years he stretches across the avenue from Willard's Hotel to Grand Army Hall, to float during the whole campaign. He thinks that banner ought to do the business for him.

Lynch, the colored ex-Congressman, and Dr. Habercorn, the correspondent, made a brief visit to thank the President for appointing them the Fourth and Fifth Auditors of the Treasury, yesterday. John S. Wise was another visitor, and he had a few pointed words to say against Boss Mahone, and in favor of the appointment of several anti-Mahone men to office in Virginia.

A FRIEND OF HARRISON'S.

Little effort has been made to press any candidate for Marshal of the District, as this office is always looked upon as belonging to a personal friend of the President. It was whispered about the White House today that this very pleasant position had been offered to Mr. D. M. Ramsdell, of Indianapolis, a close friend of Mr. Harrison, but Indianians seemed in doubt whether the gentleman would accept, as he would have to abandon a profitable business.

The domestic end of the White House has had a busy week. Beside house cleaning, packing and darning and sewing, etc., have been the order, in anticipation of leaving the President a bachelor, so to speak, for the remainder of the summer, except on his occasional visits to the family at Deer Park. This place is chosen because it is the most convenient to Washington of the cool summer resorts. While it remains impossible for the President to leave his duties for more than a day or two at any one time, he will as often as possible pass Sunday with the family, going to the park Saturday evening and returning Monday morning, though no time is as yet fixed for the departure.

THE WHITE HOUSE IN ORDER.

Mrs. Harrison feels that she can now leave the Executive Mansion in decent plight. It has been thoroughly overhauled; the woolen carpets and curtains have everywhere been replaced by matting, oil cloth and linen shades. The lady of the White House has had little time for seeing her friends this week, as it is no small task to arrange the wardrobe for the entire summer's absence from the base of supplies.

Mrs. McKee has sat beside the President oftener in his afternoon drives in the buggy than has Mrs. Harrison. The nurses in their white caps, with their infant charges on their knees, take the country air in the sumptuous landau in the afternoons. Mr. J. B. McKee, the President's son-in-law, will arrive from Indianapolis next week to assist in removing his family to Deer Park and establishing them there comfortably for the summer.

The diplomatic sail to Mt. Vernon and down the Potomac, that was postponed on account of the death of Allen Thorndyke Rice, who was a personal friend of the President and of the Secretary of State will probably occur next week. Secretary Blaine had invited the members of the diplomatic corps to meet Mr. Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister, and it was to be, and will be, the event of the week in which it occurs.

AN INTERESTING MAN.

As society sees more of Sir Julian Pauncefote it has more and more occasion to congratulate itself upon a really valuable acquisition to its circles. In private life Sir Julian is found to be an interesting man. He can stand up in his dignity with a grand air, but as a rule he is courteous to affability and kindliness. He is seen to the best advantage after dinner, when the strains of music are heard in the drawing room. He is a technical musician, of high quality for an amateur. In his younger days he used to compose, and played the piano with considerable skill. He has a sonorous baritone voice and used to sing. Whether Washington society will make the most of the British Minister's social qualities remains to be seen, but certain it is, he has repeatedly expressed his opinion of it, that he looks forward with much pleasure to his term of residence in a country where he has already many close friends.

Mrs. Annie Louise Powell sang at the White House last night, by invitation of Mrs. McKee, rendering her lullaby, "By, Baby, By," which had been dedicated to the executive grandchild. She was warmly congratulated, both upon the simple beauty of the song and her manner of singing it. Mrs. Powell also sang several other songs.

DENIALS THAT DON'T DENY.

The Pension Agents' Political Letters All Held by Corporal Tanner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—There have been several denials from Commissioner of Pensions Tanner and others of the statement that a lot of political correspondence between General Black and some of the special agents during the late Presidental campaign had been turned over to Commissioner Tanner by Mr. Quincy E. Browning, but they are purely technical denials. The main fact is precisely as stated. A number of special agents were in the field on political business, combined with the work of the office. They reported progress, but their letters were sent to Mr. Gentsch, the chief of the special agents, instead of to General Black, and this difference is all that enabled the denials to be made.

Gentsch handed the letters over to General Black, who perused them and gave them to Chief Clerk Brock to be preserved in the safe. Browning got them from Brock easily enough, because Browning has all along been the personal and confidential representative of General Black, and he turned them over, to the present commissioner, who can very truthfully say that he has no private letters addressed to his predecessor in his possession. But the fact that Tanner has this correspondence is very alarming to the special agents who were obliged to do political work last fall, and who now expect to be turned out, not simply as Democrats, but as offensive partisans.

FALL OF A POLITICIAN.

Once a Delegate in Congress, Now Under Arrest for a Crime.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Postoffice Inspectors Arrington, Maxwell and Troy last night arrested Charles D. Poston, of this city, in the act of using the franks of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Delegate Smith, of Arizona, on private mail matter. When taken before United States Commissioner Mills, Poston admitted his guilt, waived examination and was held in default of $2,000 bonds.

Poston is about 60, and says he was once a delegate in Congress from Arizona, and later the Register of the Land Office at Florence, Ariz.

MR. CLARKSON HOLDS HIS OWN.

Nearly a Thousand Postmasters Appointed by Him This Week.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—One hundred and twenty-one new postmasters were appointed to-day, making a total of 996 for the week, which is one of the best records made by Mr. Clarkson. The following were appointed for Pennsylvania:

A. L. Black, Christy Park; N. H. Semmerle, Emans; C. M. Howell, Leisenring; E. K. Cheney Morrisville; Jerome Lord, Nicholson; Annie Coleman, North Branch; Elijah Hertz, Richfield; T. E. Stitler, Littler; L. M. McCormic, Venetia; F. G. Charles, Washington borough, and E. P. Mann, Yeagertown.

ALLEGHENY NOT YET REACHED.

A Number of Pension Examiners for Pennsylvania Appointed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Commissioner Tanner, of the Pension Bureau, made a number of appointments for Pension Examiners for Pennsylvania, to-day, but did not reach Allegheny county. The doctors appointed are as follows:

Bloomsburg, W. M. Reber, H. A. Brown, F. W. Redsker; Reading, A. J. Cressman, F. K. Spang, J. B. Sterley; Sunbury, E. W. Tool, W. Furey, C. M. Martin; Harrisburg, D. S. Funk; Allentown, H. H. Reidel and H. H. Herbst.

GOOD TEMPLARS' MEETING.

They Indorse Governor Beaver for the Stand He Has Taken.

District Lodge, No. 3, Good Templars, met yesterday afternoon. There were representatives of 18 lodges represented.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a set of resolutions commending Governor Beaver for the stand he has taken in favor of the prohibitory amendment; Judge White for the part he has taken and is still willing to take, and condemning the saloon keepers and other people who have made efforts to impeach him.

John W. Moreland and A. H. Leslie, of this city, and Jonah Boughton, of New Jersey, all prominent members of the order, made addresses.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: District Templar, Dr. J. R. Fife; Vice District Templar, Mrs. Lucretia Fife; Secretary, William Wills; Treasurer, Thomas M. Key; Counsellor, D. S. Little.

A Jovial Party.

Quite an interesting party of gentlemen reached the city yesterday by way of the Allegheny river, on a trip of sport and pleasure. The party is a hunting and fishing club, and left Punxsutawney about ten days ago in a new boat built at that place specially for the trip. The following gentlemen are in the party: Stan Altman, Fred Hemer, John Bower, Fred Thompson and Elmer Shaffer of Punxsutawney; Justice Ab Reynolds, Alexander Risten, Editor F. J. Slack, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, and Ferd Meade, of DuBois, Clearfield county. There was also a French cook. The boat was well supplied with provisions, etc. The crew landed near the Sixteenth street bridge and anchored shortly before noon today.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Many Matters of Much and Little Moment Tersely Treated.

THREE wife beaters were sent to jail yesterday by Mayor Pearson.

ALL the private boxes for the May Festival have now been sold but nine.

THE annual meeting of the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line will be held in this city June 3.

THE frame stable of Straub's Union Brewery was burned down yesterday afternoon. The loss is $2,000.

THE Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad is extending its retaining wall on the Southside to Fifth street.

MR. JOSEPH F. NEELY, druggist, of Allegheny, left last evening for Philadelphia to attend the funeral of his sister.

IT is about settled that E. O. McCormick will be the new general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

J. HOWARD MOORE, ESQ., of Topeka, Kan., will deliver an address at Silver Lake Grove, East End, at 2:30 this afternoon.

A CONSTITUTIONAL amendment meeting was held at Salisbury Hall last night, which was addressed by Homer L. Carlisle, Esq., and others.

AN 8-year-old daughter of John McClelland, of 131 Webster street, Allegheny, fell from a porch yesterday and received injuries that resulted fatally.

CHARLES HENDERSON, a brakeman on the Panhandle Railroad, had his right hand crushed while coupling cars near Sheraden station yesterday.

A FORMER employe of the Westinghouse Electric Company has sold a patent for starting and stopping electric cars to George Westinghouse for $25,000.

WILLIAM MCBRIDE, a laborer, at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, fell off a trestle yesterday, dislocating his shoulder and receiving several cuts on his head.

WILLIE SUMNER, 14 years of age, living on Center avenue, Shadyside, while engaged putting up a swing, yesterday, fell from a tree to the ground, breaking his arm.

CHARLES BEISEL, Frank Stacy and Charles Hopkins have been promoted to conductorships on the Ft. Wayne. Conductor Allpaffer will run on a through train.

FRANK MANNING was committed to the Western Penitentiary yesterday to serve a term of three years and three months for larceny and felonious entry. He comes from Washington county.

JOHN MCTIGHE, employed at the Lucy Furnace, suffered a slight fracture of the skull last night by a bar of iron falling upon him. The injured man was removed to his home on Ella street, Sixteenth ward.

HENRY SHAFFER, a machinist, 17 years of age, attempted to jump on a freight train near McKeesport yesterday afternoon, but fell under the train and had his left leg crushed. He was brought to the West Penn Hospital last night and his injured limb was amputated.

CHARLES STEEN, a driver for the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, was arrested, yesterday, for blockading Wylie avenue. He claimed he could not move until he had delivered some ice, as the street was torn up. A citizen who claimed the arrest unjust furnished bail for the prisoner.

THE examination for provisional certificates for teachers began at the High School yesterday. There were 117 applicants, considerable less than the examination of a year ago. The papers were on orthography and physiology and hygiene in the morning and on music in the afternoon. The examination will continue for several Saturdays.

NOT A BARON'S BRIDE.

Madame Von Sucrow Returns From Europe and Tells Her Story.

IT WAS A PURE LOVE MATCH,

And There Was No Pretention Made to Wealth on Either Side.

SOME FAITH IN HER HUSBAND STILL.

She Yet Refuses to Believe That He Deserted Her Intentionally.

Mme. Von Sucrow has returned from Europe and given her story of her marriage with the fraudulent nobleman. She still refuses to believe many of the stories about him, and says that he did not desert her intentionally. The marriage was not a private one, but all of her friends were informed of the intended ceremony.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mme. Von Sucrow, whose matrimonial experiences with a make-believe nobleman were related in THE DISPATCH arrived yesterday on the Saale alone and unsuccessful. Thus ends the second chapter of this American girl's sad romance.

The first chapter has created much discussion during the past week among the money-seekers and the money-sought of our cosmopolitan city.

The story as cabled from London was that of a bright, well-bred American woman, known both in Baltimore and New York society as Miss Williamana Constable, who had hastily married a man purporting to be "Baron F. E. O. Von Sucrow" and, having been deserted by him, had followed him to Europe. From there she was announced as being about to return unhappy, unsuccessful and practically destitute.

This story was substantiated in many ways. It was found that Miss Constable had been married September 18 last to this Baron, or Major, Von Sucrow, as he was impartially called, and that he had suddenly left for Europe. The particulars that accompanied these facts were, however, flatly denied by Mme. Von Sucrow yesterday in an interview with a reporter.

ATTRACTIVE AND FRANK.

"Your correspondents have been misinformed," said Mme. Von Sucrow, and with that, having emphatically refused to be interviewed, she graciously allowed herself to be led to a truck a little way apart from the turmoil of the baggage-smashers, where she unburdened herself with most adorable frankness. Mme. Von Sucrow is a most attractive young woman, being not more than 30, with auburn hair, good complexion, big brown, honest eyes, aided by eye-glasses; a pretty, small mouth, with flashing white teeth, and as bright a smile as one would wish to see. In figure she is neither matronly nor girlish, but very shapely, and she was dressed yesterday in a dark plaid cloth gown, brown jacket and black velvet turban, with the soft suede gloves and neat shoes of the refined woman. Her voice is low and sweet and modulated to a degree.

"It is but justice to myself and my friends, I think," she resumed, upon being shown what had already been printed, "that I should correct some statements which have been made. It grieves me inexpressibly that my folly should have put my friends in such a position of notoriety, but it is better that the truth be told simply and once for all.

"I was, as you know, Miss Constable. Baltimore was my home, and there my parents died. They left me a little money, it is true, but that I spent upon my voice. I had hoped to do a great deal for myself with my voice, but I have always suffered from the fact that I was unable to read music at sight. Connections of my family still live in Baltimore, but they are not, I regret to say, as wealthy as has been suggested. I only wish, alas! that they were. The first thing which Baltimore people have accused me of, I see, is eccentricity. I did have a cat, it is true, but I was never refused admittance to any Northern hotel with him in the world. As far as that sort of thing is concerned, I don't believe I ever did an eccentric thing in my life. No one's life could have been more bounded by conventionality than mine and at the same time been that of a girl away from her father's house. When I left home to continue my studies I was not alone, as has been stated. I had with me always, in the first place, a middle-aged person as maid, and also a young lady who belonged to as good a family as there is in New York.

SEVERAL DENIALS.

"Again, when I first met Mr. Von Sucrow it was not in a small Italian boarding house. It was in the house of some connections of mine, cousins of my cousins, in fact, on Madison avenue. Mr. Von Sucrow came to us with a letter of introduction. He is a charming man; the sort of man, in fact, whom every woman admires, and the result of our meeting was a pure and simple love match. He is not a handsome man, but he is every inch the soldier, with as fine a figure as I ever saw in my life. To see him anyone would know two things—that he was a Prussian and a soldier. That is why I liked his title of 'Major' and did not care for that of 'Baron.' I was proud of him as a brave soldier, but I never took the name of Baroness upon myself. I know too well how little it means, either of the man or the family.

"No matter what anyone may say, I did not marry him for his title, nor did he marry me for money. I told him plainly before we were married that I had none and that I had no expectations. I have been betrayed in ways enough. I cannot believe that I was married on the bare suspicion of having money. As for the marriage being either sudden or private it was not so. My family was not only notified, but the marriage took place in Baltimore in St. Paul's Church only after every member of my family had met the man I was to marry and had fully approved of the match.

"It is true, I soon found that my husband was poor, but many a woman has married a poor man and welcomed every privation. So it was with me; I knew that my husband was crazy about the island in the southern seas, and I myself took to three competent jewelers the rough diamonds which he had. They each said they were genuine, brilliant, but a trifle off color. They were afterward pawned, but I never knew of the letters said to have been written to the Baltimore *American*, in regard to an expedition. Had I known it, I should never, of course, have permitted it. I knew my husband was harassed for money. I know now that what he told me of himself was untrue; but I do not believe that he willfully deserted me. I believe he was fond of me.

SOME FAITH LEFT.

"This was the way he went. Everything almost had been sold. Then one day, in gay spirits, he went away. He did not take all my money. He left me some. He left me, too, a note saying that he had not deserted me. He had gone in that way without saying goodby, because he knew how disappointed I would be, and that I should beg to go also. In a month he said he would send me money, and as soon as possible he should return. Foolish woman that I was. I could not wait. I followed him on the Gallia thinking to overtake him. I arrived in London. There I sought to trace him, but without avail. Then I applied to Mr. Henry White, of the American Legation. I was bewildered. I could hear nothing of my husband. I was without money. Mr. White was very kind. He advanced me money, which of course will be immediately repaid, and he sought to find any trace of Major Von Sucrow. He learned nothing save what I had learned for myself, and that is that for some reason best known to himself my husband married me under an assumed name. He was not, though, I am perfectly confident, married before, and that leaves me as much as ever his lawful wife."

In the telling of this pitiful tale of an unbounded faith that no shock could break and of a spirit too thoroughly proud and too truly American to admit of such a word as desertion, Mme. Von Sucrow was frankness itself. With the corrections of statements made by over-zealous friends, however, the interview ended:

"I go at once," the pretty woman said, with a grave dignity, "to my friends. I will place myself in their hands. What I will do or what they will do remains to be seen. I can only say that I will bear the name I now bear for the very shortest possible time. To the extent to which the wiping out of that name will put a stop to this scandal, to just that extent you will find it forgotten."

CRONIN HAS NOT BEEN SEEN.

The Story of His Appearance at Toronto Proven to be Untrue.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The story of Dr. Cronin's appearance in Toronto was discredited this morning by the receipt of the following telegram from an officer sent from Chicago to investigate:

DETROIT, March 18.

To George W. Hubbard, Superintendent of Police:

Just arrived from Toronto. Cronin was never in Toronto. DENNIS SIMMONS.

The morning mail brought the following letter from the office of the Chief Constable at Toronto:

Superintendent of Police, Chicago:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14th inst. in regard to Dr. Cronin. I have caused particular and exhaustive inquiry to be made into the statements that have been made in the *Empire* newspaper of this city, and have caused the party who gave information which was telegraphed to you to be closely questioned on the subject.

It would now appear that the identification of Dr. Cronin by the party who stated he saw him in Toronto last Saturday was by no means complete. In fact I think there are the best of reasons for supposing it to have been a case of mistaken identity. It is quite true that the party here thought he met Cronin and afterward saw the man leave the city by train with a woman.

As far as I can learn this is the foundation for the sensational reports that have been transmitted from here and published in your papers. I regret that in sending my telegram on Monday last more care was not taken to verify the correctness of my informants.

N. J. GRASSET, Chief Constable.

CARNEGIE INTERESTED.

A Big Verdict Obtained Against the Iron King and His Associates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The suit of Sulzbach Brothers against the estate of John Edgar Thomson, the Philadelphia Trust Company, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Governor W. A. Dennison, of Ohio, and others, for the recovery of damages for the non-completion of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad, was decided in favor of the complainants to-day by Judge Butler, under an opinion filed in the United States Circuit Court. The litigation has been pending for many years, and the sum asked to be covered was originally $800,000 together with interest of about the same amount, making altogether a claim of $1,600,000.

The Court held that Messrs. Sulzbach are entitled to recover the sum which this branch road, which was afterward merged in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, would have been worth if completed to Cresco.