Continued from First Page.

the organs were in good condition. I am sure that had there been any of the effects of

poisoning in the body we would have dis-covered it. The cause of death was estab-lished beyond doubt."

What disposition will be made of the body

has not been decided. The neighbors think that Rodgers, alias Bogges, will be at home to-day. Coroner McDowell will hold an inquest at his office in the Court House at 11

clock to-morrow forenoon.

Rodgers and his wife came to Allegheny

about the middle of December. They had three children, Charles Garfield, 5 years

A HANDSOME AND LOVING COUPLE.

Both were fair, and tooked much alike. They dressed well and always had money

for their necessities, Rodgers said that he was traveling for a furniture house in Chicago.

He was away much of the time. As far

as the neighbors could see, the man seemed to be very fond of his wife. She was sup-

posed to be an English woman. She was delicate and rather thin, but had a very

pretty face, and an engaging manner. Mr. Rodgers also impressed all who saw him as

Shortly after their coming here Mrs.

treated for Bright's disease of the kidneys

by Drs. McCann, of Penn avenue, and after-ward by Dr. J. H. Leyda, No. 157 Robinson

street. Dr. McCann also furnished medi-cine for a stomach trouble which the woman

had. A bottle of stomach tonic, filled by Druggist C. W. Smart, on the prescription of Dr. McCann, was found in the

woman's room yesterday. It was filled on January 10 and about two-thirds of it had been used. At the time of the

woman's serious illness in December, the

husband telegraphed to Hamilton, Ont., for relatives to come here. Miss O'Brien, in the grocery store at No. 240 Robinson street, says that both the busband's and

the wife's mothers came at that time. Mrs.

Johnson, next door, says that she saw only

the husband's mother. The young woman soon grew better, and the Canadian relatives

HIS LIFE STORY.

It was during this illness that Mr. Rodgers one night told some of his former history to Miss O'Brien. They were sitting before

few weeks. He feared that he would lose

ago. He said that he was going to Buffalo

on business. About a week ago the young wife received a letter from him, but she

All day Friday Mrs. Rodgers was in her

usual health. During the afternoon she washed the windows and busied herself

cleaning and fixing the house in preparation for her husband's home coming. After supper she sat in Mrs. Johnson's room and talked with that lady and friends, while

bed. She writhed in agony an

begged for a doctor. Mrs. Francis called Dr. Small, who was only a block away.

was procured, but her stomach would neither

retain it nor any medicine. Dr. Small ad-

ministered a hyperdermic injection, and

Mrs. Rodgers soon became easier. The physician departed. The neighbor ladies

DEATH WAS AT HAND.

At about 2 o'clock she said, "I feel s

restless." Mrs. Johnson went to the bed. She had seen death before, and when she

looked upon Mrs. Rodgers' face she was

hazy and there was perspiration upon the

row. Mrs. Francis was again hastily sent

for Dr. Small. When he came he looked

at the woman and shook his head. The

breath of death was upon her face. The physician could do nothing.
"Do you understand the case?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

In a little more than an hour the young

Dr. Small, for Mrs. Francis, sent a tele-

gram to the dead woman's mother, Mrs.

Charles Fletcher, at Hamilton, Ontario, and

another to a sister at Swansen Ontario

The kindly neighbors prepared the body for burial, and the little orphans were taken under the care of Mrs. Johnson. The body of Mrs. Emily Bogges lies upon a couch in the

little, neat bedroom. The face is beautiful even in death. The pale, slender hands are

folded, and she is at rest. Across the hall the little ones sit in silent wonder. Charlie,

the eldest, seems to feel that something strange has happened to his mamma. But

he does not cry. Last evening Coroner Mc-Dowell filled the little boy's hand with

money, and he for a time forgot his loss in

There is no evidence against Mr. Bogges

at least in Allegheny. It looks as if the

dead woman's relatives have been entirely

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

Danziger's.

Captain Dan Silvis, last evening, arrested

woman in Danziger's store on complaint

of the proprietor, on a charge of shoplifting.

On her arrival at Central Station she gave

Matron Brennan the name of Mrs. Kate

Miller, and her residence as Allegheny,

stating that her husband had been dead for

Three pocketbooks were found in her

possession, one of which was new and empty, the second had \$1 12, and the third

empty, the second had \$1 12, and the third had \$166 in it, \$50 of which was in gold. She carried a well-filled market basket, which contained, beside meat, vegetables, condensed milk and other housekeeping

necessaries, some veils and silk spools, which she is said to have stolen.

Inspector McAleese said that the name given was incorrect, and that the real name

of the woman was Mrs. Young, of the

the residence with the groceries and to investigate. On their return they reported

that the family was well-to-do and very

had befallen them.

Cumberland Railroad.

auch worried over the misfortune which

The woman made an attempt to escape

from the matron's room about 9 P. M., but was seen by Detective Coulson, and al-though she reached Diamond street, was

captured before coming to Smithfield street and placed in one of the cells. Mr.

Danziger accuses Mrs. Young of having stolen several articles during the holiday

season while the rush was heaviest at the store. The charge against her is larceny, and an information will probably be made

A Railroad Branching Out.

BALTIMORE, March 15 .- At a meeting

to-day of the stockholders of the West Vir-

ginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, it was decided to lease the Piedmont and

Southside, and two detectives were sent to

Woman Arrested Almost in the Act at

the jingling of the coins.

rs. Johnson.
"I do not." the physician replied.

There was no color, the eyes were

The sick woman asked for brandy.

remained with her.

woman was dead.

alarmed.

being very much of a gentleman.

## CONGRESS AT STAKE.

Plans of Republicans to Avert Ohio's Gerrymander.

M'COMAS' BILL IS BEATEN,

As Prominent Members of the Party Declare Against It.

THE BLUFF OF SENATOR BUCHANAN

Nearly half of the Ohio Republican delegation in Congress declares against the Mc-Comus bill. This would apparently indicate its defeat. If the Ohio Legislature passes the Buchanan measure, however, retaliatory regislation may be carried through. There is great interest in the situation at Washington.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- When the fact became fully established that the people of Ohio had elected a Democratic Legislature with a working majority in both branches, it at once became apparent that the State was to be subjected once more to one of those redistricting schemes which other 21 are to be elected from the Conperiodically disturbed the equanimity of politicians of either party. Four times were at once appreciated and Mr. Buchanan since 1876 has the State been gerrymandered-twice at the hands of the Democrats and twice by the Republicans-and now it

is the Democratic turn again. The bill which was finally adopted by the legislative caucus and which has since become a law so redistricted the State that it provides for 15 Democrats in the next Congressional delegation against six Republicans. The thoroughness of the change proposed can perhaps better be appreciated by comparing this distribution of districts with the one adopted by the Republicans the last time and which has given 16 seats in the present Congress to Republicans and only five to the Democrats.

REPUBLICAN CLAIM.

Naturally, this political turnover has created great alarm among the Republicans not only of Ohio, but of the whole country. It meant to them apparently the loss of the next national House of Representatives. Here in Washington the situation was discussed with great interest, and more than one meeting of the Ohio members of Congress was held to discuss ways and means whereby to offset the action of the Democentic Legislature.

Several bills were prepared, but the one introduced by Mr. McComas, of Maryland, was arranged by some of the brightest men in the party, and is the one which is now attracting attention. The bill is as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that in each State entitled under an apportionment of Representatives in Congress to more than one Representative, the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Fiftythird and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts
which have as nearly as practicable an equal
number of inhabitants, so that the most populous district in such State shall not have more
than 15,000 inhabitants in excess of the population of the least populous district. They shall be
composed of territory contiguous, adjacent and
compact. They shall be equal in number to the
number of Representatives to which such State
may be entitled in Congress, and no one district shall elect more than one Representative,
and the number of Representatives to which such State
then the Compact of them the control of that
branch of the next Legislature. And as it
requires a concurrent resolution of both
Houses to repeal a law, this proposition of
the Republicans will be effectually blocked.

At present, therefore, in the exciting race
between the Ohio Legislature and the
Lower House of Congress for political advantage the Legislature and the
Lower House to repeal a law, this proposition of
the Republican swill be effectually blocked.

At present, therefore, in the exciting race
between the Ohio Legislature and the
Lower House of Congress for political advantage the Ligislature is just a trifle
and introduce. I believe the committee
will report it favorably, for all the
Republican members are in favor of it.
The committee will not, however, do so
if they find any decided opposition to it on
the number of Representatives to which such State
may be entitled in Congress, and no one district shall elect more than one Representative,
and the number of Representatives to which such State
had. An effort has been made to ascerthan the number of Representative will not, however, do so
if they find any decided opposition to it on
the requires a concurrent resolution of the them the control of that
the number of inhabitants, so that the most popular
was concurrent resolution of both
frequent consultations of Mr. McComas and myself. The whole subject in
involved was ve such State may be entitled in the Fiftythe number of Representatives to which such

State may be entitled. Section 2-After each national decennial census of population shall have been completed Congress shall determine the number of Representatives in Congress and reapportion the same among the several States as entitled, and the Legislature of each State elected next after such apportionment by Congress, shall redistrict each State under the restrictions and regulations as to population and territory herein-before provided; and such redistricting, when made by such State Legislature, shall not be any succeeding Legislature durin the term of ten years, nor until, under the nex the term of the years, nor until, under the next succeeding decennial census, Congress shall make a new apportionment, so that hereafter in each State there shall be one apportionment of representatives by Congress, and one redis-tricting only thereunder by each State in con-formity with each decennial census of popula-tion.

#### APPLIES TO OHIO.

Section 2-That until the next apportionment of Representatives shall be made by Congress conformably to the eleventh census, there shall be no change of boundaries of any of the Congressional districts in any State to alter the same as they existed when the Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress were resonatives of the Frity-first Congress were elected, and the Representatives to the Fifty-second Congress shall be elected from the same districts, composed of the same territory and having the same boundaries as those from which the Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress were elected any law of any State heretofore or hereafter passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 4-That in any State where no Legis-Section 4—That in any State where no Legis-lature is elected subsequent to the reappor-tionment by Congress and prior to the election of Representatives in Congress under such new apportionment in case of a decrease in the number of Representatives to which any State may be entitled under any such apportionment by Congress, the Legislature of such State then in session or in session next after such appor-tionment by Congress, shall and may redistrict lovment by Congress, shall and may redistrict such State under the restrictions and regula-ions as to population and territory hereinbet; and in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any State under any such apportionment by Congress, such additional Representative or representatives may be elected by the State a Legislature of such State, elected next assessed apportionment in the manner hereinbe fore prescribed, shall redistrict such State.

#### COVERS ALMOST EVERYTHING.

Section 5-That the certifying boards of each State authorized and required by the laws of such State to canvass and declare the result of the election of Representatives in Congress from each district in such State, in addition to the matters and facts now required by the statutes of the United States to be set out in statutes of the United States to be set out in the certificates of election of Representatives in Congress, shall further certify that such Rep-resentatives have been duly elected to represent districts constituted and composed of territory in conformity with this act, and that such districts; in respect of territory and bo have not been constituted or altered by any statute of such State enacted before or after the rassage of this act in violation of or in conflict with this act; and such certificates only, when duly attested, shall be received by the clerk of the House of Representatives as proper certificates in real-time. the cierk of the House of Representatives as proper certificates in making up the roll of the next succeeding House of Representatives, and in case of a failure or refusal of the proper certificate board in any State to sign our forward to the cierk of the House of Representatives to the clerk of the House of Representatives the certificate of election of any representative in Congress, as authorized and required by the laws of such State, the clerk of the House of Representatives in making the roll of the next succeeding House of Representatives shall receive the returns of the local canvassing boards or officers, properly certified according to the laws of such State, as sufficient certification of the election of a representative in Congress

The second clause calls for a new apport tionment by Congress of the number of members each State shall be entitled to after each census and for redistricting by the Legislafure in accordance with this appor-tionment, which shall not be changed until

ONE OF THE POINTS. It also provides that the Legislature to do this redistricting shall be the one elected next a ter the new apportionment, the purpresent Ohio Democratic Legislature making the new gerrymander. Section three prowides for the election of Representatives to

the Fifty-second Congress from the districts from which the Representatives to the pres-

ent Congress were elected.

The fifth clause compels the certifying boards of each State to include in their certificates of election of Representatives a statement to the effect that all the foregoing provisions of the law have been complied with. And an important provision is also made to the effect that in ease of a failure or refusal of the proper certifying board to sign the certificate of election o: any representative in Congress, the Clerk of the House, in making the roll of the next succeeding House, shall receive the returns of the local

from the local canvassing boards.

SAVED BY BUCHANAN. The probable passing of the McComas bill by the Republican Congress made the situation appear as though the recent Democratic victory in Ohio would be deprived of any lasting advantage, and the Ohio Democrats were correspondingly disheartened.

Every move of theirs on the political chess
board had been successfully checked by the

Republicans. At this juncture State Senator Buchanan came forward with a bill providing for a change in the method of electing Presidental electors. According to this measure 2 of the Presidental electors in Ohio are to be elected at large, while the

was hailed as a deliverer by his Democratic colleagues. Even the Republicans admit that the State Legislature is the only power which can specify the manner of electing

THE EXACT SITUATION.

from Ohio, out of the 23, by electing them from the districts as gerrymandered under the recent act of the Legislature. If, on the other hand, the next National House of Representatives is electors in the Electoral College. This result will be attained by the fact that the Democratic candidates will run in the new gerrymandered districts and in the old ones

only in the old districts. If the National House is Democratic the members elected from the new districts will be seated; if it is Republican, the Republicans from the old districts will get their seats, the Democrats retaining their present rep-resentation. So, by the operation of the Buchanan bill, it is calculated that whatever party may be successful in the struggle for the next House, the Ohio Demo-

as well, while the Republicans will run

crats will come out ahead. The next Legislature in Ohio is to be elected in 1891 and the Republicans say that they will then certainly regain their lost control and will repeal the Buchanan

their opinion of the McComas bill, which promises to be of so much importance their State. The expressions obtained vary greatly, many of them being in strict opposition to the passage of any such law. Opinions have also been obtained from members of the committee on the election of President and Vice President and members of Congress to which the bill was referred for consideration and report.

from the Republicans, its support among them is not by any means unanimous, and not even all of the Ohio members stand by it, as will be seen from the following inter views. One of the first persons approached was Senator Sherman, who said: "I would like to oblige THE DISPATCH, but I don't care to say anything about the McComas bill at present, even in a general way. I have, of course, examined it, but it will come up before us here, you know, and until then I prefer to say nothing.

M'KINLEY AGAINST IT. "I am not in favor of these temporary expedients," said Representative McKinley, they do not rise to the plane of broad statesmanship, and, in my opinion, are liable to effect badly the party that uses them. Therefore I don't like the general features of the McComas bill, which is simply in tended to bridge over the period between now and the new apportionment which is to follow the coming census."

"I am not in favor of any such bill." said "unless the National Government will undertake first to correct the abuses already existing in other States. It is simply appealing from one partisan body to another. I don't believe that a State Legislature is going to do anything more violently parti-san than you will find the House of Representatives willing to do. I don't see why we should fasten either the blessings or the curses which may already exist upon a State so that they may never be altered. The National Government must first undertake to redistrict the entire country on a fair basis

before passing such a law as this." "I don't see that there is any Constitutional chjection to our passing such a law," was the comment of Judge Ezra B. Taylor, of Warren, "but I doubt whether it would be good policy. I am not in favor of Congress ng measures to affect merely local issues and local emergencies. That's how I feel at present, but it remains to see what is done out in Ohio. I may then change my

GROSVERNOR'S OPINION. "I would vote for it," said General Gros-venor, of Athens, "although I do not think it so opportune as it would be if it came after the next apportionment following the taking of the census. I am in favor when that is done of including in the law making the apportionment a strict clause to prevent this indiscriminate juggling of districts in the several States, to fix the limits and size of the districts, and to make them compact and of equal population as near as possible, even if it becomes necessary to divide coun-

ty lines."
"I am inclined to doubt the expediency of passing such a bill at the present time," remarked Representative Pugley, Republican, of Hillsboro, "but I am open to conviction. The Buchanan bill introduced in the Ohio Legislature would be very in-jurious to us if passed, and its introduction has caused some Republicans to change their views and feel inclined to take every advantage of the situation."

"I am opposed to the bill," said Representative Cooper, Republican, of Mount Vernon, a member of the House Committee on Elections. "Those things should be left to the State Legislatures. I think we are able to take care of ourselves in Ohio. If they pass the bill to elect their electors from the gerrymandered districts, I would be in favor of doing almost anything, for that would be an infamous scheme."

KENNEDY IS CAUTIOUS. "I don't care to express an opinion one way or the other," was the cautious reply of Representative Kennedy, Republican, of Bellefontaine.

"I am in favor of the bili and believe it

should pass," said Representative Caldwell, Republican, of Cincinnati. "I am in favor of that portion of the bill," said Representative Burton, Republican, of Cleveland, "which provides for the redistricting of the State every ten years after the decennial census. But I would hesitate to yote for the clause which insists upon the election of Representatives to the Fifty-sec-ond Congress from the same districts from which the Representatives in the present Congress were elected. I doubt whether I would go so far as that for reasons of public policy. I might do so, however, but I am inclined to be guided in the mat-

House, shall receive the returns of the local canvassing boards or officers as sufficient.

The object of this last clause is to offset a move of the Ohio Democrats, who have proposed to change the makeup of the Returning Board, which is at present composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, so that it shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, all of whom are Democrats. The Returning Board thus constituted would not comply with the provisions of the law, if the McComas bill passes, in the case of members elected from visions of the law, if the McComas bill passes, in the case of members elected from gerrymandered districts, and the Clerk of the House would then receive the returns ticket in the State there would be a Democratic majority on the general ticket in the State there would be a Democratic majority. cratic majority in the Congressional delega-tion, while if there should be a Republican majority on the general ticket that party would have a majority of the Congressmen. In each of the cases, however, when the Democrats have gerrymandered the State they have fixed it so that although there might be a Republican majority in the State they would always have a majority of the

A DEMOCRAT'S VIEW.

"It is a piece of villainous party parity," said Representative Outhwaite (Democrat), of Columbus, "which would come better if proposed after the abuses now existing in New York, Pennsylvania and other States were first corrected. If they would restore the proper basis of party representation in those States, which has been destroyed by their outrageously partisan gerrymanderings, I would be glad to see some such general measure become a law. Look at the case of Ohio as it now stands. For instance, there are 400,000 Democratic votes repre Presidental electors. The effect calculated to be produced by this Buchanan bill can be briefly described.

sented by five Congressmen, while the 417,000 Republican votes have 16 Congressmen to represent them. While I do not believe that the framers of the Constitution had such a In case the McComas bill becomes a law and the next National House of Representatives is Republican, the Congressional delegation from Ohio will consist of 16 Republicans designate how the electors shall be selected. and five Democrats, as at present, but in the electoral college there will be 15 Democrats selves to decide. They can be appointed by the Governor, as was done in Nebraska in 1876, or they can be selected by the Legisla-ture; or they can be elected in the Congres-sional districts."

"Without having made any special ex-

Democratic, the Democrats will have amination of that particular point," said Representatives in Congress and still 15 electors in the Electoral College. This retionality of the proposition to give to Con-gress the power to designate from what districts members of Congress shall be elected. I am not in favor of the idea of taking away from a State Legislature the power it alone has to decide the limits of Congressional districts. As to this gerrymandering, it is a boomerang which has never failed, when tried, to return and injure the party using it. The evil of it affects the State alone, but if we passed this bill we would be extending the same evil to the whole country, for even a member of Congress is human, and might take advantage of circumstances to benefit

ALL IN FAVOR OF IT. The Republican members of the commit-tee on the election of President and Vice President, to which the McComas bill was bill. Against the possibility of such an event the present Legislature propose to gerrymander the State Senatorial districts so as to assure them the control of that no doubt of the power of Congress to act in this matter. I admit that the charge can be brought about this bill that it is framed for the purpose of preventing the consum mation of the action of the Ohio Legislature and that it is partisan in its character. But if the gerrymandering bill that the Legis-lature has adopted has made any great discrimination in the size of the districts in order to make them either Democratic or Republican, their action is clearly a viola-tion of the letter and spirit of the law and justifies Congress in putting a stop to it. It is my opinion that the Ohio Democrats will not dare to pass the bill introduced by State Senator Buchanan, electing their Presidental electors from the Congressional districts. If they do I believe they will lose every district."

Mr. Smyser, Republican, of Wooster, O., said: "I don't think there is any doubt of the power of Congress to legislate in this matter. But there is a question as to the expediency of doing it at the present time. I will say, however, that if the Democrats out in Ohio keep on they will make it ex-LIGHTNER.

#### A FIGHT FOR HOMES

Will Result if the Regulars Are Ordered to the Cherokee Strip to Remove the Boomers-The Old Soldiers Propose to Stay.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 15,-The boom ers are still flocking into the Cherokee, and there are now at least 15,000 persous on the disputed territory. Nearly every quarter section of land for 18 miles south of this city is at present staked off and many of them are occupied by squatters.

The report that a company of cavalry, under the command of Captain Cavanaugh, would arrive here this afternoon, caused some uneasiness but as the hours rolled by without the troops putting in an appearance, confidence was restored and a feeling o security prevailed. This, however, was short lived, for at 4 o'clock the news that the President had issued a proclamation ordering all settlers off the strip was received. In a few minutes large numbers of men who had staked claims and returned here for provisions gathered together on street corners and discussed the situation as dispassionately as possible. Some counseled a prompt compliance with the President's order, but others insisted that it was pelled by the troops, and then as soon as the blue coats were out of sight to return and begin farming operations. The advocates of the latter plan are evidently in the ma-

The old soldier element seem to be the most determined to retain their grasp upon their claims. They say the Government owes it to them for their services rendered and in this view they have many backers and sympathizers. They say that cattleire there without any authority of law and they believe that poor home-seekers should be granted equal privileges with the rich and powerful. Should the soldiers attempt to remove them there will be no organized resistance, but it is believed that it will take an army of 3,000 men to keep them from settling back on the strip.

ONLY ONE AT A TIME.

Judge Collier Refuses to Grant Churters to Judge Collier yesterday refused to grant the Judge Collier yesterday retused to grant the application for a charter for the German Fraternity of Arms, of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The association is composed of men who have served in the German army or navy and were honorably discharged.

For reasons for the refusal reference was made to the opinion in the case of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, in which it was stated that the Court would not grant charters to two organizations of the same name or give the name of an old organization to a younger one.

BROADCLOTHS, all wool, 45 inches wide, KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

THE FRENCH CRISIS. MADE UGLY CHARGES.

ALL A QUESTION OF PATRIOTISM.

A Fierce Controversy Concerning the Participation in EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LABOR CONGRESS.

Duel Between Two of the Statesmen Very Nar rowly Averted. The downfall of the French Cabinet was caused by the resignation of M. Constans,

who quit because France sent delegates to the Berlin conference. Constans will have a prominent place in the new ministry.

PARIS, March 15 .- M. Constans' resignaion, which really led to the downfall of the ministry, was due directly to the stand Carnot and Tirard took regarding the Berlin conference. The Minister of the Interior made a speech at the Cabinet council denouncing the acceptance of the German Emperor's invitation. Not a journal of either faction dared to print a word of it, and the only cause they assigned for his re-tirement was his opposition to the appoint-ment of M. Mazeau to the Presidency of the Court of Cassation, and his attacking the President of the Republic through the columns of journals that were being kept alive by the secret funds at the disposition of the

Department of the Interior.

These attacks, in reality, were the continuation of a series begun a month ago when the question of accepting Emperor William's invitation to the Berlin conference first came up for discussion, and later on when the President avowed his intention of pardoning the Duke of Orleans.

SOME WARM MEETINGS. To both the participation in the Berlin Conference and the granting of pardon to the Duke M. Constans was bitterly opposed, and upon more than one occasion, when he and upon more than one occasion, when he had by his opposition, so aroused the ire of his colleagues as to make the Cabinet too warm for him he left them to decide without his concurrence which, in some cases, they could not do. This was so in the case of the Duke. When M. Constans found the President firm in his

determination to pardon the prince, he left the council chamber, and went home. By virtue of the law the Prince could not be moved from the Conciergerie without the signature of the Minister of the Interior. It was necessary for Carnot, Tirard and Thevenet to go to M. Constans' residence and prevail upon him to agree with them. M. Constans had at previous councils greater cause, from a personal point of view for resigning, than he had at the last one which drew forth his resignation.

M. Tirard at one sitting made some pointed remarks which were so personal as the draw forth a warning from the Minister.

to draw forth a warning from the Minister of the Interior to the effect that if M. Tirard persisted in his personalities he would hold him responsible for them. The reply he received was that his seconds would be most cordially entertained at any time. A DUEL AVERTED.

M. Constans left the sitting and it was ex-pected that a duel would follow, but nothing came of it and the matter was hushed up. Although the discussion at the sitting which drew forth his retirement was fierce and personal, it was not until the President intimated that the delegates appointed to sit at the Berlin conference would discharge at the perim conference would discharge their duty whether M. Constans was willing or not, that he rose up in his wrath and said:

Mr. President, I have too much respect for this body and feel too deeply the importance of the occasion to allow the expression of personalities to usurp the place of diplomacy. I will therefore simply dissent from your decision to send representatives of France to the Berlin conference upon the ground that Germany acted in a most unfriendly manner in refusing to accept the invitation of the President of the Republic in the name of France to participate officially in the exposition of 1888. If you send Representatives to that conference you will reap the consequences. As for me, I am too much of a Frenchman and a patriot to become a party to it. It shall not be said that France humiliated herself while I was Minister of the Interior. In view of these facts I have the honor to place in your hands my resignation as Minister of the Interior.

Saying this M. Constans left the Council and went to the Chamber of Deputies, their duty whether M. Constans was willing

went to the Chamber of Deputies, where he told THE DISPATCH reporter that he had resigned his folio because he and the President could not agree with regard ing the official journal announced his resig-

THE NEW CABINET. The new Cabinet will probably be made President of Council and Minister of War, M. De Freycinet.

nister of Foreign Affairs, M. Constans. Minister of the Interior, M. Bourgeois. Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier. Minister of Justice, M. Brisson. Minister of Commerce, M. Roche Minister of Commerce, M. Roche, Minister of Public Instruction, M. Falliere Minister of Agriculture, M. Develle, Minister of Public Works, M. Guyot,

CAUGHT DEAD TO RIGHTS.

some Sharp Detective Work and Neat Plecing Together of Some Circumstantial Evidence Put Eight Convicted Rogues Where They Belong.

One of the most complete pieces of detective work ever achieved in Pittaburg. and the most curious dove-tailing of circumstantial evidence on record, ended in the attempt of George Fisher to commit suicide in the county jail on Friday night, as well as the imprisonment of his seven

Several months ago, it will be remembered, robberies and burglaries were of almost nightly occurrence around the Oakland district. For a long time the marauders baffled pursuit, and Inspector McAleese took the case in hand himself, and detailing Detectives Fitzgerald and Sol Coulson on the hunt, ended in capturing eight men, Fisher, Flaherty, who pleaded guilty to burglary; Courtney, now in the workhouse; Gallagher, Hunter and Webster, convicted of the bur glary of Mr. Nimick's house in Oakland, and Richardson and Klein, who were sent to the workhouse on general principles, like the others, but are now awaiting trial for burglary at Canton, O.

There was no evidence against the men except that of being suspicious characters when first arrested, but they were connected with the blowing of a safe at Soho by an envelope used to pour the powder in the holes found on the premises and this led to the tracing of their robbery of a tool coest, the stolen chisels exactly fitting the marks in the jimmied doors at Oakland, until finally Gallagher confessed not alone com It was found, and this made the rest of the case easy. Fisher, who tried to strangle himself in a fit of despondency, with a pair of suspenders, at the county jail, Friday night, was

more resigned last evening, and promised to make no more suicidal attempts. Strike of Railroaders.

DANVILLE, ILL., March 15 .- A meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Brakemen on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will be held to-morrow t discuss the advisability of a general strike on that road. The men want more wage and the reinstatement of a discharged engineer.

THE figures of the New York Life Insurance Company, as published elsewhere show a growth as marvelous as it has been continuous, and a present strength and volume of business that furnish the most ample guarantees to intending insurers.

THEY WILL BE HERE.

Members of the Iron and Steel Intem examination, determined that the cause of death was the bursting of an abstitute of Great Britain

normal formation, which caused an internal hemorrhage. Dr. Small said last evening: "After the rupture nothing could have saved her life. Death was the inexorable result. We did not examine the stomach, but we saw that all SURELY COMING TO PITTSBURG.

With the American Delegates 1,000 Persons Will be Present.

CARNEGIE TAKING AN ACTIVE PART

n Preparations for the Reception and Entertainmen of the Guests.

Andrew Carnegie presided at a meeting in New York yesterday, which arranged the details of the reception of the British engineers in October next. The session of the International Association will be held in Pittsburg. An excursion will be given on the Pan-American plan. ISPECIAL TRIEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

three children, Charles Garfield, 5 years old, Nellie, nearly 4 and a baby. The children are very pretty flaxen-haired children, and evidently well brought up. Rodgers and his wife took two rooms in the rear of the second floor at No. 30 Anderson street. The front rooms are occupied by Mrs. Johnson and the third floor by Charles Francis. Rodgers appeared to be at least 30 years old, perhaps 35, while his wife was only 26. NEW YORK, March 15 .- A score of prom inent mining, mechanical and civil engineers, with Mr. Andrew Carnegie as Chairman, met to-day in the parlors of the Engineers' Club to take counsel together as to the best ways and means of entertaining the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain in October next. The visit is to be by invitation of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, supported by the American societies civil engineers, me chanical engineers, mining engineers and electrical engineers.

There are nearly 250 members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain who Rodgers was taken very ill, and her hus-band feared that she would die. She was will come to America, among them some of the most prominent iron masters and engineers in Great Britain, while invitations have been sent to kindred societies in Germany and France. Little had been de-cided as to the programme in this country until to-day's meeting.

QUITE A PARTY COMING. Prof. A. W. Raymond, Secretary of the American Institute of Mechanical Engl neers, reported that by writing and cabling to London he had learned that the British visitors were to include 50 ladies, that they intended to sail for New York on Septembe 20, and remain in America a month. Prof. Raymond had written to the institute offices in London proposing that there should be a two days joint international session, at which three papers should be read by the visitors' representatives and three by

Americans.

Beside the international session the British Institute might have a separate session for discussion of interesting topics and the American Institute of Mining En gineers might also have its annual meeting. This plan was acceptable to the British Institute and to the meeting to-day, and it was adopted.

the fire in the grocery store one evening when Rodgers bemoaned his ill-fate. He said he had been married before and had It was decided after an hour's debate that lost his wife by a sudden illness. His wife and two children had died, he said, within the sessions of the British Institute and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers shall be held in New York, while the his second wife.

Rodgers left Allegheny about two weeks sessions of the International Congress shall be held in Pittsburg. The debate was caused by the desire of the Pittsburg delegates to entertain the visitors, but the scheme fell through, largely because the could not make out the postmark and there was no place or date given at the heading of the letter. She confidently expected his return home yesterday afternoon, but he did members of the council present believed that the visitors would desire to see New York and get rested after their journey. ON THE PAN-AMERICAN PLAN.

Five or six long trains will be required to pull the visitors around in the States, as the visitors and the Americans will number about 1,000. Mr. Carnegie said it was his notion that the plan followed would be similar to that used by the Pan-American Congress. On the assembling of the visitors in New York, ex-Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt, the children played upon the floor. Shortly after 10 o'clock, as there was talk of going to bed, Mrs. Rodgers suddenly placed her hands upon her stomach and said that she President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, would make the address had a terrible pain. She became deadly pale and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Francis assisted After the sessions in New York and Pitts-

burg, there will be excursions to Lake Surior, to Niagara Falls and to the Souther States. There were a score of invitations reported to-day by Secretary Kinchoff. There will be receptions both in New York and Pittsburg, and probably in other West-In the papers and topies to be discussed Mr. Carnegie said the tariff will be ex-cluded, but a very important paper on

trusts will be read by one of the six visiting engineers. The First Lady in Florida. ST. AUGUSTINE, March 15 .- Mrs. Ben

jamin Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mrs. John Wanamaker and Mis-Minnie Wanamaker arrived here this even ing on a special train as guests of H. M.



THE WEATHER. For Western Penn sylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair weather Sunday and Monday, northwesterly winds, colder Sun day morning, warmer

by Monday morning.

The United States Signal Service officer in this city furnishes the following: River at 5:20 P. M., 16.5 feet, a rise of 2.0 feet

New novelties arriving by every steamer from Europe in goods specially designed for amateur decorating; the choicest variety of both table and ornamental goods ever shown before; as ever the largest stock, the greatest variety and the lowest prices. Call and see at Chas. Reizenstein's, 152, 154, 156 Federal, Allegheny. TTSSU

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Who buys his new suit for spring wear at the P. C. C. C. The finest line of cassimere to 14. Cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp, the new Court House. OUR display of parlor goods cannot be equaled in the city; call and examine before

urchasing elsewhere, our terms are cash and you are the gainers. MICHIGAN FURNITURE COMPANY, 437 Smithfield st,

iven away free to every one. LACE CURTAINS-Now is the time to buy; stock was never so large, nor prices so low. HUGUS & HACKE.

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FURNITURE packing and upholstering. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 and 34 Water st.

FINE diamond jewelry, lowest prices. Go to Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave. WFS VAN DYKE veilings and ruchings, im mense variety, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

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Immense assortment of our own importation. Guaranteed Fast Black, 19c, 25c, 29c,

Children's Fast Black, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 28c, etc. Ladies' Real Lisle, 25c, 38c, 45c, 50c. Ladies' All-Silk, Black, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 50. Ladies' Regular Made Balbriggan, 14c, 18c, 22c, 25c. Ladies' Striped Fuil Regular, 16c, 19c, 22c, 25c, 29c.
Gents' Baibriggan, Regular Made, 15c, 18c, 25c.
Gents' Fancy, Regular Made Half Hose, 15c, 18c, 25c up.
Full lines Fancy Lisle and Opera lengths, 35c to \$1.

### Kid Gloves:

Misses' 3-button Kid, 38c, 75c. . Ladies' 4-button Soft Kid, 68c, 75c, \$1. Ladies' Finest French Kid Tans, only 75c, worth \$1 50. 5-Foster Hook Bon Marche Kid, 89c. 7-Foster Hook Bon Marche Kid, \$1. 7-Hook Fine French Premiere Kid, \$1 50. 5-Hook French Glace Kid, \$1 and \$1 25. 5-Hook French Suede Gloves, \$1, worth \$1 50. Ladies' 8-button Suede Mousquetaires, \$1 25, worth \$1 75.

Ladies' 8-button Suede Mousquetaires, finer, \$1 50, worth \$2.

Space forbids us enumerating the many other styles of Kid and Silk Gloves we show.

## Dress Trimmings:

Latest novelties. Vandyke Points, Silk and Tinsel Mixed, from 50c up to 34 a yard. Tinsel and Steel Edgings, 18c to 50c. Steel Ornament Gimps, 50c to \$6 per ard. Silk Gimps, 18c to \$1. Crochet Edgings, 18e to \$1. Silk Fringe, black and colored, 50c to \$2. Silk Sashes and Panels, from \$4 50 to \$12. Zouave Sets, \$3 to \$6 a set. Gold and Silver Soutache Braids, in all sizes.
Full line of Beaded Edgings and Ornament Gimps, at almost any price.

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\$15 each. Fine quality Stockinette Jackets, \$3, \$3 75, \$4 45, \$5 to \$10.

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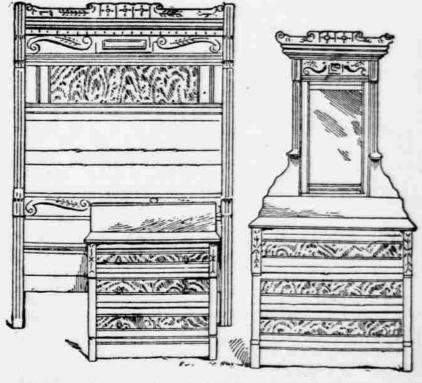
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