THE COREAN MUDDLE

A Talk With Admiral Shufeldt on the Chinese Grab.

THE TROUBLES OF THE KING

His Abdication and Something New About His Royal Treasury.

UNCLE SAM HOLDS THE KEY OF FATE

The attitude of America now will settle the fate of Corea politically and as an independent power. Rear Admiral Shufeldt says so. Blaine might, by a few words, prevent a Chinese gobble of the kingdom. It is doubtful whether he will. There is some very interesting gossip and information in this connection, bearing upon Corea's treasury and resources.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—[Copyright]—The little kingdom of Corea is in greater danger than ever of being swallowed up by China. It is now said that the kingdom is practically insolvent, and that the King, tired of the plottings which surround his throne, and disgusted with the emptiness of his treasury, has resolved to abdicate in favor of Prince Min Yon Ik, and that Dr. Allen, the American Secretary of the Corean Legation at Washington, is now at Hong Kong in conference with this Prince at the instance of the King. The present King is tired of his fight with Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China.

For the past four or five years China has been plotting through its agents at the Corean court and otherwise to make Corea a province of China. She already controls its customs revenues, and all of the duties of the ports are collected by Chinese customs officers under the control of Sir Robert Hart, the head of the Foreign Customs of China. All of the money which the King gets from such sources thus passes through the hands of the Chinese, and China knows to a cent just what the country is worth.

TAXES DON'T YIELD ENOUGH.

There is a sort of system of taxation in Corea; but little is known about it, and where the King's revenue comes from is uncertain. That the funds of his treasury are very low is well known, and the fact that he has not been able to pay the American officers, whom he employed to reorganize the Corean army, has been made the subject of complaint from Secretary Blaine. The Corean Legation here has steadily fallen off in numbers, and it is rumored that it is not long before it will be wiped out entirely. It is now only about eight years since Corea was first opened to the world by the United States.

Rear Admiral Shufeldt made the first independent treaty with Corea, and he was sent from the United States to China to accomplish this end. He spent some time at Peking as a naval attache of the legation, and then, taking a ship, he sailed to Corea, and on June 14, 1882, consummated the treaty at Chemulpo in the very house which is now occupied by Mr. Schonicke, the Chinese customs officer.

A CLOSE FRIEND OF THE KING.

Admiral Shufeldt is a great friend of the present King of Corea. He has lived for some time in the Corean capital, and he knows perhaps as much about Corea and its affairs as any English-speaking man in the world. He has just returned from Japan to the United States, and I called upon him at his residence last night and asked him as to the future of the country. He said:

"The future of Corea as an independent country hangs upon the United States, as China has nothing to fear from the interference of either Germany, France or England. These countries are already tied up in their business interests with China. France has a $3,000,000 contract to build an arsenal at Fort Arthur. England is indebted to China for its release of its sovereignty over Burmah, and it has large business interests in every Chinese port. The Germans are trying to make business deals with the Chinese, and they are cultivating them. Italy has few interests in the far East, and the only other nations are Russia, Japan and the United States.

RUSSIA AND UNCLE SAM MIGHT.

"Russia already has an independent treaty with Corea, and she might object to its being swallowed up by China, though I hardly think she will. Japan is so much interested in pushing herself to the front as a modern civilized power that she does not want to enter into war with the Chinese. The only nation left is our own.

"So far as I have seen, however, the State Department does not appear to be bothering itself about Eastern questions, and it looks as though the United States would lose the chance she has now to make herself felt in the far East, and to make a connection with Corea which might be invaluable to her 20 years from now. We lose every year by failing to protect and push our interests abroad. It was through Commodore Perry and the United States that Japan was opened to the world, and had we pushed our trade and taken advantage of the situations presented to us we might control the trade of Japan to-day. As it is, the Germans, the French and English get all the big contracts given out by the Japanese Government, and America gets nothing but compliments. These countries control its foreign trade, and the immense imports which we get from Japan come in foreign vessels."

THE CHEEK OF CHINA.

"Do you think that China has any right to claim Corea as one of its tributary provinces?"

"I do not," said Admiral Shufeldt. "The United States, Russia and Japan have recognized Corea as an independent kingdom, and whenever Corea has gotten into trouble in the past, the Chinese have washed their hands of its affairs and told other nations that they had nothing to do with it. This was so at the time of the massacre of the French missionaries in 1866. The Chinese then said Corea was free and that it must settle its own troubles. It was the same in regard to the General Sherman affair with us, but when I made the treaty with Corea, the Chinese wanted me to make it out to them as an independent Government of China. I refused to do this, and Corea was acknowledged by us as an independent power. It would be so acknowledged by the whole world to-day, if America demanded it.

ONLY A SIMPLE SAY SO.

"It would take no fighting, but merely the assertion that we had recognized their independence and proposed that the recognition should be respected. The Chinese would not dare to insist upon their demands. They are not a fighting nation, and are not a naval one. They have some good war ships; but, as soon as a gun was fired at any of their ships, all of their naval officers and sailors would run ashore."

"How about the present King of Corea? Where do his revenues come from?"

"No one seems to know where they come from," said Admiral Shufeldt. "There is a sort of system of taxation in the country, and some of the taxes are paid in kind and some in copper cash. The King himself has immense private estates, and I doubt not that he has a lot of money in the palace. Corea has great possibilities, both agriculturally and minerally, and the gold output of the country is great. The gold mines belong to the King, and I remember once when going from Gensan, the western port of the country, around to Fusaw, that we carried $20,000 in gold dust.

A GOLD DUST TREASURY.

"The King's treasury in the palace, in all probability, contains a great amount of gold dust, and there is no doubt but that he will have enough to live on, whether he abdicate or not. As to the distribution of the revenue, I am not certain according to what principle it is divided; but the supplies of the Foreign Office seem to have been decidedly low, and there has been some complaint about the payment of our officers. I do not doubt but that the King intended to have paid his debts promptly; but Americans are not accomstomed to the slow methods of the East, and those of the officers who were coming home were very much disgusted by not receiving their salaries on every pay day. I understand that the Coreans are very fond of General Dye, and that they will keep him.

"I hope that the United States will stand up for the independence of Corea, though I hardly expect to see the State Department do so." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

New York and Chicago to Measure Swords To-Day—The Former City Gains a Point—A Great Delegation on Hand From the Metropolis.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The main struggle over the location of the World's Fair will be inaugurated to-morrow, when the two giants in the contest, Chicago and New York, will measure swords before the Senate committee. The New York Fair Committee has come down here in force. Nearly a hundred of them, prominent business men and politicians, headed by Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Secretary Whitney, Chauncey M. Depew, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived to-night, and have taken quarters at the Arlington Hotel. To-morrow evening Congressmen Belden and Flower will tender them a reception.

The speakers on behalf of New York before the Senate Committee will be the gentlemen named above, while Senators Farwell and Cullom, Representatives Mason and Taylor, Mayor Cregier and Mr. Cragin, the general manager of the Chicago Fair Committee, will represent the interests of the Windy City. There being no session of the Senate, the whole day will be devoted to the hearing of the claims of the two rival cities.

The New York men have already scored one point over Chicago in the House. All the World's Fair bills that have been introduced in that body were referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Hitt, an Illinois man, is chairman. The New Yorkers were quick to see the possible advantange which might accrue to Chicago from this arrangement, and have been making a hard fight to have a special committee appointed to consider the matter. To-day they received a definite promise that this should be done. The committee will be composed of nine members, each of the four cities being represented by two members, the ninth being unpledged.

ALLEGHENY'S PUBLIC BUILDING.

The Bill for It to be Reported Favorably to Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—An important recommendation was agreed upon by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day. It was decided to report to the Senate a bill for the condemnation and purchase of the two squares of ground directly north of the site of the Congressional Library and east of the Capitol grounds, upon which to erect a suitable building for the Supreme Court. The committee also decided to recommend the passage of the bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue of Columbus, to be unveiled in 1892. It is to stand where the Peace Monument is now located, at the foot of Capitol Hill, on Pennsylvania avenue, the monument to be transferred to a location yet to be selected.

The committee also decided to report favorably the bills authorizing the purchase of sites for or construction of public buildings in the following cities: Allegheny City, Pa., $250,000; Beaver Falls, Pa., $50,000; St. Paul, Minn., $1,500,000; Sioux City, Ia., $500,000; Grand Rapids, Ia., $200,000; Kansas City, $2,000,000 (a reduction of $500,000); Milwaukee, $2,000,000 (an increase from $1,200,000); San Francisco, $800,000; San Diego and Oakland, $100,000 each.

SLIPPED SOMEONE'S MIND.

Secretary Windom Says No One Has Talked Surveyorship to Him.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Windom said to-day that the papers, in the matter of the Pittsburg surveyorship, would be taken to the President to-morrow, but he couldn't say the subject would be reached. He had a number of important matters to present to the President, and possibly the consideration of the Pittsburg contest might have to be deferred. Representative Dalzell visited the Secretary this afternoon, and presented the claims of Case at length. The Secretary listened with apparent interest, and was very pleasant, as he always is, but did not indicate his feeling in the matter.

Mr. Windom said that no one had previously offered to talk of the surveyorship contest, which was rather curious, in view of the information given by Representative Bayne to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH Wednesday evening, that he had that day called on the Secretary, and conversed with him in regard to the successor of Surveyor Barr. Possibly, in the rush of business, the Secretary had forgotten the occurrence.

POSTPONED FOR A MONTH.

One West Virginia Contestant Who Wasn't Quite Ready.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The House Committee on Elections this morning took up another West Virginia contested election case—McGinnis vs. Alderson—and heard some arguments by General St. Clair for the contestee.

It appeared, however, that the contestant's brief covered only his prima facie case, so that the committee granted him 15 days to file a complete brief, and then gave the sitting member a like space of time to prepare his answer, thus postponing the further hearing 30 days.

TROTTER HAS TO TROT OUT.

The President Calls for His Resignation and Gets It.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The resignation of Mr. Trotter, the colored Recorder of Deeds for the District, has been received at the White House, upon a request made by the President. It is supposed a new appointment will be made shortly.

An inquiry made by Senator Ingalls has developed the fact that the office has paid $40,000 in fees during Mr. Trotter's incumbency of two years and ten months. A bill is pending in Congress to make the position a salaried one.

WHERE C. O. D. GOODS ARE SOLD.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Decides as Did the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by a recent decision, reversed the ruling heretofore made and held by former commissioners on the C. O. D. subject. The following extract is made from his decision:

I am of the opinion that when a person makes a bona fide offer to purchase goods, and directs in the same order that the goods shall be sent by a common carrier, or anyone else, to a place designated by him, the price to be paid at the place of delivery, and the order is accepted by the seller, and the goods are separated from the other goods of the seller, as the goods of the purchaser, and are delivered to the carrier with instructions to deliver to the purchaser at the place named by him and collect the purchase money at that place, that the place of sale, under law of Congress imposing a special tax upon wholesale dealers, is at the point at which the goods are ordered, and set apart, and delivered to the carrier. The true test is, was the offer on the part of the purchaser a bona fide one to buy, and was it so accepted by the seller? If the purchaser should decline to receive the goods and pay for them, could the seller maintain an action for the price thereof? Any other rule, it seems to me, would be doing great violence to the acts of Congress imposing these taxes.

THE NEW COKE SCALE.

Operators Believe the K. of L. Want to Break the Agreement—To Get a New Scale—Figuring on the Prices.

Superintendent Lynch yesterday stated that not five per cent of the men in the region understood the meaning of the scale just presented and he did not believe that the Scale Committee themselves had gone into the figures to ascertain what the advance would be or they would not have presented it. He said the Scale Committee generally are able and fair men and when they were shown how impracticable the scale was that they would drop it. He did not think that there would be any trouble between the representatives of the men and the operators.

Superintendent Lynch objects to the interpretation placed by the K. of L. on the agreement, and thinks that their object is to violate the old agreement with the view of getting a new one. He says that during the 18 months his firm had a sliding scale with the men they received about 20 per cent more wages than their fellows at other mines. Subsequently, another agreement was made, and broken. Finally, another agreement was brought about by the influence of the Frick Coke Company. Now it is claimed by the operators that the K. of L. people have served notice on them to terminate the agreement in direct violation of its terms. They give the men credit for being honest in their intentions, and think it strange that the men did not accept the proposition to submit it for construction to any judge in Western Pennsylvania.

A schedule is being prepared showing—first, the rate of wages paid at present; second, the rate this proposed new scale on $1 50 coke and on $1 75 coke; also showing the rates paid under the old Frick scale on $1 50 coke and $1 75 coke. The rates paid under the old Frick scale were higher all the time than were paid by the rest of operators. There will be at least 30 different rates for mining in the majority of the mines, and in no mine less than 15. Men in the same mine doing the same work will be paid different rates. While it is claimed the wages are based on the selling price of coke, yet the wages to be paid under the new scale to the men working in Leisenring No. 2 shaft will be 5 per cent less than the wages to be paid to the men for doing similar work at Leisenring No. 1 and Trotter shafts.

A TERRIFIC SCARE.

Awful Explosion in a Building Where Nearly 500 People Were Employed—Only One Person Fatally Injured—Many Others Scalded.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, January 10.—An explosion followed by a cloud of steam and smoke that rolled above the big Montauk block, on Monroe between Clark and Dearborn streets, startled thousands of people at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Almost at the same moment a hundred white faces appeared at the shattered windows of the big five-story building of the John Morris Stationery Company, at 118 and 120 Monroe street. The 200 horsepower boiler in the basement of the building had burst.

The shock in Monroe street was terrific. The ground trembled, and some of the big buildings were shaken as though by an earthquake. Only one man was directly in front of the building when the shock came. He was George Erickson, of Cicero. The glass cut him in the neck and face. The concussion broke the rear windows of the Clark street buildings abutting on the blind alley, and shattered the great plate glass fronts on Clark street. Adams street buildings abutting on the alley looked as though they had been bombarded by small ordnance.

A panic seized the people in the streets near the scene of the explosion. While the confusion was at its height a young man, bleeding from a cut in the cheek, staggered out of the door leading to the Monroe street stairway of the Morris building. He was followed by 350 girls and boys, who had raced from the upper floors the instant they recovered from the shock. Fire and police alarms were sent out, and it was not long before engines and patrol wagons were forcing their way through the crowd. Ladders were quickly raised to the windows, and firemen scrambled through the broken sashes with their hose. The fire, however, was all in the basement and the first floor. It was soon put out.

Thirteen people were injured more or less seriously. One, George Burgess, whose skull was fractured, will die.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Wrecks a Foundry, Kills Two Men and Injures Others.

CUERO, TEX., January 10.—This morning the boiler in the Cuero Brass Foundry, owned and operated by John Lewis, exploded, and killed outright Mr. David Brown, proprietor of the Gulf hotel and Henry Deans and seriously injured Perry Ward, all of whom were in the building at work.

Mr. Lewis' residence, to the rear of the foundry, was badly shattered and his wife and one child injured. Dean was blown across the street, a distance of 100 feet. The boiler was carried up and through the building, falling over 100 yards distant.

RAILWAY WRECK IN CANADA.

A Snowplow Drags the Engine From the Track, Killing Two Men.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January 10.—An express train for Quebec, over the Inter-Colonial, met with an accident near Jacqiet River this morning. The snowplow left the track, and the engine followed it and turned over.

Fireman P. Gauget was taken out in a dying condition. Engineer J. McGowan, at last accounts, was still in the wreck, and is probably dead.

MAY NOT BE BROUGHT HOME.

Possibility of Ben Vandergrift Being Buried in Arkansas.

There is much doubt expressed by friends of the Vandergrift family in regard to the question of bringing the body of Mr. Ben W. Nandergrift from Hot Springs to this city for interment.

The length of the journey and the warmth of the prevailing weather makes it probable that the interment will be at a Hot Springs cemetery.

COKE FIGURES FOR 1889,

Showing an Increase in Value of More Than Two Millions.

The output of coke for the year 1889 from the Connellsville region aggregates 5,825,000 tons—the largest in its history. The average price was about $1 40. At this rate the value of the industry for the year is put at $8,150,000.

The output for 1888 was about 5,000,000 tons, and, at an average of $1 20, is valued at $6,000,000.

☞SPORTS of a legitimate character will be fully covered in TO-MORROW'S 20-PAGE NUMBER. Horsemen will find therein all the latest gossip from the Blue Grass region.

HIS LETTER STOLEN.

Excitement in Ennis, Ireland, at the Loss of a Parnell Missive.

GRAND JURY APPROVAL QUASHED.

England and Portugal Patching Up Peace After the Fuss.

MR. PHELPS EULOGIZES AUGUSTA.

Monte Carlo Smiles Under Sunny Skies, and Many American Guests.

The conspirators keep at work against Parnell. A letter he recently wrote to Irish official friends has been stolen. A Tory Judge repudiates a grand jury's testimony of faith in Parnell. England and Portugal are more pacific.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, January 10.—Parnell's letter to the Board of Guardians of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, has been stolen by some parties unknown since the Road Board meeting on Wednesday last, and great excitement prevails in consequence of the theft.

At the Quarter Sessions to-day, Judge Kelly positively refused to receive the resolution of the grand jury, worded thus: "We, the grand jurors of the general Quarter Sessions, held at Ennis, unanimously express our undoubted confidence in Mr. Parnell, one of the foremost advocates of Ireland's best interests, and the illustrious leader of Irish people." The Judge's refusal has caused great surprise and dissatisfaction among the Nationalists, and corresponding exultation in the Unionist party, which, however, is in the minority.

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After all the threatening trouble between England and Portugal, the question now assumes a more friendly aspect; the Countess De Paris, mother of the young Queen of Portugal, having interceded with Queen Victoria and the influence of the crown having been brought to bear on the side of a peaceful settlement of the African dispute.

The British Government refuses, however, to withdraw the order issued to the East African Naval Squadron until reliable advices are received from the consular officials confirming the evacuation of the forts in the disputed territory by the Portuguese.

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The miners employed in the Halkyn lead mines, near Holywell, have given notice to the proprietors that they demand an advance of 30 per cent on their wages. The Holywell mines are the most profitable in the whole kingdom, and much trouble is anticipated, as the owners are not disposed to accede to the men's demands. A strike will likely follow the refusal.

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The officials of Scotland Yard are much exercised over the reports, now widely current, that a new scandal rivaling the Cleveland street horror, has been discovered. Being interviewed to-night, the officials assert that the story is a mere newspaper sensation; but public opinion differs from theirs.

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The *Advertiser* says, in a special article, that London is still very dull. Though the influenza is never looked upon as a "chestnut," still the prevalent scare has made society very lethargic. The theaters are badly attended. Sympathy is everywhere expressed for the Queen of Spain; but great indifference is manifested for the death of the Empress of Germany.

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The Duchesses of Fife, Rutland and Portland are taking active and prominent places in advocating warmer clothing for children, both rich and poor. They think that it is a piteous sight to see otherwise well-dressed children shivering with bare legs and low shoes in the winter weather, and strongly advocate the American fashion of longer dresses, high necks, long sleeves and high boots, and denounce the English style as barbarous and cruel.

THE LOVE OF PEACE.

Minister Phelps Speaks of This Prominent Trait in the Ex-Empress' Character—Her Last Talk With Him on the Subject.

BERLIN, January 10.—Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, made an address before the Anglo-American Society here, in which he praised the patient pursuit of duty that characterized the German race in every rank from prince to peasant. He dwelt upon this trait as revealed by the Empress Augusta in the last audience he had with her. The labor of the audience was then evidently beyond her strength, but she assumed it because it was part of a sovereign's duty.

"One thing," he said, "that struck me on that occasion, was that every topic seemed to lead her unconsciously to the same subject of the love of peace which appeared to strangely occupy and fill her mind. Whether speaking of America's material and moral growth, or of France and the exhibition, she always reverted to peace. Detecting a gleam of merriment on my face at this, she, in a winning, half pettish tone, reproached me, and adding, 'think what I know of war,' and murmuring something of which only the words 'father and son' were audible, she dismissed me, with the earnest injunction to promote peace between Germany and America."

Mr. Phelps concluded: "The wires have told the story of her death in every capital, and the echo returns an expression of universal sorrow, not for the consort of the Prince and King and Emperor, but for the good woman dead."

It is announced to-day that the funeral ceremonies of the Empress will be identical with those of the late Emperor.

SATISFACTORY TO ENGLAND.

Portugal's Reply to Salisbury Likely to Settle the Dispute.

LISBON, January 10.—It is officially stated here that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, regards the reply of Senor Gomes, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the last British note, relative to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute concerning territory in East Africa, as affording the base for an amicable settlement of the trouble. All the political groups in the Cortes concur in the opinion that the Serpa Pinto incident will not retard the two Governments in reaching a satisfactory agreement.

A cable dispatch from London, dated January 11, says: The *Morning Chronicle* has a report from Gibraltar that the British fleet will on Tuesday resume the original programme for the Mediterranean cruise. From this it is inferred that the dispute with Portugal is settled.

CHANCE FOR A BOXER.

The Melbourne Athletic Club Anxious to Make Slavin Work.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

MELBOURNE, January 10.—[Special.]—The Melbourne Athletic Club offers a purse of £1,000 to any man who will box Slavin in the club for £1,000 a side. The Australian gladiators are all excitement over this offer, and probably some worthy adversary will be found to meet the champion of the Southern Cross when the offer is sufficiently widely known.

A Great Factory Burned.

PARIS, January 10.—Pilas' silk factory at Lyons has been destroyed by fire. The loss is 600,000 francs.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The Season at Monte Carlo and Nice at Its Height—Many English-Speaking People at Each Place.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

MONTE CARLO, January 10.—The weather here has become magnificent—clear sky and a balmy atmosphere. It is one of the most beautiful seasons this place has ever enjoyed, and it has now commenced brilliantly.

Among the large number of Americans stopping here are General S. W. Crawford, regular army; Mrs. John T. Hoffman, widow of the Governor, her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford; George Magender, son of the late Commodore; Leonard Jerome, with his daughter; Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mr. John Leslie, Miss Adele Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, Reed Green, Mrs. Hinkley, Mrs. VanWyck, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnstock, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fiske, of New York; Mrs. MacMillan and family, and Mr. Converse Columbus, of St. Louis.

At Nice the season is equally brilliant, and among the guests are William Horstman, Mrs. W. Elliott, of Philadelphia; George Draper, of Boston, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Haskins, Mrs. Robert Dunlap and family, of New York; Mrs. Alden Swan and daughter and Miss Kate Lawrence, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Ayre, of Boston.

The dances commenced for the season at the Cosmopolitan, last Wednesday, and the first race takes place during next week. It seems as though a full third of the British and foreign aristocracy was summering here.

KING ALFONSO IMPROVING.

The Young Monarch Feverish Yet, but Apparently a Little Better.

MADRID, January 10.—Although there is no considerable change in the condition of the King, there are some symptoms that indicate a slight improvement. He slept in the morning, but was again feverish in the afternoon. Later reports are of the same tenor.

The midnight bulletin reports that Alfonso is tranquil and without fever. He has had symptoms of collapse which are now disappearing.

The Cortes adjourned after an expression of their sympathy with the suffering Princess.

At a Cabinet council at which Sagasta presided it was unanimously decided that the Ministry should remain in office, with unimpaired powers, and that, in the event of the King's death, the Crown should pass immediately to his eldest sister, with Queen Christina as Regent.

THE GRIP DISAPPEARING.

Fewer Deaths at Paris, and No Cases of the Disease in Moscow.

PARIS, January 10.—The deaths in this city officially reported for the 9th inst., aggregate 275, which is 36 less than for the 8th inst. This is 108 less than the daily average for last week.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the influenza has completely disappeared from that city and Moscow.

A FAMOUS GERMAN DEAD.

Dr. Doellinger, Head of the Old Catholic Movement, a Victim of La Grippe.

MUNICH, January 10.—Dr. Doellinger, the head of the "Old Catholic" movement in Southern Germany and one of the famous opponents of the doctrine of Papal infallibility, is dead. He was taken with influenza about ten days since.

POISONED BY GERMAN CLOTHES.

The Czar Said to be Suffering From a Cutaneous Disorder.

LONDON, January 11.—It is reported that the Czar's doctors have observed in him symptoms of cutaneous poisoning after wearing his German uniforms.

DOWN ON ST. JOHN.

The Younger Members of the Southern Society Condemn Their Late Vice President—No War Issues in the Davis Resolutions.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 10.—A great many of the members of the Southern Society, particularly the younger ones, talk very bitterly against Vice President St. John, who resigned from the society because of the Jefferson Davis memorial. There was a large attendance at the clubhouse last night and to-night. Some of the angry young men said that Mr. St. John ought not to be allowed to resign, but that he should be expelled. Several members declared that they would sign a recommendation to the Executive Committee that this course be pursued. One man said:

St. John won't be much loss to us. He was always in the way, objecting to everything. Why, he did not even want us to maintain a clubhouse. We ought not to be sorry that he has resigned, but that he should rush off into print about it and spread himself in the newspapers before the Secretary of the club received his letter of resignation. The Davis resolutions were entirely proper. There is no disloyal feeling in this society. The war and its issues are dead and buried. There are many Republican members of this society, and there was no politics in the Davis resolutions. There were Republicans present who voted for the resolutions as a fitting compliment to a great Southerner.

Dr. J. H. Parker, the Senior Vice President of the Southern Society, who presided at the meeting at which the Davis resolutions were passed, said to-day:

I think Mr. St. John was hasty, and will regret his action, but I don't think there is any strong sentiment in the society in favor of expelling him. There was nothing improper about the resolutions and nothing in them that I could see that was calculated to stir up ill-feeling. I, as a member of the Executive Committee of the society, was in favor of passing these resolutions, or others like them, immediately after Mr. Davis' death. Mr. Davis was a distinguished Southerner, and the resolutions simply honored him as such. I am sure that a great majority of the members of the society favored the resolutions and their spirit and were somewhat indignant that the Executive Committee did not act in the matter. I am sorry that St. John resigned, for he is a good fellow, and I like him very much. But no one man is essential to the prosperity of the Southern Society. The society will go right on just the same, and, as a matter of fact, the society is increasing in numbers, prosperity and influence every day.

Mr. St. John said to-day that he did not propose to keep up a running fight with the members of the Southern Society in the newspapers, as otherwise he would have no time to attend to the banking business. He added:

My letter of resignation, which has been published, explains my course fully, and, I think, justifies my action in the minds of all right-thinking men. I stand to the sentiments in that letter. I am out of the Southern Society because I could not consistently stay there.

So far as can be learned there are no other resignations on account of the Davis resolutions besides those of Mr. St. John and Mr. Gibson. The annual election of officers of the society occurs in March, and a strong effort will undoubtedly be made then to oust the majority of the present board of officers. President John C. Calhoun, of the society, is personally very popular, but many of the members condemn him for his inactivity in the Davis matter. A preliminary caucus for the purpose of nominating an opposition ticket to the "regular" ticket has, in fact, been already held.

A Small Fire.

An alarm from box 87 about 8:30 o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of Adam Randall's baker shop, on Oakland avenue, in the rear of Greenhouse's saloon. The fire caught from the bake oven, and before it was extinguished the building, a one-story frame structure, was consumed. Loss about $200.

☞SHIRLEY DARE in TO-MORROW'S 20-PAGE NUMBER discusses the question, "What is Beauty Without Youth?"

THE POP OF PISTOLS,

A Sound that Greets the Ears of Officers Evicting the Strikers.

ITALIANS RAISE A BIG ROW,

But a Peacemaker's Timely Appearance Prevents Bloodshed.

LARGE PURCHASES OF COKE LANDS.

Pithy and Pointed News and Notes From Many Neighboring Towns.

Three families of striking miners were evicted at Walston, Pa., yesterday. A howling mob fired shots in the air, but there was no bloodshed. Johnstown is to have an electric railway. A new coal railroad is talked of in the Monongahela Valley. Fayette county hopes for more coke and coal developments.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PUNXSUTAWNEY, January 10.—There were only three families evicted to-day—two of Hungarians and one of Italians. There was considerable excitement, but no violence. After the Sheriff, accompanied by 33 Pinkerton men, armed with Winchesters, had thrown out an Italian family at Walston, about 300 of their countrymen collected and began yelling and firing into the air. About 200 shots were fired, and they were getting more excited as the music of their revolvers increased.

This happened about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Master Workman Wilson arrived on the scene just at this time; went among them and told them they must keep quiet and not break the peace or they would ruin the cause. Wilson says he believes if he hadn't appeared when he did there would have been one of the bloodiest riots ever seen in this country. He says the Italians were terribly excited and were worked up almost to that pitch where a crowd becomes a howling, insane mob. It is thought there will be a great many more evictions to-morrow. It is a difficult matter to maintain peace, but every precaution will be taken to induce the foreign element to respect the law.

The evicted families are being cared for by their friends. The miners' agents are taking care of their effects, and making preparations to house and feed them if necessary. Another warrant was issued to-day charging another Pinkerton man with assault.

WAR AMONG COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mercer's School Superintendent to Bring Suit Against the Treasurer.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MERCER, January 10.—There is a speck of war between County Superintendent McCleery on one side and the County Commissioners and County Treasurer on the other. Numerically speaking, the superintendent is on the weak side; but, as he is a heavy weight, he will likely come out on top in the winding up of the struggle.

The difficulty arose over the payment of the $200 which the law provides toward defraying the expenses of the Teachers' Institute. The expenses this year, according to vouchers furnished, were something over $700. The amount received from the enrollment fees, lectures, etc., with the balance on hand from last year, lacked $103 of meeting this year's expenses. The treasurer, acting under the advice of the Commissioners and their attorney, refused to pay any more of the $200 than enough to meet the deficit, leaving $97, which, Superintendent McCleery claims, must be paid. He maintains that the case is one in which the Commissioners have no right whatever to meddle; that when the vouchers for expenses and the roll showing the attendance were presented to the treasurer he had no discretionary powers whatever, but that it was his plain duty, under the law, to pay the $200. He has, therefore, ordered his attorney to bring suit against the treasurer for the $97.

He is inclined to the opinion that the great interest taken in the case by the Commissioners is due to the fact that they were not furnished dead-head tickets to the evening entertainments during the institute.

OLD RESIDENTS INDICTED.

In Connection With Certain Dark Deeds Committed Near Findlay.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FINDLAY, O., January 10.—On the evening of February 7 of last year a gang of masked men entered the residence of Wesley Oman, near Arlington, this county, and found the family seated around the fireside. They immediately bound them to chairs and bedsteads, using sheets and bed clothing for that purpose. They then ransacked the house, securing $185 in money, expected to get $6,000 which was secreted about the premises, but failed. Since that time the Omans have spent considerable money for detectives, who have been working diligently on the case. One of them, John R. Lowe, of Toledo, while engaged in ferreting out the matter, was taken sick and died at the Humphrey House, in this city, last July. It is hinted that his death was the result of foul play, but the physicians called it diabetes.

Another young detective was then put upon the case, and as a result of his investigations the grand jury this week found indictments against Jerome Kibler, of Findlay; Henry Kibler, of Findlay; Charles Morgan, of Arlington; Henry Bates, of Arlington; James Fox, of Arlington, and Albert Decker, of Canonsburg. These men are all old residents of the county. From the first the identity of the robbers was suspected, but there was never any direct proof. It is believed that most of the indicted parties have become alarmed and have left the county.

A FARMER'S LUCKY ESCAPE.

Two Bullets Fired at Him, but Only His Clothing Injured.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AKRON, January 10.—As Herman Singletary, a Tallmadge farmer, was driving to this city this morning, he was approached from behind by a man on horseback, who, after calling out, "You are the man who killed my chum," fired two shots, and then fled. One of the balls passed through Singletary's hat, and the other grazed his coat sleeve. On New Year's night a burglar entered Singletary's house and stole $27. As the thief was leaving Singletary fired several shots at him, and the fellow cried out as if hit, but he made his escape.

It is thought the burglar must have died afterward, and that he was the man whom Singletary's assailant was attempting to avenge this morning.

NEW MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

New Brighton Capitalists Purchase 500 Acres as a Site for Works.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW BRIGHTON, January 10.—A syndicate of capitalists, of which H. W. Hartman is a member, has purchased 600 acres of ground at the intersection of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad and Connoquenessing creek, and will locate thereon a number of manufacturing plants. Several dams will be thrown across the stream and the natural resources developed.

A 6-foot vein of coal and a 20-foot vein of limestone underlie the tract. It is also stated that oil and gas are found 3,000 feet below the surface.

RE-WORKING OLD TERRITORY.

An Oil Excitement of Former Days Revived at Mooretown.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

VANPORT, PA., January 10.—There is considerable excitement in the vicinity of Moorstown over the prospects of future oil developments. Pittsburg capitalists have been leasing lands for some time, and will shortly start to drill. The old well on the George farm, drilled 16 years ago, and which has produced several hundred barrels of oil, will be cleaned out and cased.

It is thought it will be a good producer, as it was improperly cased in the past and filled with water.

A NEW RAILROAD POSSIBLE

To Develop the Coal Territory in the Pigeon Creek Valley.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MONONGAHELA CITY, January 10.—A new railroad is among the possibilities along Pigeon creek, in the near future. A syndicate of Eastern capitalists is negotiating for several hundred acres of valuable coal land in Carroll and Fallowfield townships, and if the deal is consummated, one of the richest coal fields in this county will be opened up. A railroad will then be necessary to carry the coal to market.

A Big Deficit Discovered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TIFFIN, January 10.—A deficiency of $63,573 81 in the Court House building fund is reported to have been discovered. The matter will be investigated.

THE COMING COKE FIELD.

Southern Fayette Looks for the Establishment of Big Industries.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, January 10.—From present indications Southern Fayette county is to be the future coke field. The coal in the northern end of the county has been pretty well worked out, and operators looking for fields to develop have found by testing the coal in Southern Fayette and especially in Springhill township is equal to the Connellsville coke. About three months ago W. W. Langhead secured an option on something over 700 acres of coal land in that township for Mellon Bros., of Pittsburg, at $75 per acre, and last week a coke oven was built to test the coal. On Tuesday the oven was drawn and very satisfactory results were obtained. Excitement runs high out there and big prices are being refused for coal land not under option.

To-day Thomas Barton, of this place, sold his farm of 184 acres, located in Springhill township, and lying directly along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio survey, down Grassy run, to Isaac Taylor, agent of the Cambria Iron Company, for $46,000, over $250 per acre. Mr. Taylor passed through town this evening on his way to Morris Cross Roads, to close the sales of several farms in that neighborhood.

There are thousands of acres of a 9-foot vein of this coal in Southern Fayette, and there is every reason to believe that that section will be an important one in coking matters in the future. A. W. Bliss, of Bliss & Marshall, said to-day that he believes Southern Fayette will be the scene of active coal and iron developments before the end of the year. "The minerals," he said, "of that section of the county are among the best in the State."

It is thought the Baltimore and Ohio will extend a branch road to Morgantown next summer.

AN ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The Latest Enterprise at Johnstown—National Aid Wanted.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., January 10.—Thomas L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who, with his brother, A. L. Johnson, the Brotherhood baseball man, and A. J. Maxham, of this city, recently purchased the right of way and franchises of the Johnstown Street Railway Company, is about to begin the construction of an electric street railway here. He has obtained the necessary grants from most of the borough authorities and expects to have the road in operation by June 1. Mr. Johnson, in speaking recently of this enterprise, said: "I intend to build Johnstown the model street railway of the United States." The Local Finance Committee have prepared a bill to Congress, which will be presented by Colonel Scull, the representative for this district, asking for an appropriation of half a million dollars for the purpose of dredging the Conemaugh and Stony Creek rivers.

Man and Team Drowned.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]