The Socialist Bill Badly Beaten in the Reichstag.

THAT BODY IS DISSOLVED

By Order of the Emperor, Who Makes a Formal Address.

#### SAMOA A DISTURBING ELEMENT.

Bismarck's pet measure, the bill providing for the expulsion of rabid Socialists, was defeated in the German Reichstag yesterday by an overwhelming vote. The session was immediately declared at an end. Emperor William subsequently addressed the mem-Berlin government is much annoyed because of the surreptitious publication of the Samoan treaty.

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BERLIN, January 25.-Those favored to-day waited in the vain expectation of hearing or seeing Prince Bismarck till the last moment, when Herr Von Boetticher, the representative of the Chancellor, in announcing the close of the session, summoned the members to hear the imperial message in the White Hall of the Schloss. The crowd

held on, as if the disappointment was great. It was lessened, however, by the anima-tion of the final debate on the Socialist bill in the House, the orations rising to the historic interest of the occasion. Herr Bebel, the Socialist, opened the debate. He denied that state persecution effected anything toward the destruction of socialism. He said he was not surprised that the Government sought to render the suppression law permanent, but the social democracy, he declared was indestructible.

BOLD UTTERANCES.

The proceedings of the Government to-ward the Socialists recalled the medieval persecution of heretics. It the masses are neapable, as the Government alleged, of forming a political judgment, it was the fault of the Government. Even the simplest minds among the workingmen would become enlightened as soon as the burden of the lately voted taxes, which amounted to millions of marks, was brought home to them. Necessity taught men to think.

Herr Bebel here proceeded to compare the present administrative system of Germany with that of Napoleon III. It was to be placed to the credit of the social democracy, he said, that anarchism had disappeared. Herr Most's paper, Freiheit, was the product of secret police agents and provocateurs. He knew as a fact that the first publisher of the Freiheit was now a police official at Hanover.
In concluding his speech, Herr Bebel pre-

dicted that his party would be found strong enough to destroy the present majority in the Reichstag.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION. Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior. in reply to Herr Bebel, said that the law struck at the social democracy only when in was trespassing on the limits of the law. A majority of Socialists clung to the doctrines preached by the London founders of the movement. The Socialist leaders in Germany did not represent the masses of the people, and least of all, the workingmen. They represented rather those who did not

Prince Schonaich Carolath, moderate Conservative, next spoke. He reminded the House of the statement made by the Socialist, Dietz, at Thursday's sitting, that the author of the pamphlet printed in Zurich-entitled "A Woman's Hand in German Politics," was Duke Ernst, of Saxe Coburg The manuscript, it was asserted, had been sent to the publisher with some hundred mark notes. The Hamburg police had suppressed a poem, but failed to press this pamphlet, though English ladies of high rank and a German lady of exalted position, who, though cradled in England, had been connected with Germany for weal or woe for 30 years, were insulted in it.

AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR The pamphlet had to find a publisher outside of Germany in the Socialistic press of Zurich. The Queen of England and her daughter could not be insulted with impunity. The Prince proceeded to protest against the article in the National Zeitung giving as a watchword for the coming elec-tions: "Down with the Social Democrats." Although he was a determined opponent of the opinions of the Socialists, yet the vote against the bill and the procedure of the Government should not lend to a situation incapable of any issue but that of force people, as well as the Government. must be left in the certain possession of a free choice of means for arriving at a common end. There was in social democracy a good deal of idealism-a quality gradually oming very rare in Germany and one that was giving way to place-hunting.

This closing remark was received with bursts of cheers from several of the political groups in the House. The Prince received | Lounsberry had declared before his death ery hearty congratulations from his friends. The vote on the whole bill was soon afterward taken, as the Right abstained from any declaration showing its willingness to accept the bill without the expulsion clause.

A DECISIVE DEFEAT. The Conservatives voted "no" with the Progressists, the Center party and the Socialists against the combined year of the Imperialists and the National Liberals. The bill was rejected by a vote of 169 against it to 98 in favor. Only Baron Umruhebombst, of the Imperial party, and Herr Sedlmayn, of the National Liberals, voted against the

Boetticher, amid the suppressed excitement of the occasion, announced that the session was closed, and requested the deputies to convene at the Schloss at 6 P. M. The Emperor, surrounded by his Ministers and the great officers of state, received the depthat hour, and rend to them the following

The past three years constitute a period of The past three years constitute a period of such exceptional importance in the development of the Empire that my feelings constrain me to recall from the throne itself the results to which your labors, combined with those of the Federal Government, have led. The Empire has been sorely retired by death, but in the trials made by the loss of the Emperors, my grandfather and my father, the loyalty and the strong monarchical feeling of the people have found an edifying demonstration. PEACE AND TRANQUILITY.

The Emperor here expressed his thanks that the changes made necessary by the decease of his predecessors had been peacefully and tranquilly accomplished. For that, he said, acknowledgments were due to the Reichstag, which with discerning patriotlabored willingly to strengthen Empire and bonds of render them lastingly secure. The position of the Empire among the nations had been thereby assured and the country enabled to fulfill its mission in the world while successfully preserving the blessings of peace and civilization. Facilities had been given to artisans by the extension of the powers of trade guilds to strengthen their position, and to gain in economic prosperity the advantages of new

It was with especial satisfaction that he hatled the continuous application of the recommendations embodied in the Imperial message to Parliament in the year 1881, and especially the law for the insurance of inva-lid and aged workmen. Those measures were guarantees for the welfare of the poor. He felt that in the future they would be attended with good results and would contribute to the domestic peace of the fatherland.

A BLOWAT BISMARCK in this field be was convinced the people would not forget what had been done. On the ground already gained there must be further building. the ground already gained there must be further building, that the people might come to understand that the legislative power had a warm heart for their just interests, and that a satisfactory improvement in their position could be attained only by the preservation of order and upon the path of

peaceful and lawful progress.

It was his urgent wish and hope that the next Reichstag would be enabled by acting in concert with the Government of the Fed-eral States to give an effective legal form to the amelioration necessary in this field. He regarded it as his most earnest and exalted task to labor toward the fulfillment of this hope by the abolition of the contributions to the widows and orphans fund. Officials in the service of the Gov-erament would obtain the main benefit, which was not to be undervalued, though it might not suffice to satisfy the just wishes of

ess favorably situated classes of officials. Moreover, by a vote of the Federal Gov-ernment, the Reichstag would be enabled to afford a pledge of improvement in the po-sition of middle class officials at an early

day. THE IMPERIAL THANKS. He concluded by saying that in his own name and of that exalted federal Governbers, but did not refer to the trouble. The ment he thanked the Deputies for their faithful and laborious work, and hoped for the continued peace and prosperity of the Fatherland, and that the content of the

BERLIN, January 25.—Those favored cal allusions and the failure to make any with tickets to the galleries of the Reichstag mention whatever of the Socialist bill surprised everyone. The ceremony was conquoted with all the imperial formalities in the court gallery. The Empress was pres-ont with the Crown Prince Frederick William and is recond son, William Frederick. The Emperor wore the uniform of the

The deputies cheered the passages relating to the old age and infirmity assurance law, and the Emperor's expression of the desire for further legislation for ameliorating the condition of the workingmen.

AN AMERICAN SCOOP The foreign office was disappointed and somewhat annoyed to learn of the publication in New York of the text of the Samoan treaty, and immediately determined to request the consent of the treaty powers to carry out the original intention that the three Governments should now publish the

text simultaneously.

Mr. Phelps called at the Foreign Office on Tuesday and expressed his regret at the surreptitious publication of the treaty. He explained that as the Senate was now in possession of the treaty, it alone had the right to release the obligation of secresy. till, in view of the fact of publication, the United States, he said, would not object if Germany and Great Britain officially issued

the text of the treaty.

It was therefore arranged that the document should appear at once in the Reich-anzeiger and the London Gazette. The treaty has met with hostile criticism from papers of all parties. The Kreuzzeitung omplains that although two-thirds of the oreigners in Samoa are Germans and fourfifths of the trade is German, yet Germany is given no dominant influence

DO NOT LIKE IT AT ALL. The Vossische Zeitung calls the treaty a blow in the face for German interests. The Germans, it says, holding the trade of the island, are placed in the same position as the little band of Americans.

The Hamburg strike is over, the men having accepted the shipowners' proposition restoring wages to 85 marks per month. The country around Cassel and Fulda is flooded. Part of Cassel is submerged. The rain falls in increasing torrents. The Worra, Eder in increasing torrents. The Worra, Eder and Lahn have overflowed their banks. The Main and Rhine are rapidly rising and many districts of Central Germany are deluged.

#### DIED BEFORE DAY.

The Defaulting Cashier of the New York Postoffice Couldn't Survive His Wound-His Friends Yet Believe in His Innocence.

NEW YORK, January 25 .- George H. Lounsberry, cashier of the New York Postoffice, who shot himself at his home at Hackensack, Friday night, died before for some. This shows that the work done daylight, and Chief Postoffice Inspector Wheeler, who had been sent out to arrest him, returned to this city, leaving Inspec-tors Hartshorne and Morris at the house. He gave Mr. Van Cott the first news of Lounsberry's death. He also reported the country.

"One thing that hurt the business of the referal of Justice of the Peace Thomas H." Cummings to issue a search warrant to deermine whether the missing money was in the house or not. Justice Cummings said that the crime was not committed in New Jersey, and that if the house was searched there was no means of determining that any money or property found there belonged to

the New York Postoffice. Postmaster VanCott sent Inspector Wheeler to see United States Commissioner Muirhead in Jersey City, and get a search warrant from him, if possible. Mr. Muirhead refused to grant a search warrant, saying that the United States had no power to issue such warrants, only where smuggling and offenses against the revenue service were charged. Before the Postoffice In-spectors left a member of the Lounsberry family gave the Inspectors the key to the inner or compartment in the safe

which contained the funds which were missing. Lounsberry had said that no one but himself would be able to get at the money, because he alone had the key. This fact, to- schools, because most of the teachers were gether with the circumstances that no foreigners and Protestants. The facts about further examination of the safe has yet been the sermon were repeated to Don Ricardo made, leads Mr. Lounsberry's triends per-sistently to assert his innocence. They believe that his character will yet be vindicated.

Postmaster Van Cott and his bondsmen are interested, of course, in seeing that Lounsberry's bondsmen make good the deficit. Mr. Van Cott was expecting the ap-pearance of Lounsberry's bondsmen all day. "We know there is a deficit," said Second Assistant Postmaster Morgan, "and that the nau is dead. We cannot take any proceedings against him, so there is no particular

#### LUMP-JAWED CATTLE ALL RIGHT. At Lengt That is the Opinion of the Parmers

of Illinois. MONTICELLO, ILL., January 25 .- The following resolutions were passed by the Central Illinois Farmers' Institute yester-

day: WHEREAS. The Live Stock Commissioner WHEREAS, The Live Stock Commissioners of Bilinois have assumed the authority to condemn and destroy good, fat, healthy steers at the Union Stockyards, which are only affected with small lumps on their jaws, under the pretense of preventing the spread of contagious

tense of preventing the spread of contagious diseases; and.

Whereas, We are informed by the address of Prof. D. McIntosh, veterinary surgeon of the Illinois University, delivered before this institute, that the disease called lump-jaw in cattle is not contagious, and that the flesh is not un-wholesome food, as long as the animal is in a thriving condition and fats well; and.

Whereas, Years of experience with cattle convince us that his conclusions are correct.

Resolved, That we consider the action of the Live Stock Commissioners in condemning such cattle and consigning them to the rendering tanks a high-handed outrage, resulting in the roubery of farmers and producers and enrichcanks a high-handed outrage, resulting in the rooberty of farmers and producers and enriching the Union Rendering Company of Chicago, and we respectfully request the Governor of Illinois to take prompt action in the matter, and to take steps to stop this unjust and arbitrary exercise of power by the Live Stock Commissioners.

-The Italian Government is making a persistent effort to improve the quality of horseflesh in Italy. It has just bought Melton, the winner of the Derby in 1885, for \$60,000, and is negotiating for the purchase of several other thoroughbreds in Germany and En-

-A Watertown, N. Y., general store keeper, being determined not to be caught by sudden weather changes, has a rapidly revolving sign in his window, upon one side of which is painted. "Ice Cold Soda Water," while the other side reads, "Skates for Sale." USING FINER PAPER.

Business Men Prefer the Best Quality, and They Pay High Prices-The Change in Letter Heads From 1889 to 1890 Won't

Estall Much Loss. "What will become of the letter heads, and stationery of all kinds that has the figures 188' printed at the end of the date line?" was the question propounded to a DISPATCH reporter yesterday. His informant stated that there were probably hundreds of tons of paper that would have to be destroyed on account of the last year of the '80's being ended. As the new year changed the third figure to '90 and a great many banners buisness would not use stationery upon which the year would have to be written over the printed figures "188" it was supposed that a great loss

would ensue.
THE DISPATCH man proceeded to investigate, and found Percy F. Smith. one of the practical job printers of the city. To the question as to whether there would be any loss or not, Mr. Smith said: "No, I do not think the loss will amount to very much on account of the change. The only persons who will lose anything at all, will be the small concerns. The heaviest consumers of stationery of this kind had only the two figures '18' printed on their blanks, and of course the change Fatherland, and that the content of the people proceeding therefrom might be the Reichstag's most welcome reward for its on their stuff a small supply on hand at the beginning of the new year. The hand at the beginning of the new year. fastidious tastes of some business firms will prevent them from using these blanks, and

they will be thrown away.
"The railroad companies, the large mone-tary and financial institutions and other tary and financial institutions and other business concerns purchase their paper in the same manner that they purchase oil or anything else they are constantly in use of. The purchasing agent knows how many blanks of a certain kind will be used in a month, and orders ac-cordingly. The orders are generally given in lots of 1,000. Every article the paper line is marked with a number, and this department of a railroad is run so systematically that an agent can tell about how many blanks of all kinds he will need or his company for the ensuing year. In this way a large stock of anything cannot accumulate in the storehouse. Conse-

quently there can be no loss. . "A matter that is not generally known is the way a better quality of paper has jumped into favor since the introduction of the typewriter. The demand is increasing monthly for heavy linen paper. The popular style of letter-head is to have the name of the concern at the top in large black type. Then follows the letter written in blue printed characters, on heavy paper; this makes the prettiest kind of a letter. Nobody uses the cheaper grades of paper now. It cannot be used on a typewriter very well, and has almost been discarded by firstclass houses. The use of linen envelopes also has almost become general. I know of one firm in the city that pays three-quarters of a cent for each sheet of paper used in its correspondence. When the paper first came out it was very expensive, but the price has been greatly reduced within the past few years. It is a common thing for the printing bills of a great number of our business

houses to average \$300 or \$400 a quarter.
"The art of typography has so far advanced that fancy printing can now be used at a small cost. Very great progress has been and is constantly being made in print-ing. Every man is always on the alert for something new. New designs are evolved, new styles of type made, and everything done to make the printing attractive to the eye. The old idea of a trade mark on a common-looking bill head has been superseded by something that is adapted to the present day. It was a common thing to hear old firms talking of the same billhead they had used for 50 years. This idea has been exploded by the demand of the public of their visit. This, he said, was neither for something better.

"I can say without fear of contradiction, that there are few cities putting out more printed matter than Pittsburg. Some years ago, if it was necessary to get good, first-class printing done, people thought that they would have to go to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago or Cincinnati. Now this is all changed. It is not long since that a Pittsburg pr house got out some fine calanders. One of them found its way into the office of the purchasing agent of a Southern railroad company. He immediately sent a large order here is as good as can be turned out anywhere else. It was said a few years ago that Pittsburg could not do portrait work. This is another error. We can get out as good portrait work as any city in the

job printer to a small extent was the ordi-nance about throwing hand bills from wagon . A great many concerns try to outdo each other in the way of price lists. In addition to using the newspapers they send out neat little souvenirs. I know one firm that spent \$8,000 in this way. The price lists were made of Turkey morocco.

## CLASH OF CHURCH AND STATE.

A Costa Rica Bishop at War With the Govvernment Authorities.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, January 25 .- A letter received to-day from San Jose, Costa Rica, dated January 3, says: The latest subject for discussion at this capital is the question of "the Minister and the Bishop." Two Sundays ago Dr. Thiel, the learned Bishop of the diocese, preached a sermon to a cathedral full of people, in which he advised them not to send their children to the Government Jimense, the present Secretary of State, of ters, who promptly proceeded to sit upon the Bishop. He addressed him a letter of remonstrance and warning, which was published in the Gaceta, the official newspaper. The document is, for a Catholic country, a truly remarkable one. I do not know any other Costarricense who would have pro-ceeded in Senor Jimense's way with such

promptness and decision.

The learned Bishop, immediately after preaching the sermon in question, mounted his mule and rode away to far Talamanea. to visit his Indian tribes. By this time the letter has probably reached him in his wanderings, but as yet no reply has been brought. The Eco Catolico, the principal church paper, attempted a defense of the Bishop, but the universal opinion is that the Secretary of State is in the right.

## CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT

An Ex-Sheriff and an Ex-City Clerk Indicted

by a Grand Jury.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Youngstown, O., January 25 .- The grand jury adjourned here this afternoon, having examined 28 cases and returned 18 indictments. Among the important indictments is one against ex-Sheriff Eli B. Walker, charging him with embez-zling funds while he was an officer. Walker had heard that an investigation was in progress, and when the indictment was returned walked into the courtroom and gave bond for his appearance.

Six indictments were returned against ex-City Clerk John S. Roller, charging him with appropriating money while City Clerk, collecting taxes from parties and not cover-ing the money into the City Treasury, and also overdrawing his salary. Roller is now out on bonds.

The grand jury investigated the case of Charles Edmunds, charged with man-slaughter. Edmunds several weeks ago hurled his father-in-law. John C. McCreary, downstairs for insulting Mrs. Edmunds. McCreary died next day at the hospital. Public sentiment justified Edmunds in the punishment he meted out, and the grand jury ignored the case and returned no in-

Tammany Does Honor to Grady. ATLANTA, January 25 .- Tammany Hall, New York, has contributed \$500 to the Grady monument fund. A TRUCE CALLED FOR The Pight for the Columbus Postoffice Simi-

Magee and Quay Factions.

FLINN AND BROWN TRY IT

Crowned With Success.

To Bounce One of the Four Sitting Members From

West Virginia.

Senator Quay was overrun with callers or

the eve of his departure for Florida. A

Pittsburg delegation in the interests of a

peace between the Magee and Quay factions

was among them. Senator Delamater also

had a farewell chat with Colonel Quay,

about the former's Gubernatorial campaign.

A caucus will be held to-morrow by Repub

lican Congressmen, to make arrangements

to oust one of the sitting members from

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. J

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- For the

last two or three days Senator Q uay's house

has been simply overrun with callers.

Everybody in Pennsylvania who has a pri-

vate ax to grind has apparently taken occa-

sion to visit Washington during the week,

his Florida trip. A large number of his

State, but the western end has been well

Not all of the Senator's time on this, his

last day in Washington, however, has been

devoted to receiving visitors. He spent a

part of the morning in making farewell

calls on the several departments, and among

them was the Treasury Department. His

visit to Secretary Windom was not a very

long one and, so far as can be learned, re-

sulted in no definite settlement of the Pitts-

burg Surveyorship. That matter still hangs

fire, and it is thought likely that it may not

be finally determined before Senator Quay's

probably be not before the four years' term

of Surveyor Barr expires on the 21st of

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Hon. William Flinn, of Pittsburg, ac-companied by Mr. J. O. Brown, Chief of

the Bureau of Public Safety of that city,

was in town to-day in the interest of Cap-

tain W. S. Brown, who is the compromis-

candidate for the Surveyorship. They called on both Senator Quay and Repre-

sentative Dalzell and did their best to per-

suade both these gentlemen that it would

be best for them to unite on Captain Brown.

They met with poor success with Representative Dalzell, who reiterated his pre-

viously expressed determination of standing

by Mr. Frank Case. What Mr. Quay

told them they kept to themseives. It is possible, though, that their interview with the Senator was of a very in-

teresting nature, for another Pittsburger, who had a conversation with them this even-

ing, assured THE DISPATCH correspondent

to their trip, and that they were used for

the purpose of covering up a much more

important matter, which was the real object

more nor less than to arrange the terms of

a contract between the Magee and Quay

factions, whereby Magee was to agree to keep his hands off of State matters and

Quay to refrain from interference in Alle

NOT QUITE POSITIVE.

this end were practically completed. But something of this nature has been previ-

ously suggested, and perhaps too much

credence should not be placed in this re-

port. Messrs. Flinn and Brown returned

to Pittsburg this evening.

The Washington county delegation, con-

sisting of Messrs. Acheson, Eagleson and Kennedy, saw the Postmaster General again

to-day in relation to the postoffice affair at

Washington. Mr. Wanamaker told them that the recommendation of Congress-

man Ray should be honored, but that they had better see Secretary Blaine

about it, and get him to withdraw

his request for the appointment of Mr. Sam-

uel Ewing. This they tried to do. They

went to the State Department and waited

for a long time for a chance to see the Sec-

retary, but there was such a steady stream

of Senators and Representatives calling

upon him that they had finally to give up

leave for home to-night, and trust to Con-

gressman Ray to secure the appointment of

his and their candidate, Mr. Underwood,

Before leaving, however, they called on Sen-ator Quay and requested him to use his in-

fluence with Secretary Blaine in the matter

he (the Senator) having already indorsed

Senator Delamater was also among Mr.

Quay's callers, having run down from Phil-

adelphia this morning, to have a final talk with him over the Gubernatorial situation.

NOT AT ALL SERIOUS.

Channey Depew on the Present Prospects

of the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- Chauncey

M. Depew is in Washington to attend the

meeting of the Senate Dressed Beef Commit-

tee. "Asked what he thought of the post-

ponement of the World's Fair bill by the New York Legislature, he replied: "I do

not believe that there is any serious opposi-

tion to the bill in the Legislature. I be

merely in accordance with the tom in the Legislature, I

parliamentary practice.

Washington.'

lieve the postponement was made

lieve that there is nothing in the opposition of Republican leadrs, and that their ac-

tion was merely to preserve the ordinary

"if considerable opposition is developed to the bill, and it is not passed soon, it means

that the World's Fair is done for as far as

New York is concerned. Then, if Chicago

has the money to put up, she will get the

done for, and there will be no fair.

fair. Otherwise the whole thing will be

gress will not spend money for a fair in

THE FIGHT ON WARMOUTH.

Serious Charges Brought Against the Ex-

Governor by Prominent Men.

Committee on Commerce to-day had under

consideration the nomination of ex-Governor

Warmouth to be Collector of Customs at

New Orleans. Ex-District Attorney Leonard and Representative Coleman were

present, and opposed confirmation in short

speeches; but as it was stated that Mr.

Warmouth is now ill at Philadelphia, the

further consideration of the case was post-

Judge Morris Marks and several member

of the Louisiana Legislature also opposed

the confirmation, charging that Warmouth

had, while Governor, increased the State debt enormously, had been guilty of misde-

meanors and of maladministration in office,

and that he had been notoriously engaged

in "trading" politically with the Democrats

Passed Without Amendment.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- The Cus-

toms administrative bill was passed by the House to-day, all amendments being re-

of Louisiana, to secure his own ends.

jected. The vote was 138 to 121.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- The Senate

"But," Mr. Depew added, impressively,

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

LIGHTNER.

the hope of securing an interview.

Mr. Underwood,

gheny county affairs.

return from his Southern trip, which will

represented.

March.

West Virginia on Wednesday.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELP.

lar to That at Pittsburg. Another Attempt to Harmonize the WASHINGTON, January 25.—The fight over the Pittsburg Postoffice promises to be supplemented in that of Columbus, O. The commission of the incumbent expires in a few days. Over a week ago Senator Sherman, on whom the duty of making a seman, on whom the duty of making a seman, on whom the duty of making a seman of the control of the con [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. ] No Evidence That Their Efforts Were lection devolves, selected from the large list of the aspirants Captain Gardner, and recommeaded him to the President. News of the Senator's action reached Columbus, and ALL REPUBLICANS CALLED IN LINE a flood of protests came to Senator Sherman

and President Harrison. Gardner was objected to on the ground that he was a "Mossback," and that behind him was the crowd of the men who ran the office five years ago. All of the Columbus newspapers are entering protests, and there is "high jinks" at the capital of Ohio. A telegram was received here to-day stating that "the Dispatch will say this evening, editorially, that the indications are President Harrison and Senator Sherman are about to make a mistake in the appointment of the Columbus postmaster." At the Postoffice Department it is stated that the appointment is held in abeyance, but the indications are that Gardner will be appointed.

IN BEHALF OF THEIR RACE.

A Delegation of Virginia Colored Men Appeals to Congress. WASHINGTON, January 25 .- A delegation of colored men from Virginia was before the House Committee on the Election of President and Vice President to-day, to talk about the operation of the election laws in to see the innior Senator before he starts on Virginia. There were five persons in the party, A. W. Harris, John Wilson, W. W. callers were from the eastern part of the Evans, P. C. Corrigan and Ross Hamilton. They formed a committee appointed by a convention of colored people held in Richmond, December 17 last, to present this

matter to Congress. Mr. Harris was the principal speaker, and submitted a written statement showing at length the manner in which it was alleged the registration laws of Virginia had been evaded and manipulated in various Federal elections. The statement says the colored people of Virginia feel very keenly the unjust treatment to which they have subjected, and take this means of protesting against a continuance of the same, and of expressing their convictions as to the relations which should exist between both races in the Commonwealth, with respect to their moral and material advancement, as well as to their political rights.

## DRUMMING UP MEMBERS,

Republican Caucus To-Morrow Night to Insure a Full Attendance.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, January 25 .- Just as the House adjourned this afternoon the clerk read a call for a caucus of the Republican members, to be held on Monday evening. The object of the caucus is to secure the attendance of as large a number of the Republicans as possible at Wednesday's session of the House, when the Committee on Elections proposes to bring up the case of Smith versus Jackson in the Fourth West Virginia district.
As there will be no rules under which the
case can be considered, it will be necessary
for the Republicans to have a quorum of their own members present to carry the case

Incidentally, at the same caucus the subject of the new code of rules may come up, although Mr. Adams, of Illinois, for one, although Mr. Adams, of Illinois, for one, does not see the necessity of discussing the matter at all. "I don't see what we want with rules;" said he this evening, "we have the general parliamentary law, and that is with rules;" said he this evening, "we have the general parliamentary law, and that is good enough for us."

The President Pardons a Maine Thief but The gentleman who imparted this infor-

Flinn had told him, that the negotiations to A pardon was denied in the case of H. A. the guard and went to bed, tired but happy. Hartsfield, convicted in North Carolina of

counterfeiting.
The President has declined to interfere in the case of George Tobler, convicted of mur-der in the Western district of Arkansas. The death sentence in the case of Charles H Bullard of murder, in the same district, has been commuted to imprisonment

## MORE MONEY FOR THEM.

Somewhat Increased Appropriations Voted

for Several Public Buildings. WASHINGTON, January 25 .- The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day decided to report favorably bills increasing the appropriations for public buildings at the following places: El Paso, Tex., to \$200,000; Omaha, Neb., to \$2,000,000; Salt Lake City, to \$300,000, or an increase of \$150,000; Martinsburg, W. Va., to \$100,000. Favorable reports increasing the appro-

priation for public buildings at Sacramento. Cal., were also presented.

## SPEAKING OF SALESLADIES.

A Very Common Term That is Ridiculous When Analyzed.

Sallie Joy White in Wide Awake. ] I wish to emphasize the misuse of the term "ladies." It is improper, a mistake in language, to speak of yourself or of any other person as "ladies" in connection with work of any kind. The term "lady" presupposes leisure. In the same way the word "gentleman" carries a like significance. Now you know very well that the term "gentlemen of business" is never used, and you certainly never hear of "salesgentlemen." Isn't the very sound ridiculous? And yet your man of business often is the polished, well-bred man of society, with a position which no one can dispute. A few years since I was passing the sum-mer at a well-known sesside resort, and in a sudden emergency I wanted some laundry work done. I rang for the bellboy of the hotel and asked him to see if the laundress could do it for me at once. He soon re turned with this reply: "I am sorry, Mrs. White, but the washer-

## HOW DYEING IS DONE.

lady is out."

Washington Star.1

Interesting Points on the Materials Used and Where They Come From.

In what manner is dyeing performed? Dyeing simply means boiling things in copper kettles for the proper time in a solution of dye and water. For what we call "fancy colors" we use the aniline tints that are demine of rainbow hues, you know. The aniline dyes employed are chiefly for light blue,

fed to and withheld from growing animals, will color their bones so that in section they will appear white and yellow in alternate rings from center to circumference. You must remember that all these dyes are used in an infinity of combinations. It is rare that one of them is applied pure and sim-ple. One dye for crimson is obtained from the lac insect, scraped from the bark of cer-tain trees in the East Indies.

NELLIE BLY THERE.

Continued from Pirst Page. and rice. I have traveled on French

which she quotes, that she would rather reach New York successful and dead, than alive and late. On landing in Southampton she says: -

I was hurried from the Custom House out to I was hurried from the Custom House out to where a dark train stood. A guard, as they call them there, came along, and with a key large enough for a policeman's club, opened a door and stepped into an English coach. I must say that they leave much to be desired. First I stumbled over something. Then I was bothered with the odor of the oil lamp. When I sat down I began to investigate the obstacle which had almost put me into the car head foremost. I found what looked to be a long piece of iron, but which I learned was a footwarmer. They think this is comfortable traveling in England. Myfeet burned through the thin soles of my shoes while I froze about my shoulders. CHILLY IN ITALY.

The trip through France, visit to M.Jules Verne, etc., has been told. Her experiences in sunny Italy were chilly. She says:

We traveled through Italy for a whole day and never caught a glimpse of the sun. Early in the morning we passed through vineyards, but later we rode aloug the edge of the Adriatic sea, with a high bluff. I could see nothing but the beach, a few boats pulled up on the sand, and the fog. On the bluff I could occasionally see houses. As evening came on we stopped at a station where gayly uniformed officers and a few private citizens lounged about. In the rear of the station the sea formed a little bay. As the fog lifted and the sun spread over it in its last burst of expiring splender, the rays touched up the colored sails on the boats that covered the bay, making some blood red, some sky blue, and some crimson. On the bluff, perched in the most dangerous looking positions on the edge of rocks were white, castle-looking houses, while along the winding road that lead to this mountainous dwelling place were groups of women clad in brilliant colors, both beautiful and otherwise, all watching the train. Verne, etc., has been told. Her experience all watching the train.

#### HER FIRST ADVENTURE.

Almost a Disastrons Incident at Brindist-Nearly Missed Her Boat by Stopping to Send n Cablegram Home. At Brindisi Nellie found her first advent-

ure. She had made her arrangements on the steamer for India. She says: I put down my handbag and went out to the guard, who was waiting to take me to the tele- I do not care enough about it to graph office, where a cable might be sent home. | my lawyers and friends follow them there, graph office, where a cable might be sent home. The purser said I had not much time, but it could be done. The telegraph office was in a building down a dark street. The little room was bare, and there was only a desk, one sheet of telegraph paper, a bottle without any ink in it, and one pen. It had one small window, like a stamp-window in a postoffice. But the office was closed, and there was nothing to do except to wait and send a cable from Ismalia.

"The agent is taking a nap, but we'll get him up." said the guard, hopefully, as he rang a bell near the closed window. He rang it several times, and then the window opened with a creak, as if long unused to business. A dark,

creak, as if long unused to business. A dark, sleepy-looking face appeared. The guard spoke in Italian, and I finished it up in English, to which the man responded quite well.

NOT WELL POSTED. I wrote my cable after answering his inquir-

ies as to what country New York was in, and paying the bill.
"Then we thought of the ship. "The man said we had but a moment, I cried breathlessly to the guard. I might possibly have missed my ship. "Come," was all he said, as his face paled, and we started out of the door and down the narrow, dark street. "Can you run?" he asked, quietly, and feellers.

edge.

A whistle blew. All power seemed to leave SPECIMENS OF CLEMENCY.

SPECIMENS OF CLEMENCY.

The President Pardons a Maine Thief but
Doesn't a Southern Counterfeiter.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The President Pardons, January 25.—The President Pardons a Maine Thief but
Universident Pardons a Maine Thief but
The President Pardons a Maine Thief but
Our Department of the plank I uttered a prayer of thanks when I saw the Victoria still there. The boat bound for Bombay was gone but I was saved. s cone, but I was saved.

dent has granted a pardon in the case of O'Brien Scanlan, convicted in Maine of lareeny and sentenced to the reform school.

A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of H. A paylon was devised in the case of the cas Her next adventure was an offer of marriage, on this same steamboat. Here is how it came about:

There was a good deal of curiosity on the Victoria as to who and what I was, and what my object was in traveling alone. In a few days some one told me confidentially that it was passed around on board that I was an

ECCENTRIC AMERICAN HEIRESS book. The men on board were very attentive, on account of my wealth. One young man, whose father boasted of a title, but who is a second son, asked me if I would I would do with him if I did. I told him I sufficient accommodation for the pupils. would put him to work, which had rather a dampening effect. When this ceased to be funny, I told a man in confidence, that instead of being an American beires, I was, in short, a beggar; that my health being und, a few benevolent societies had raised enough the properties and many long trip, housing that I noney to send me on a long trip, hoping that I would benefit by it. This news he spread about the boat, and for several days I was left in peace, while the young men stayed away and regretted that they had spent so much time on a penniless American girl. Making a few pleasant and congenial acquaintances on the boat, I told them of the object of my trip, and it was not long until every ject of my trip, and it was not long until every body on the boat knew where I was going and what I was going to do.

# THROUGH THE ORIENT.

The Pair Tourist's Impressions of Egypt and India-The Only Really Serious Delay Encountered

on the Trip. The Suez canal Miss Bly says, looks like nothing else than a mammoth ditch, the sand being dug out and thrown to either side. She adds: It took us 24 hours to pass through the canal the boat being allowed to travel at the rate of the boat being allowed to travel at the rate of only six miles an hour, because a rapid rate of speed washes down the high banks. The next morning we anchored in the bay facing Fort Ismalia, and got a glimpse of a palace once occupied by the Khedive. As we continued our voyage the heat became intense, the bot sun, beating on the sandbanks making existence almost unendurable on the boat. Native people rushed along the banks, calling after us "Backscheechs," which means money. This was often thrown them by the passengers, but was often thrown them by the passengers, but they rushed on after us, not being able to find the coins, still crying in a plaintive voice "Back-A fashion note is given from the other end

of the canal as follows: The bleach craze has extended as far as Aden, and seized upon the fancy of the Somanlis. A common thing with them is to bleach the black wool which covers their heads. They do this by covering the head with lime, and allowing it to stay there several days. When once off, the wool is no with line, and allowing it of say there several days. When once off, the wool is no longer black, but yellow, or in many cases a beautiful tint of red. Somehow it was very amusing to see these beople, whose bodies do not look much out of the way, merely because they are black, going around with yellow and beads.

FIRST SERIOUS DELAY. At Colombo the first serious delay stared rived from coal tar. Every coal bed is a the little voyager in the face. She says: The idea of a five days' wait for a connecting boat was not pleasant, but I utilized this time in seeing the beauties of Colombo, which come maroon, cardinal red and such brilliant effects. Woods ground to coarse powder are largely relied upon by the dyer. For instance, there is santal wood for eeru, from the Santalwood Islands; logwood for red, from Sicily; gallnuts for silver drabs, from Aleppo; fustic for yellow, from Cuba, and madder root for eeru, from the south of France.

It has been found that madder, alternately fed to and withheld from growing animals,

her next stopping place; We arrived at the picturesque city of Singapore on the 18th of December, and baving a few hours to spare there, visited the gardens, the museums, the temples, and other points of interest, Some people even here could speak English. I saw the first Chinaman and a Chinese funeral, which was very interesting. During the voyage from Singapore to Hong Kong, we had the monsoon against us, but the Oriental, which was making

its first trip to China, and was try-ing to make a record, fought it bravely, and I reached Hong Kong two days ahead of my itinerary December 23. Here was another five days wait before I could leave for Yokohama. European citizens were very good to me, and the newspapers were most kind in

CHRISTWAS IN CHINA. Christmas Day I spent in Canton, China, eating my lunch in the Temple of the Dead, where there are hundreds of bodies, some of which have been lying in caskets for 75 years. While have been lying in caskets for 75 years. While eating my dinner in company with two gentlemen and a Chinese guide, the priests were chanting masses in a room opposite, for the repose of recently departed souls.

When onr vessel got into Tokohoma I was waited upon by a representative of a Japanese paper. He presented me with copies of the paper containing a translation of the story of my risit to Jules Verne, and also an account of my trip around the world. He interviewed me in a very amusing way, having all the questions written down on paper beforehand in English, which he read over and filled in as I replied. He was a Japanese, but spoke English very well. He presented me with copies of the paper containing the interview, which I have brought home with me as a treasured souvenir.

The trip across the Pacific was very tem pestuous. In the first three days they were 110 miles ahead of the Oceanic's last record, when she broke the record; but all this and more were lost when they struck the head winds, which stayed with them the greater

#### HERR MOST IN JAIL.

The Anarchist of Anarchists New Traveling Under the Name of John Maeller-In Trouble Again for an Offense Committed Long Ago. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, January 25 .- Anarchist John Most was brought to police headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning and locked up in a cell. Inspector Byrne's detectives had en scouring this city and Brooklyn for him during the night, and he was finally found leaving the house of Mrs. Hoffman, who was on his bail bond, at 67 Seventh street, at 8 A. M. Most said to-day that many months ago he got sick and tired of the name Most, and became John Mueller. He did not want to be John Most again, and never would, were it not for the fact that court made him. All over the eastside in the wine stores that he frequented Most is known as John Mueller. Most said:

I don't really believe there will be any difficulty in my getting out of here on Monday. I would have been liberated this afternoon, if all the judges had not gone home, and my lawyers and friends follow them there, even if I was sure that the Judges would go to the trouble of accepting my bonds in their own time. I have not any idea at all that this sentence will be finally sustained. Judge Cowing, of his own volition, suspended the sentence and liberated me. upon my giving bonds. The citizens were unduly excited then. Do you know I have begun to think that if I were on trial for robbing a bank there wouldn't be the slightest difficulty in getting a jury to send me to prison. Yet they say there is fair play among capitalists.

Howe & Hummel, Most's attorneys, secured a writ of habeas corpus for the production of Most in the Supreme Court duction of Most in the Supreme Court on Monday. It is expected that Most will be let go, pending his appeal to the Court of Appeals. He will at once shake Most and become John Mueller, editor of the Freiheit and a hard working, highly respectable resident of Second avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, until the Court of Appeals, should it be so disposed, turns him into John Most again.

#### A SCHOOL FIGHT.

Protestants and Catholics Disagree as to the Manner in Which a School Should be Rus-To be Settled in the Courts.

INPECTAL TRANSPART TO THE DISPATCH. KINGSTON, N. Y., January 25,-For ome time past a bitter fight has been in progress in School district No. 3, of this city, between Catholics and Protestants, as to how the school should be conducted. The city. Within its limits are several large corporations. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church rectory, and other parish buildings are also within its confines.

For 20 years or more the Catholies controlled the school, and during that period one James McCabe was its principal. Two years ago there was a general uprising against the way the school was being managed. It was charged that the principal was incompetent. traveling about with a hair brush and a bank | Many of the more liberal Catholics sided with the Protestants. McCabe was ousted, and Prof. Robert Eadie, of Long Island City, selected in his stead. Since he assumed control the school has prospered. At times marry him, and asked me also what the attendance is so large that there is not It became necessary to hire a branch school. A contract was yearly entered into with the priest of St. Mary's church, for the teaching of the extra pupils at the Francis-can brothers' school, which is taught on

sectarian principles. Of late there has been strong opposition to this, and a demand for the erection of an addition to the main school building. Several hundred people gathered at the school house to-night. Many bitter statements were made. The Protestants and the dissatisfied Cath olies will appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the matter

#### will be litigated. NIGHTMARE FOR NINE DAYS.

Missouri Giel Who Has Slept a Long, Troubled Sleep.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 25 .- There is a sleeping girl at the home of a farmer named Carpenter, six miles south of Westport, who has puzzled the attending physicians and created a sensation in the neighborhood. No case is recorded in the history of the oldest practitioner in Kansas City that is just like it. Her slumber is not like one in a peaceful trance, but it is agitated like that of a person in the nightmare. For the past nine days she has been plunged into this strange somnolent condition, during which she sometimes beats herself on the she sometimes beats herself on the head and breast and utters incoherent exclamations. Chicken and beef broth is poured down her throat when she opens her mouth, and by this means she is kept alive. The girl's name is Anna Parker, and she has been working as a domestic in the family of Mr. Carpenter for over a year. She has had fits of drowsiness before, but none of them lasted as long as this one. The attending physicians are completely nonplussed, and it is expected that the unnatural sleep will be followed by

## JUDGE LYNCH LAST YEAR.

What the Contemptible Old Scamp With a Halter Did in 1889. Atlanta Constitution. ]

Judge Lynch was more active than the regularly constituted courts last year. For the United States at large there were 98 legal hangings during 1889. Against this insignificant number Judge Lynch rolled up a total of 175. In the South 139 persons met their deaths at the hands of the lynchers. The North furnished 36 such execu-

This is a very black record. It is a bad one for the North, and a bad one for the South. But it reflects greater discredit upon the courts. When judges, juries and sher-iffs do their whole duty people do not think

about lynching.
In some exceptional cases Judge Lynch will always put in his work even in the most orderly community. But such cases are rare, and all lynchers should be prose-cuted to the full extent of the law. Where they are concerned in the exceptional cases alluded to they will never be harmed by a

# AFTER SCOTS' VOTES.

Two Gubernatorial Gunners Attend a Bobby Burns Banquet.

SOME TAPPY FOR THE SCOTCH

Distributed by Senator G. W. Delamater and Secretary Stone.

GENERAL HASTINGS WASN'T PRESENT,

Rat He Sent a Substitute in the Person of Cantains Campbell.

Two of the prominent Republican candis dates for Governor of Pennsylvania attended a Bobby Burns banquet at Chester last evening. Messrs. Delamater and Stone were the two gentlemen. They took occasion to compliment the Scots present, and gave them all sorts of taffy. General Hastings wasn't present, but sent a substitute,

PHILADELPHIA, January 25 .- State Senator George Wallace Delamater and Secretary of the Commonwealth Charles W. Stone went down to Chester this evening to aid the Robert Burns Club, of that place, to celebrate the birthday of Scotland's favorite poet, and at the same time to show the canny" Scots what kind of material they make Governors of in Pennsylvania, General D. H. Hastings was down to be there also, but the handsome Adjutant General failed to materialize, and he not only missed a chance to say nice, sweet things about the Scotch lassies born in Chester, but failed to prove his Scotch lineage, like the others attempted to do. The Adjutant General sent a letter, however, and rather made up for not being present by someone connected with the affair substituting a genuine Campbell on the list of speakers in his place.

BEAT THE RECORD.

The Burns Society of Chester has been celebrating the birth of the poet for 11 years, and to-night's event was the biggest they ever had. It took place in Star Hall, which was profusely decorated with American flags turned over Scottish flags. Over the stage was the coat of arms of the club, with the legends on it, "Wood Notes Wild" and "Better a Wee Bush Than Nae Bield." This was right back of Secretary Stone, and it may have been by fate or design, but it was there, and Secretary Stone seemed to feel a little nervous under the last inscrip-

The room was crowded with Scotchmen, Scotchmen's sons, with their wives and pretty bonnie Scotch lassies and a Scotch club from Philadelphia in kilts. The latter were by no means forgotten, as every speaker took occasion to say something sweet about

Four large tables occupied the floor of the room, and at a fifth, on the stage, were seated the President of the club and the distinguished guests of the evening. Senator Delamater was on the lett of President John McFayden and Secretary Stone on his

SOME OTHER GUESTS.

At the table, in addition to these, were Editor Harry Frysinger, of the Delaware County Democrat; Major J. R. T. Coates, ex-Mayor John L. Forwood, State Senator John B. Robinson, Captain James Campebell, General Hastings' representative; Bev. Thomas McCauley, D. D., and Adam C. Harper. Before the supper a Scotch song was sung, several selections read from Burns, and a few tunes from a bag-pipe played. Then the toasts were commer State Senator John B. Robinson told of the virtues of Burns, after which Senator Delamater patriotically talked about the "Land we Live In." He said that he was in America, and therefore was pleased to respond to the toast, for many reasons. He was glad to be at the dinner Though he did not have one drop of Scotch blood in his veins, he wanted the club to know that his middle name was Wallace, and that his son's first name was Scott. He told the club what he thought of the virtues of Scott and Burns, and how he es-

teemed their works over all others.

TAFFY FOR THE GIRLS. Mr Delamater said that it was his delight that the glory of this country was not in its physical development, but in its mercantile, manufacturing and business interests, Another thing about the country, it was the country where a man could be independent, and where he was a man for all that. Here a man has the opportunity to educate himself and become great, and where woman also had the opportunity to enter nearly every business that the other sex did. He paid a high tribute to the young women present, and then gave way to the singing of the

"Star Spangled Banuer." After speeches by Captain James Campa bell on "Our National Guard," Dr. J. L. Forward on "Highland Mary," Adam C. Harper on the "Lassies," Editor Fryainger on the "Press," and Mayor Costes on the "City of Chester," Secretary Stone made a few remarks, as he was down on the programme. After a few complimentary remarks to the other speakers in general, and his rival, Senator Delamater, in particular, he said that he did not claim to have any Scotch blood in him. He had been at Irish dinners, New England banquets, and nearly every other nation. At all of them he could claim lineage, but at this he could

SCOTCH BY PROXY ONLY. The speaker was proud, however, that he had children who, if they were ever at an occasion of this kind, could claim Scotch descent. He admired Burns more in his public character than otherwise. one thing that I believe in Burns," said the speaker. "It was his independence and respect for himself. When the disposition was in England to crush out of existence everything that was Scotch, Robert Burns had the manliness and courage to resent English snobbery, and preserve to his people the sweet idioms and thoughts of their language. He stood by them and inspired their cour-age and taught them how to honor and love their country." The Secretary delivered a beautiful peroration upon Burns, and in conclusion remembered the Scotch lassies

Joseph Addison Thompson, editor of the Chester News, made the hit of the evening in his humorous references to the attempts of nearly all the speakers to prove they were good Scots, and said he was afraid that they would be apt to do the same thing at an assemblage of representatives from any other nation. The anniversary closed with singing and recitation.

Benver Democrats for Wallace,

BEAVER, January 25 .- The Democratic County Committee met to-day at the Court House and elected the following delegates to the State convention, to be held at Scranton: W. S. Braden, of New Brighton: Robert Richie, of Hopewell township, and W. A. Freed, of Homewood. The delegates were instructed to vote for William A. Wallace for Governor.

DIED.

HAMILL-On Saturday, January 25, at 11 P. M., ELIZA JANE, wife of Barnard Hamill, aged 57 years.
Funeral from her late residence, Harvard and St. Clair sts., East End, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Priends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. BIBER-At his residence, East street, Alle

theny City, on Saturday, January 25, at b. M. E. F. Bibsh. Notice of funeral in Monday's morning paper PIFER—On Saturday, January 25, 1890, at 7:10 P. M., Maggir, wife of Jacob Pifer, aged 19 years 5 months 7 days.

Funeral on MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from her late residence. Baker street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburg, Pa. Friends of the family are re-spectfully invited to attend. Other funeral of the same name in death column will not take place until Monday at 1 P. M.