Germany's Iron Chancellor Aiming to Abolish Austria.

HIS EMPIRE TO ABSORB IT.

The Prince Still Inflexible in His Determination

TO PASS THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL Consul Johnston Reports the Acquisition of

Prince Bismarck is credited with the in-The triple alliance is looked upon as inselaborers are forcing them to the verge of starvation.

BERLIN, January 4 .- The State Council is convened for Wednesday next. Prince Bismarck, though still suffering from a recurrence of his neuralgia attack, is certain to be present. The assembling of the before dissolution, and the reopening of the Landtag compels this general ministerial meeting. The leading questions before the Reichstag will be the increase of the military credits and the Socialist bill, The National Zeitung reminds the Cartel party that the time is opportune for a grand rally around the Chancellor, and urges them not to fail to appear in their places on

the first day.

Prince Bismarck's long-expected declaration on the foreign policy of the Government will probably be made during the debate on the military credits. The attitude Government on the Socialist bill is inflex-

NO COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

The National Liberals have been hopeful that Prince Bismarck would, upon the eve of the second reading, accept such modifica-tions as would enable them to vote with the Government without violating their scruples touching the arbitrary aspects of the measure, but hitherto the semi-official organs have merely advised all members of the Government groups to stand together for a

Some topics involving delicate phases of government service and likely to be exciting, will come before the Landtag. One of these will be a consideration of the disposition of the sums confiscated during the Kulturkampf and diverted into the secret service fund. Within recent years the "reptile fund" has been so little used that the name of it sounds almost ancient. But ew papers are subsidized and fewer agents

few papers are subsidized and fewer agents are maintained.

LOTTERY PROJECTS NOT FAVORED.

The ventilation of the subject in the Landtag is likely to curtail, in an even whom, however, Quinn seemed to wish to tag will disapprove the lottery project in regard to the menument of Emperor William. The purchase and demolition of certain houses in order to make a site for the monument are necessary, and the mony, project of raising the money for the pur-

chorus, the National Zeitung declaring that external tranquility is guaranteed, while on Center avenue.

Mrs. Latimore was released from the Cen-

at it shall never cause any irritation b differing with him, and yet despite this lovely prospect of peace abroad and at home, upon defined conditions, the Foreign Office itself was never so pervaded by a sense of the insecurity of the continuance of the to support Austria's policy in Bulgaria is a great source of irritation and suspicion, and Signor Crispi's persistent intriguing for the

ession of Trentino is another.

Crispi is thought to be a little disappointed just now. He had counted upon another conference at Friedrichsruhe at the close of year, but his scheme was upset by ince Bismarck, who holds those favors at a high rate, and who advised Crispi that the interview would not be timely in view of the acute jealousies of Austria. The Dirette has since urged the direct settlement of the Trentino affair with Austria, and abandon ing the attitude of complete reliance upon Prince Bismarck's mediation.

ANXIETY IN AUSTRIA. The progress of the negotiations for the meeting of Emperor William and the Czar on the Polish frontier in April intensifies the official auxiety and watchfulness in Austria. In diplomatic circles there is a lively discussion of the prospect of a re-As Prince Bismarck continues to find the want of homogeneity in the Austrian Empire, and the growing discord between its various nationalities an obstacle of good politics, and sees how greatly these reduce the value of an Austrian alliance, it is said that he already contemplates a very radical change of base in his policy, and speculates upon a large applisation of the idea of races

corraine were annexed to Germany. A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT. His new application of the theory of bringing all German-speaking people under the German flag would be at the expense of Austria and at the expense of Russia, but for Russia there would be compensations. The policy, in fact, would wipe out Austria as take the Austro-German duchies; and, while Germany would also get the German Baltic provinces now held by Russia. Russia would t an equivalent in Galicia and Bukowina, and would be given a free hand in Rou-

that was the basis of so many scheme

mania and the Balkan countries. The Austrian Government knows that this is not merely a diplomatic dream, but is one of the present possibilities of the Chancellor's policy, and may become a probability if the race fouds now pervading the Empire, combined with hostility to Germany, shall force the Chancellor to project

liances elsewhere. AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM. The German Czech Conference opened in Vienna to-day. It is watched here as havine an indirect, yet important, bearing upon the international relations. Count Tanffe, who presides, is not personally hopeful of success in reconciling the differences between the German and Czech parties in Bohemia. Besides the German delegates, headed by Pleur, and the Crechs, headed by Rieger and Prince Lobkowitz, there were present Minister Von Gautse Schoenborn, Baron, Prazak and Prince Schoenborg. The abof any representatives of the young Czecha will weaken whatever agreement may be reached. Count Tauffe has secretly induced the old Czechs to accept a compromise.

Pleur wants nothing less than the full de-

mands of the German party, as presented already in the Bohemian Diet before their rithdrawal. Unless these are conceded, and there is given some guarantee against a coalition of the two Czech parties, the Ger-mans will not re-enter the Diet. The Czechs are impotent through their quarrels. If left sione they would coalesce. It is improbable that Count Tauffe can conduct the case to a solution that will be the basis of ermanent peace between these fuctions.

MINERS PETITION FOR RELIEF.

clare it is hopeless; that their miseries can be in no way alleviated unless he intervenes. They charge that the employers, in working mines with Italian and Polish laborers, are forcing wages constabily nearer the starvation point. The Emperor has remitted the memorial to Waybach, directing him to endeavor to get the consent of the masters to arbitration in some form.

The National Zeitung, commenting on Provident Caronal's greathy agast. "France

President Carnot's speech, says: "France is the only great power that the Emperor has not visited. His reception in Paris would, of course, be absolutely impossible, but President Carnot might visit Berlin, and he could be assured of a sympathetic welcome there as a sincere friend of Euro-

ENGLISH CONOUESTS IN AFRICA.

Territory by Trenty. LONDON, January 4 .- The Government has received intelligence of the safety of tention of wiping out Austria. This natu- Mr. Johnston, British Consul at Mozamrally causes great anxiety in that country. bique, who is traveling in the interior of

Africa and who is charged by Portuguese cure. Silesian miners claim that imported papers as having intrigued with the natives against the Portuguese in the territory along the Shire river. Mr. Johnston has pacified the Karangos and subsidized Kotakota, and has by treaty secured Western Nyassa to

The Portuguese reached Katungas, where the remaining Kololos, trusting to British protection, refused to surrender the British ags that had been presented to them when alled upon to do so by the Portuguese comander. The Portuguese again searched Reichstag for the last eventful days the steamers and compelled them to lower before dissolution, and the reopening their ensigns. Fighting in Africa is believed to be certain.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

An Afternoon Fracus in Which Tom Quinn Receives Severe Wounds-The Police on the Trail of the Assailant.

Loud cries of "Murder" and a noise of a eneral scuffle apprised the residents of the urt off Washington street, in the rear of Alderman Richie's office, that an old-fashioned row was in progress about 5 P. M. yesterday. A descent by the police found Thomas Quinn, a carrier, who lives on Boston street, suffering from a flow of blood and of language that threatened to exhaust each. The wounded man was removed to Dr. was found that his left hand had two bad paimal artery. The victim was very much under the influence of liquor, and gave a rambling story of the cause of the affray. He said that Thomas Latimore, an expoliceman, had done some work for him in either moving goods or making sail cloth horse covers, as he made both statements. Quinn had paid Latimore \$1 for the work, e said, and the latter immediately prorosperity. After imbibing refreshments nly limited by the means at his disposal, he demanded more money, which Quinn re-fused, and the fight commenced, during

greater degree, the executive misuse of those shield in his earlier statement. The first moneys. It is also thought that the Land-captured was a woman named Mrs. Sullishield in his earlier statement. The first

A man named Danny Sullivan was the project of raising the money for the purpose by lottery, while it is no doubt one form of making a popular subscription, is a form not much approved by public opinion.

It is believed the Landtag will favor the plan of a direct purchase, the money to be more, wife of the man who did the cutting,

> dishes last evening, and getting into an altercation with her husband about some money matters they began to throw here. glasses at each other and fight, when she regard to the children, when La Piant left

> ran, screaming for help.
>
> When Quinn was being removed to his home on Boston street, Soho, he said that the weapon used was a sailmaker's knife, and he could remember no cause for the as- girl interrupted, engaged his attention, and

Assistant Superintendenc Roger O'Mara gives Latimore a very poor record while on the police force in the early portion of At this point a passe the McCallin administration, saying that he drank and neglected both his duty and his home, having had to be dropped for cause. Be this as it may, the ex-policeman shows a he had not been exptured up to midnight. The suggestion was made that as he continued that the suggestion was made that as he continued that the suggestion was made that as he continued to the suggestion was made that the suggestion was made that the suggestion was made the suggestion was made the suggestion was made that the suggestion was made to the suggestion was made the suggestion was made to the suggestion was made the suggestion was made to the not know the extent of the injuries he had inflicted, in his drunken condition he may have committed suicide

THE LIBRARY ELECTION.

The Largest Vote Recorded for Years Was Cast Yesterday. At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Hall Company, held yesterday afternoon, the future policy of the company was fully and pleasantly discussed, the utmost harmony characterizing the deliberations, and great unanimity marking the selection of officers for the ensuing term.

Mr. Charles J. Clarke, President, and

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Vice President, having positively declined renomination, the following ticket was agreed upon as entirely satisfactory to all parties. and projects at the period when Alsace and President, Joseph Albree; Vice President, J. W. Chalfant; Secretary, W. R. Thompson; Treasurer, A. Haisey Williams; Directors, Joseph O. Brown, Geo. I. Whitney, Henry Holdship, T. F. Hudson and W. N. Freer.

About 4,300 votes were cast, the largest representation of stockholders recorded for many years.

A resolution expressing regret at Mr.

policy, in fact, would wipe out Austria as that empire now stands, for Germany would by Mr. C. C. Mellor. With the resolution, by Mr. C. C. Mellor. With the resolution, which was carried unanimously, was incorporated a vote of thanks for the valuable services which he had performed in sustaining the finances of the corporation during the President and his success in keeping the company on a solvent basis when the work was one of difficulty and discouragement. A resolution regretting the retirement of journey. faithful work in behalf of the company and the Library Association was also offered and passed. The company may well felici-tate itself upon its selection of officers; they are all men of probity and executive ability

and under their guidance success is as-FOLEY PRAISES JUDGE BAILEY.

He Assigns a New Reason for the Low Price of the Property.

Patrick Foley said yesterday, after the meeting of the Democratic County Committee, that his choice, as of all consistent \$834,158,718. Saving, 48, \$108,470,960; total, \$277,352,637. Cost at materials and the consistent \$834,158,718. Saving, 48, \$36,110,244; 4½, \$6,695,837; total, \$56,806,081. tee, that his choice, as of all consistent

Democrats, for the Mayoralty was Judge He said there was no better or stronger man available. As for the Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co., attack upon the Judge, he simply laughed at it, as to impuga the integrity of Judge Bailey was be-youd the power of any man. The Judge was now fully recovered from his late ill-ness, and would, no doubt, meet such accusations with the contempt, as well as dis

"People who talked about the appreci-ated value of the Graff-Bennett plant after it had passed out of the hands of the creditors, forget that at the time of the failure pig iron was worth virtually nothing, but that it steadily rose shortly after and paying prices ruled. This accounts for the rise in The Silesian Miners' Society has petitioned the Emperor to appoint a commission of inquiry into their condition. They deCOULDN'T PAY OUT.

The Whitely Harvester Company, of Springfield, Forced to the Wall-General Krifer Appointed Receiver-Precipitated Mills Bill is Responsible. by a Pittsburg Firm.

SPECIAL TRLEGHAM TO THE DISPATCH. SPRINGFIELD, O., January 4 .- General Warren Kejfer was appointed receiver to-day for the William N. Whitely Company, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, and claiming to have shops which are exceeded in size only by the Krupp Gun Works at Essen, Germany. The shops cover 15 acres, almost solidly, and were built eight years ago, regardless of expense. William N. Whitely lost about \$500,000 in the Harper wheat deal. The Whitely

Fassier, Kelly Company, which preceded the present firm, went into the hands of William N. Whitely, receiver, June 5, 1887, A few months later a compromise was effected by which the indebtedness was scaled at 50 cents on the dollar, and the property mortgaged to the extent of \$1,500,-000, and bonds issued for this amount, with A. S. Bushueli and John Foos as trustees These bonds were to be paid in five install-

ments on the first day of January each year. One year ago \$56,000 of the amount then due was defaulted, and this year the whole amount, \$200,000, was allowed to be de-The appointment of a receiver to-day is mly remotely connected with the previous bringing of this attachment suit stirred up

time or another, since then.

By request of the firm a meeting of the creditors was held yesterday, and General Keifer was unanimously chosen to act as receiver, and he was appointed to-day. The creditors will make arrangements for continuing the firm's business,

THE MERCY HOSPITAL.

Annual Report of Patients Treated and Donntlons Received. The annual report of the Mercy Hospital

for the year 1889 was completed yesterday. Snively's office, on Wylie avenue, where it It shows that between January 1, 1889, and January 1, 1890, 1,740 patients were admitgashes, one of which nearly severed the ted to the hospital. Of these 201 were thumb from the hand, and the other cut the typhoid fever patients. The largest number of cases of typhoid 'ever in the hospital at one time was 50. This was in September. during the time of the great amount of illness from that disease. The number of cases in the hospital at present is 145, of which 26 are typhoid fever. Eleven cases of various kinds were received yesterday.

The following Christmas or annual dona ons are thankfully acknowledged by the

hospital management:

A. Garrison, \$100; C. L. Magee, \$100;
F. M. Magee, \$100; A. Friend, \$100; John
Duniap, \$50; Rev. S. Wall, D. D., \$50; Samuel
W. Black, \$50; Rev. S. Wall, D. D., \$50; Samuel
W. Black, \$50; Rev. J. C. Farren, \$25; J. C. Forterfield, \$20; Mrs. Ryan Parkers, one dozen
knitted socks and \$5; William Barnes, Jr., \$5;
Somers Bros. & Co., bananas and oranges;
Caskey & Keally, oranges; A. Glamser, soap
and brushes; George Eyrich, evergreen wreathing; Mrs. Dr. Joseph Dixon, turkeys; Mrs.
Goldbanh, turkeys; Dr. J. N. Dixon, life-size
portrait of the late William Thaw; Dr. B.
Burns, a ocautiful landscape painting; Joseph
Horne, a box of choice cut flowers.

The fruit and flower ladies are especially hospital management: The fruit and flower ladies are especially

thanked for a generous supply of the deli-cacies of the season all through the year.

KILLED HIS GRANDCHILDREN. Frenchman Beats a Boy and a Girl to

about three squares from the scene. She HAVERHILL, N. H., January 4.—Stephen was summoned to the Central station, while La Plant, a Frenchman, whose home is in the others were taken to the Eleventh ward, Benton, has been spending a few days with external tranquility is guaranteed, while internal tranquility depends entirely on the character of the next Reichstag, so that the nation can vote for peace by voting into a Chamber so subservient to

on Center average of the Central station last night by Inspector Mc-Aleese upon relating her story. She said that Quinn had come into their house on Plant and wife in charge. There were four that Quinn had come into their house on children, went to Warren, leaving La Plant and wife in charge. There were four that Quinn had come into their house on that Quinn had come into their house on the children, went to Warren, leaving La Plant and wife in charge. There were four that Quinn had come into their house on that Quinn had come into their house on the children was released from the Central station as the children were four that Quinn had come into their house on the children was released from the Central station as the children were four that Quinn had come into their house on the children were stationally as t

the room, returning with a hammer, with which he dealt the boy an unmerciful and heavy blow on the skull, scattering the blood upon the ceiling and the floor. drawing a knife he cut her and also dealt heavy blows with the hammer until she fell

At this point a passerby was attracted by knowledge of the police modus operandi of summo ad, and had the murderer in jail keeping out of sight when most wanted, as here at 8 o'clock. It is thought he was here at 8 o'clock. It is thought he was drunk.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Lincoln Republican Club Hold a Tran

quil Election. An election of officers for the ensuing year took place at the Lincoln Republican Club last night. A big crowd of members gathered at the Lawrenceville rooms to cast a ballot. The ballot resulted in the following officers being elected to steer the club through the next year:

President, J.S. Seaman; Vice Presidents, Hugh Fergeson, Samuel W. Hay, Max Leslie; Re-cording Secretary, D. E. Fergeson; Assistant Recording Secretary, John McLain; Financial Secretary, George Wright, Jr.; Treasurer, John Cameron; Executive Committee, A. H. Leslie, C. W. Davidson, D. B. McDonald. All the officers were elected unanimously The meeting was very harmonious and the new officers took their various portfolios

amid great tranquility. A HUNDRED GAMBLERS ARRESTED. Chicago Police Give Gamesters a Free Ride

in the Patrol Wagon. CHICAGO, January 5 .- The police to-night continued their new crusade against public gambling in Chicago. Hankins' establishwho hooted them on their involuntary

AMOUNTING TO MANY MILLIONS. Statement of United States Bonds Bought and Sold Since August, 1887. WASHINGTON, January 4 .- The follow-

ing is a statement of United States bonds purchased from August 3, 1887, to and including January 4, 1890:

Charles Thompson, who lives in Poplar alley, made an information before Alderman Richards yesterday, charging Michael Brennau with assault and battery. It is alleged by Thompson that Brennau struck him on the back with a brick. He was arrested and gave \$300 bail for a hearing Monday.

Stenmship Arrivals. New York....
Baltimore....
Glassow
Botterdam...
New York....

Riegant Fitting Suits

FORCED TO COMBINE

At Least One Trust for Which the

THE BAGGING MEN IN A CORNER

Interesting Testimony Brought Out at the

A Kentucky Hemp Grower Who Wants the Duties

Jute Advanced.

Tariff Hearing. AN IMPERATIVE CALL FOR FREE TAX.

> A new point developed in the tariff hearing yesterday. A St. Louis bagging manu-facturer testified that the fear of the Mills bill becoming a law had led to the formation of the Bagging Trust. Other important testimony was adduced.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means was opened this morning with an argument by Mr. Edmund A. Whitman, of Boston, in favor of the removal of the duty on flax. The present rates, he said, had now been in failure The beginning of the end was the attachment by Howe, Brown & Co., of Pittsburg, of a lot of machines which had been shipped to agents in that city. Their claim against the Whitely Company amounted to over \$10.000, but the suit was only for \$4,000. The principe of this attachment suit stirred up. force 19 years, and yet the product of flax skill. The product had fallen off from 27,000,000 pounds in 1860, to creditors all over the country, and the major part of them have been in the city, at one so insignificant that no one could tell what journed to Monday. it was The duty was therefore a burden to the linen manufacturer, without being a compensation to the farmer. The importation of linen goods and increased fourfold since the duty was placed on flax, the amount in value in 1888 being \$16,500. Much of this linen might be made in this country but for the duty on flax. He argued, therefore, that the duties should be

oved from all grades of flax, dressed and NO REASON FOR TARIFF. In reply to questions by Mr. Carlisle, the witness said that the only flax goods made in this country were the coarsest kind of towels; that about \$10,000,000 of capital was invested in the business here; that it had practically no competition from abroad, and that fine linens were not made here. There was no reason why the duty on flax should not be removed.

The Chairman-If you had free flax would ou want any protection for the goods that you manufacture?
The witness—I do not think I would ask any duty on our product.

any duty on our product.

The Chairman—You would not adviseany reduction of the present duties?

The witness—No, I think not.

The next statement was made by Mr. Anderson, of Maine, a manufacturer of fancy cassimeres, broadcloths, etc. He argued in favor of a restoration of the duties on such goods to about where they stood prior to the change made in the tariff law of 1883, and in opposition to the removal of the duties on

BOTH SIDES OF IT. A petition from flax hacklers of Pater son, N. J., in favor of the duties on flax, was presented by the chairman, and one from Philadelphia, signed by a large num-ber of persons, asking for free raw ma-terials, was presented by Mr. Carlisle. The next statement was made by Mr. J. R. Turner, Jr., of Boston, President of the Flax and Hemp Spinners' Association. He complained that his business had not the could not be kept up. He argued in favor of an increase of duties on some grades of linen goods, so that there might be nome production and a home market, and of the retention of the present duty of \$5 a ton on flax straw and \$20 a ton on dressed flax. Mr. Combs, of Kentucky, a bemp grower made an argument in favor of the duty on hemp, and against the proposition to put jute, sizal and manilla on the free list. He would like the duties on jute, sizal and manills raised 1 cent a pound, but he would be content if the present duties on them were

retained. THE HEMP PRODUCTION. In reply to questions by Mr. Carlisle, the witness stated that the hemp production of this country has gone up from 2,500 tons in 1869 until it was now about 12 000 tons. It had been at one time 83,000 tons, but its use had been largely diminished by the substi-tution of wire and other materials for ropes and of iron hoop for cotton bagging. He stated the average production of hemp at 800 pounds to the acre, the entire cost of it at \$34 60, and the market price \$40, so that the profit per acre is \$5 40; and Mr. Carlisle put questions to show that a much better result would be obtained by the farmer in

sultivating corn or tobacco. The committee next heard a statemen representing flax dresser operatives of that section allied to the Knights of Labor. He nsked that the duty on dressed flax be in-creased from \$40 to \$90 a ton. In appport of this demand he said the industry in this country is languishing because or insuffi-cient protection. Mr. Bright was accompanied by several other flax dressers, among them Abram Bentley, of Bentley & Gerwig twine spinners of Brighton, Pa., who asked that the present duty be retained on jute,

sizal and manilla. CAN BE MADE AT HOME. Mr. Bentley said, in his opinion, the bome demand for binder twine can be wholly met by American hemp. There were 2,000 tons used last year, and that made the price of all binders' twine much cheaper to farmers than if none had been manufactured here.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Bayne, the committee decided to have all manuscripts prepared by witnesses filed without reading, the authors being allowed to make brief oral statements in explanation.

Mr. Frank L Babbitt, treasurer of the Chelsea jute mills, New York, described to the committee the jute plant and the jute butt of commerce, and gave statistics of the trace in India, Scotland and the United States, including the wages paid laborers in jute mills. In America the laborers are paid, in round numbers, more than twice as much as in Scotland, and from five to ten times as much as in India. Mr. Babbitt rend a telegram from the Dolphin Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., employing 800 hands, saying that unless this Congress gave them free raw jute, they would be obliged to suspend, being no longer able to meet the competition of Dun-

dee manufacturers. A MAKER OF TRUSTS. A warm colloquy ensued between Mr. McMillan and the next witness, Charles E. Pearce, of St. Louis, in the course of which the former asked witness if he justified the organization of the bagging trust corner, a philanthropic institution brought about by the fear of the passage of the Mills bill. when you undertake, primarily, to destroy my business, I am justified, secondarily, in eting myself, and I'll do it every "But the organization did not release its

grip upon the people after the danger of the passage of the Mills bill had passed." "I can say to you, Mr. McMillan, there is not a bagging manufacturer in the country who does not regret the necessity that compelled the organization you refer to."

Mr. Breckenridge—Do you know of any manufacturer returning the increased price of bagging?
"I do not. They did not have it." The Chairman—You say you did not put that \$2,000,000 of increased price in your pockets. Why didn't you?

"We did not get it. "Who did get it?" "I don't know. We did not." Mr. Pearce said the Mills bill, if it

passed, would have destroyed every bagging manufactory in the country, and probably bankrupted seven-eighths of the manufacturers. It would have wiped out from \$7,000,000 to \$8,500,000 capital, and the organization that cornered the product of 1888, was due solely to a belief that the Mills bill was hostile legislation to invested

To Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Pearce said that before the introduction of the Mills bill, correspondence was had among bagging manufacturers to restrict the output of the mills to about the amount demanded by the American market, but it could not be made a success until the Mills bill was proposed. In that preliminary negotiation, witness said nothing had been said about prices in regard to the hemp industry. Mr. Pearce said that if it were properly encouraged, he had no doubt that within three years there would be instead of 12 000 tons. years there would be, instead of 12,000 tons, as now, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of hemp raised in the United States.

A PLEA FOR RAW JUTE. J. L. Bemis, of Bemis & Co., Boston, with bag factories in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Omaha, made a plea for adequate rates of duty on manufactures of jute and

ree raw jute. Crawford Lyons, of Baltimore, appeared before the committee, be said, in behalf of the poor corsumer. A pratectionist him-self by principle, he wanted to see a re-vision of the tariff made equitably. There-fore, on carpets made from burlap, the present duty of 30 per cent would give manufacturers ample protection. On linoleum and oilcloth, with the change proposed by the Senate bill, the manufact-urers can raise the price so as to aid half a million dollars annually to their profits.
William Lyall, of New York, a manufacturer of jute products, asked that the duty on these articles be placed on a specific basis instead of an ad valorem basis. Ad-

DELAYED BY THE RECESS. Reason Given by the Attorney Genera

for a Supicions Silence. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, January 4 .- When Judge Hoge, District Attorney for the District of Columbia, was asked by a DISPATCH correspondent what reason he had for his long delay in bringing suit against the members of the Old Dominion Republican Club, who have been violating the law against collecting campaign funds from Government clerks, he answered that it was simply a delay in the presentation of the particular form of evidence necessary for his purpose. "The communications turned over to me by the Attorney General," said he, "contained matters which, though pertinent in themselves, are not in shape for our use. I should be unwilling to go before a grand jury with these cases until they had been so thoroughly worked up as to make an indictment indis-

"It is probable the holiday season has had its effect upon the person assigned to the duty of collecting this testimony for me. I shouldn't be surprised to see him finish his work any day now, and when he does that will be the signal lor pushing the Old Dominion cases along."

TWO SICK CONGRESSMEN. Judge Kelley Slightly Better and Mr. Ran-

dall Nearly Recovered. JFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, January 4.-"Judge Kelley is slightly better this evening," was the reply of the physician attending the veteran member to an inquiry to-night. "He has been resting easily to-day." An intimate friend of the Philadelphia Congressman said to-day: "It is not the cancer had, and that, consequently, on many lines of goods, competition with foreign countries resulting from it. The latter was so severe as to weaken the Judge so that he could not stand. Then the undoubted development of the cancerous affection of his face pros-trated him still more, until he is now in really a serious condition. I have grave fears that he may not rally again." Congressman Randall has so far recovered from his illness that he hopes to be able to go to the Capitol on Monday morning to be sworn in.

GETTING INTO SHAPE.

President Black Appoints His Democrat Clubs' Committees-United Support Pledged to the Ticket to be

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, January 4 .- Ex-Lieu enant Governor Chauncey F. Black, of York county, President of the Democratic societies of the State, has, in accordance with instructions received from the State Convention of Clubs which was held in this city on October 15 and 16 last, appointed the following committees: Executive Committe-State Senator Henry D. Green, of Reading; George F. Reynolds, of Lancaster; Watson F. Sheppard, of Pottsville; E. R. Houston, of Mechanicsburg; A. V. Dively, of Altoona; E. H. Ranch, of Mauch Chunk; D. J. Boyle, of Pittsburg, and Adolph Eichholz and Dr. Eugen-Townsend, of Philadelphia. Finance Committee-W. U. Hensel, of Lancaster; James Kerr, of Clearfield; Robert E. Wright, of Allentown; William L. Scott, of Erie; James M. Guffey and G. W. E. Eckels, of Pittsburg; William F. Harrity, John Hug-gard and Albert H. Ladner, of Philadel-

President Black is one of the foremos candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and his friends throughout the State are working very energetically in his behalf, but, as the head of the Demo-cratic societies of the State, Chauncey F. Black has publicly declared that whoever is named by the Democratic State Convention

as the nominee for Governor should receive the hearty and united support of the clubs connected with the State organization. It is said to be the intention of the officer of the Democratic societies of the State, after the candidates for Governor have been named, to have each club in the different counties throughout the State begin at once preparations for an active campaign. They will unite with the officers of the Democratic State Committee, in an effort to have the State properly organized, and President Black has notified the newly appointed executive committee of the Den eratic soci eties to meet at Harrisburg at the time of the meeting of the Democratic State Com-mittee, which is to be held on January 22, for the purpose of consultation.

WILKES BOOTH'S LAST LETTER. First Publication of a Note Written on th

Day Lincoln Was Killed. RICHMOND, January 4.-The Dispatch will publish to-morrow a letter written by J. Wilkes Booth on the day he assassinated President Lincoln. Its publication is said to have been suppressed by the Government "I say," responded Mr. Pearce, "that in 1865. In his opening be foreshadows that terrible deed which he accomplished, when

he says:
"Right or wrong, God is judge, not man; for he my motive good or bad, of one thing I am sure—the lasting condemnation of the North. I love peace more than life." He then discusses secession, and singularly enough the race problem which is now contronting the country. He says: country was formed for the white man, not He concludes by signing himself: "A Confederate, doing duty on his own re-

sponsibility.

Colored Men in the G. A. R. NEW ORLEANS, January 4 .- Captain Jacob Gray, Department Commander of the G. A. R. for the States of Louisiana and "I don't know. We did not."

**ROUGHT IT TO A HEAD.

To further questions by Mr. McKinley, organise posts of the G. A. R. THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Discussion of the Great Southern Question by Southerners.

THE VIEWS OF SOME STUDENTS On the Present Exodus of the Colored Race

ALL SHADES OF OPINION ARE SHOWN.

From South Carolina.

Three College Presidents, a Congressman and as Editor Talk.

Correspondents of THE DISPATCH have interviewed a number of representative Southerners on the subject of the negro exodus from South Carolina to Mussissippi Delta and to Western States. The views expressed vary widely.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4.-The legro question is just now attracting the attention of the thinking people of the South in a way that it never has before. The interest in this great question is by no means confined to the South. It is the great question of the whole country and is staring the lawmakers right in the face and demanding some solution. It has been proposed to have the Federal Government assist the Southern negroes to return to the homes of their fathers. This proposal is just now before the people, and soon sev-eral bills will be debated in Congress look-ing to that end. Just at this time the opinons of leaders of Southern thought on this matter will be read with great interest. Be-low are given the views of several of the most conservative men of the South. They represent all shades of opinion and different sections of the South.

CONGRESSMAN PHELAN. The Hon. James Phelan, member of Congress from the Memphis, Tenn., district,

Says:

I do not regard the removal of the negroes from the South as swen a remotely possible solution of the social and political problem with which we have to deal. Even admitting his political disfranchisement, it would be impossible. I have always regarded the discussion of these miraculous methods as not only trifling with a grave question, but as in a measure insidious. It injures us by belitting the serious problem with which we have to deal. It causes us to imitate the example of the young soldier who was dreaming he was going to overwhelm his enemies by his sacrifices to Jove, whist they were surrounding his camp. I regard as an essential element of the so-called negro question the most explicit recognition of these facts, that the negro will live, propagate and increase in our section of the country, and as a citizen. As to whether he ought to retain it or not depends upon the standpoint from which it is viewed. From the standpoint of intelligence and appreciation of the responsibilities of difference. standpoint from which it is viewed. From the standpoint of intelligence and appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship, I think every observant Southerner will say be is not worthy as a race, or, if you prefer the distinction, as a class, to have the franchise. But depriving him of the right to vote is only a temporary relief. In fact it is only a partial relief. The real gravity of the question, in my eyes, lies in another field. This is the race question. It is true the exarcise of the right to vote brings home to us in its most offensive form the fundamental race difference. But the two great questions in my eyes are: How are we to bring about a status which will remove the friction of coexistence during the present period of the negro's brutal ignorance? and how are we to raise the negro to the level of mtelligent and moral citizenship without increasing the race triction?

ing the race triction? PRESIDENT CANDLER. The Rev. W. A. Candler, D. D., Presiwhich has prostrated Mr. Kelley so much dent of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., says: He says he had been previously warned to I look upon the proposed removal of the negroes to Africa or elsewhere as chimerical.

First—Because, if they were willing to go, they cannot be hauled off as fast as they are born. Moving several millions of people is a bigger job than theorizers suppose.

Second—The negroes are citizens. How can we compel a citizen to move if he doesn't want to go?

to go?
Third—It is best for the negroes and best for Third—It is best for the negroes and best for the white people that they remain where they are. With all their faults they are the best peasantry of which I have any knowledge. They never turn out dynamiters nor suicides. The negro is at his worst when he cuts some other negro "wid his razor."

There may be some sort of chance for a considerable emigration of negroes in the Southwest to Mexico. But they would not be well received by the laboring classes there, and this fact would soon check any tide which might set in thitherward.

Prayer, patience and Providence will settle any negro question we may have, and we will not have a negro question if we will not be constantly characterizing every little local disturbance as "a race war," and otherwise inflaming the passions of both races.

If any negro or negroes attempt to move let

turbance as "a race war," and otherwise inflaming the passions of both races.

If any negro or negroes attempt to move let it be so. May joy go with them, and many negroes will stay behind them.

For one I like the negroes. Next to white folks, I like them better than anybody. I like them in this world, and if I got to heaven I expect to look about until I find some dear old negroes I loved long ago, and who have been with God these years. I know they are there, and if they are, heaven's music is none the worse for their presence. They were good singers before they left for that good country. EDITOR BEIRNE, OF VIRGINIA. Colonel Richard F. Beirne, editor of the Richmond, Va., State, and a leading Demo-

Colonel Richard F. Beirne, editor of the Richmond, Va., State, and a leading Democratic politician says;

Thomas Jefferson, the wisest and most farseeing statesman this country has ever produced, said that no two races could peacefully live in equality on the same soil. He advised the emancipation and deportation of the negro. If his counsel had been accepted the South would have had to-day no question so momentous that beside it every economic issue on which parties should properly divide sinks into insignificance. It would be better for the South, as it is better for all countries, to have a homogeneous population—composed of the peoples of the Caucasian race, native and foreign born. The Westerner chafes under the presence of the Indian, and cries out against the coming of the Southerner, therefore, for shrinking from social and political contact with the negro! A homogeneous population in the South, mingling freely together in religion, commerce, manufactures and politics, and conceding ungrudgingly to each and every one of their number all the rights of citizenship, would promote as nothing else could the peace and prosperity of the Southern people. The substitution for the negro of whites, who take a pride in learning and in living well, and whose amounts and natural inferiority, would quicken commerce, improve our markets and greatly enlarge the distribution of production may be he enlarges the market for other producers in other departments. In all these things the force of the megro is small. But so long as the neuro insists on remaining in the South, so long will those whites who would take his place if he left refuse to come and attempt to compete with him. If the negro population were greatly diminished by emigrawould take his place it he left refuse to come and attempt to compete with him. If the negro population were greatly diminished by emigra-tion from the South, even if a portion of it re-mained, this force, so deterrent now to white immigration to the South, would be greatly

lessened.

It does not seem possible for many years to come, if indeed it will over be possible, to secure Federal legislation providing for the compulsory emigration of the negro. Whether a Government subsidy, the gift of lands and an appeal to his desire, for restricted civil and political rights would induce him to leave in numbers large enough to relieve the present colitical pressure on the South is a quantity.

tical pressure on the South, is a question can be answered only by carefully and oughly devised experiment. GENERAL S. D. LEE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

sippi, says:

I am fully aware of the impracticability of returning the negro to Africa. My observation in all the shifting of negroes is that they nearly always move in a southwest direction. In Texas they are now arranging for an exodus into Mexico, and the Mexican Government is favoring the settlement of as large a colony as is proposed from North Carolina to Mississippi in one of the Wera Cruz districts. The negroes from east of the Mississippi river cross over into Arkaness, Louisiana and Texas. They move from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia into Mississippi, and across the Mississippi river. There was a spasmodic movement at one time into Kansas, but it will not be repeated.

The negroes can, at little expense, move North into any Northern State. Why do they not do so? If they did this in any numbers the fear of negro supremacy, even in localities would be at once removed. The truth is the

white laborers in every line of work at the North will not permit the negro to work alongside of them. This is shown in New York, where, on September 30, 400 men were thrown out of work because three colored teamsters were employed by Peck, Martin & Co. The strike was ordered by the Bricklayers' Union.

Nearly all our trouble at the South is eaused by educated negroes, who control the ignorant, dissatisfied element and precipitate issues.

I was not aware that there was any portion of the eastern shores of the South American continent available to the United States, on which a colony could be established. If such an atrangement can be effected it would be wise in our Government to facilitate the removal of a large part of the negroes; those who want to experiment in a change. This would locate the negroes in a section most suitable to them and corresponding in soil and climate to Africa, and at the same time near enough to establish trade relations to the benefit of the United States. The removal of one-third of the negroes from the South would temporarily adjust matters. As proof I refer to Kentucky. Tennessee, Missouri and West Virginia, where you never hear of race troubles, and where at least inere is little race autagonism of sufficient importance to attract attention. The negroes who want to get to themselves could be put readily, and with reasonable expense, in some South American locality, and in a section, too, where they alone can stand the climate, I have for years believed they would find a final resting place near the equator on the American continent, and the tendency to move in a southwest direction is fast crystallising into a permanent movement. This could be facilitated by Government aid across and through the Guif of Mexico.

PRESIDENT CROWELL.

PRESIDENT CROWELL. The Rev. John F. Crowell, D. D., President of Trinity College, North Carolina,

says:

I am not in favor of negro colonization as a means of settling the conflicts centering around the race problem in the South.

I. I believe it to be economically impracticable.

1. I believe it to be economically impracticable.

2. It would be a disastrone disregard of historical obligations to enforce colonization. Governmental encouragement of voluntary colonization would be very little better.

Third—There are serious constitutional objections to either course. The negro is not an indian. His status is vastly different, and that requires recognition if the nation means to keep its faith with the negro.

Fourth—Nowhere will the negro be more efficient than in the places where his own economic advantages will lead him to. Something is to be gained by the negro's learning independence of the Government's aprousirings. This industrial depression of the negro race, now going on rapidly, will disintegrate the political solidity which still keeps the white Soath on the defensive for the sake of its civil institutions. There are not the slightest lements of a general race war in the South, for which colonization is needed as a remedy or prevention. There is no social war, there is only discontent, which is the best sign of progress toward a better estate. And that discontent is largely industrial, only incidentally political.

Fifth—The negro has a superior endowment

political.
Fifth—The negro has a superior endowment Fifth—The negro has a superior endowment of physical energy. That has its value in the labor market of the South. There is no substitute to equal him in mining, in railway building, and in iron manufacturing except one—that is the Chinaman. This is the testimony of several contractors whom I have personally interviewed. We would rather keep the negro than to call in the Chinaman to do our work—than to call in the Old World to redress the wrongs of the New.

REDRESS IS ASKED. British Subject Appeals to Sir Julian Paucefort-He Claims Masked Mea

Maltreared His Wife and Him-

self Because He Taught

Negroos. WASHINGTON, January 4 .- Sir Julian ceived a petition from Rev. T. M. Joiner, of Holly Springs, N. C., for redress for injuries received by himself and wife at the hands of a mob at Holly Springs last month. He states that he is a Bellich and and are a hallow a subject of the subject brought up, after the cross-examining the woman has been subjected to.

The police seem to be overcome by the fact that a terrible crime has been committed, and are as hallows. Pauncelote, the British Minister, has remonth. He states that he is a British sub- and are as helpless a lot as is possible for ject; that he and his wife were giving religious and other instructions to the negroes at Holly Springs, which fact he says, so incensed some of his neighbors that they broke into his house, assaulted and maltreated both himself and his wife. The crowd was masked, and many of their mber were armed with guns and

knocked down by one of the men with his Mr. Joiner says he appealed for redress, first to the local authorities, and next to the State authorities, but received no satisfac-tion. He then came to Washington with his wie to lay the matter before the British Minister. The latter is now investigating the case, and expects to bring it to the attention of the Secretary of State as soon as he has received the proper evidence. Mr. Joiner has been preaching in North Caro-

TWO MEN PAPALLY SHOT.

lina since 1869

Quarrel Between Whites and Negroe Causes a Double Crimes SPRINGFIELD, Mo., January 4 .- A street fight occurred here to-day in which two men were shot and fatally wounded. John Hays, a letter earrier, was walking with his cousin, Mike Hays, when they met two negroes named Robbins and Anderson. The Hays boys brushed past roughly and the negroes retaliated by pushing them off the sidewalk. Mike Hays then drew his revolver and fired three times

at the negroes.

Two of the balls took effect, one passing through the body of the negro Robbins, and the other penetrating the left side of John Hays. Both men were fatally wounded. Mike Have was drunk at the time of the shooting. He was arrested.

POOR CROPS AND NO MONEY

The Causes Why Many Negroes Are Put--ronizing the Railroads. PERCUAL TRUBGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 4.- Four more carloads of negro emigrants from upper South Carolina and North Carolina passed through here this morning, all bound for the Southwest. The negroes give as their reasons for leaving their Carolina homes, the poor crops that have been made for the last few years, and the scarcity of money. They hope to make plenty of money and grow fat in the country "out West," about which many wonderful stories have been told. able chiefly to the railroads. Labor on the large cotton plantations in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas is very

Reward for Arrest of Negro Slayers. AUSTIN, TEX., January 4 .- Governor Ross has offered a reward of \$250 each for the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in the killing of two negroes in An- in Erie county have forwarded a memorial gelina county December 26.

CLAN-NA-GAEL BOOKS WANTED.

Camp 20 Demands That the State's Attorney Give Back Its Records. CHICAGO, January 4 .- John F. O'Conor, Recording Secretary of Camp No. 20, of the Clan-na-Gael, called on State's Attorney Longenecker to-day, and made formal demand, on behalf of camp, for its records, which are still in the State's Attorney's hands. Mr-General S. D. Lee, President of the Agri-cultural and Mechanical College of Missia-sippi, says:

I am fully aware of the impracticability of I am fully aware of the impracticability of

> At 10:30 o'clock last night the grip of car No. 121, Citizens' Traction line, broke at the vault of the power house on Penn avenue. No one was hurt by the accident, but travel along the line was delayed for half an hour.

The Strike Still On. EVANSVILLE, January 4 .- President Mackey held a conference with the striking railroaders to-night, but refused to accede to their demands and the situation remains unA DEEP MYSTERY YET.

The Terrible Murder of the Wife of Dr. Kuiffin, of Trenton, N. J ..

RENDERS THE POLICE POWERLESS.

All Their Suspicions Fastened Upon the

Fair Typewriter, Who is UNDER GUARD AT HER COUSIN'S HOME

The Burglar Theory Discarded, a Possible Motive for

the Crime is Found.

A terrible suspicion now rests on pretty Miss Purcell, of Trenton, N. J. It is thought she murdered her cousin, the wife of Dr. Kniffin. A story is now current that she was not unconscious when found with the dead woman. The whole affair is yet a mystery, and the police are powerless.

TRENTON, N. J., January 4 .- The bold burglars who, Miss Emma Purcell says, invaded the home of Dentist Arthur S. Kniffin during his absence yesterday, chlorotorm ing and killing Mrs. Myra Kniffin, and giving Miss Purcell only enough of the narcotic to render her unconscious, have not been captured. The police don't believe the murder was committed by burglars, or that any burglars entered the house, Miss Emma Purcell, the pretty young typewriter, is practically a prisoner in the apartments of Dr. Kniffin. She has not been told she is a prisoner, nor has she been formally put under arrest, but the constant presence of the officials means the

same thing. One or two of the highest officials in town look upon the mystery as solved, although they may find it a very different matter when it comes to proving anything. Miss Purcell tells a good, straight story, and sticks to it in every particular. On the subject of her arrest, Chief McChesney was non-committal. He will not allow any one to visit the house, nor will he permit Miss Purcell to be interviewed.

MISS PURCELL HAS HYSTERICS. With the prosecutor of Pleas, Mr. Bayard Stockton, it was different. He said the burglar theory had been dropped altogether. Miss Purcell told him the straightest kind of a story, but it looked as if she knew more than she wanted to tell. He was waiting for a clew that might settle every-

Shortly after 12 o'clock Miss Purcell was informed by a member of the family of the grave suspicions which rested upon her. She began shricking and crying and went off into hysterics. She raved wildly for a while, but calmed down after an opiate. had been given ber by Dr. Shepard, who was in attendance. "It cannot be," she said, "that anyone could think I did such a thing. Oh, no, it cannot be." Then she became hysterical again. It was exceed-

men clothed with authority to be. THE CHIEF GOING AWAY. They know nothing positively, and Chief Charles H. McChesney talks calmly of taking a much needed trip to Harrisburg, which he is sorry he "put off so long." "I guess I will go to-morrow," he said. "I

That is a fair sample of the interest he takes in this case.

The situation, as far as the crime itself is concerned, is almost the same as when Dr. Shannon first made the discovery. It has leaked out through a physician that Miss Purcell, the pretty typewriter, was not unconcious when she was found. almost in the full possession of and it required very little doctoring to restore her to a talkative mood. There is considerable gossip, a hundred wild rumors floating about, and the townspeople, who are talking the most, are direct-ing their suspicions toward Miss Purcell. The body of the dead woman lies in an ice

box in the operating room, and Miss Purcelly is in one of the spartments upstairs. A POSSIBLE MOTIVE FOR MURDER. As the case now stands there can be only one conclusion, and that is that Mrs. Knif-fin's death was caused by a powerful annesthetic, administered in a heavy dose, and not by strangulation. Nothing further can be truthfully said. Miss Purcell is under suspicion, and she will have a hard time to prove she is innocent, as she claims.
But the notive is lacking, except it
is found in the rumor that there
existed between Miss Purcell and her
cousin's husband, Dr. Kniffin, a relationship
which was at least unlawful. The death of Mrs. Kniffin would release the husband, Under the pillow on the bed in which the woman slept was a loaded revolver, placed

there by the murdered woman to use in just such an emergency as Miss Purcell claims arose. It was found undisturbed when the body was moved. THE HOUSE CLOSELY GUARDED. The interior of the house is as far removedfrom the inspection of the reporters as though it was out of existence. Policemen guard the entrances, and no one but officers or members of the family are admitted. Toor members of the family are admitted. To-night it was ancounced that Dr. Kuiffin and Miss Purcell had engaged counsel to represent their interests, particularly at Monday's inquest. A post mortem examination of Mrs. Kniffin's remains was held this afternoon, and resulted in a decision that death was caused by chloroform. To obtain all the light possible on the subject, the stom-

ton College, for chemical analysis. It is understood that it will be returned on Mon-Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell remained at the Kniffin residence all day, except that Dr. Kuiffin, accompanied by relatives, took a drive during the time that the post more tem examination was going on,

ach was sent to Prof. Cornwall, of Prince-

PARMERS WANT PROTECTION. Agriculturists Ask for un Advance of the

Tariff on Barley. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ERIR, January 4.—The farmers in the northern part of Pennsylvania and the barley-growing sections of Ohio and New York are organizing for protection. The farmers to Congressman Culbertson setting forth that they are suffering from Canadian com-petition in barley at the present rate of import duty on grain. They ask Congress to advance the duty on barley to 25 cents per oushel and the duty on malt at a propor-tionate rate. The malsters say that the depression of the barley growing is due to the fact that corn, rice and aloes are being substituted for malt and hops in beer making,

BURIED IN THE SNOW.

SIERRA CITY, January 4 .- A snow slide at this place, yesterday, buried six women and a boy and wrecked the Catholic church. A number of men at once started to dig out A number of men at once started to dig out the unfortunates, and took out the bodies of Mrs. Rich, her two daughters and a song Miss Ryan, of Downieville, and Mrs. I. T. Mooney, with her daughter, Miss Ethel Longton. The search for others is still going on, and it is feared that more than now known may have been killed in the

MAGUIRE-On Sunday, January 5, at 1:63 A. M., MARY ERATH, wife of Roger Maguire, Notice of funeral in Monday morning pa-

avalanohe.