On the Whims of the Kaiser and Czar Depends the FITTURE OF A CONTINENT.

Rismarck's Successor Chosen Mainly Because He is a Big Man.

THE NEW EXTRADITION TREATY

Between England and the United States Signed by the Queen.

Emperor William's object in forcing Bismarek's resignation was to secure absolute control of the Government. He is now in a position to dictate war or peace to Europe. THE DISPATCH has exclusive information that Queen Victoria has signed the new extradition treaty with the United States. Great surprise is expressed at the quiet manner in which France met the Cabinet

crisis.

THY CARLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, March 22 .- [Copyright.]-The masteriul part of young Kaiser Wilhelm's character, which Prince Bismarck was one of the first to note and first to proclaim to the world, has asserted itself this week in a fashion which has sent all Europe in a state of half-frightened admiration, apprehension and astonishment. The German Emperor is now virtually his own Chancellor, as Bismarck predicted he would be one day or other, and henceforth upon the whims and passions of two men, the Kaiser and the Crar, will depend the peace of Europe.

Worshipers of the rising sun have been extolling the virtues and abilities of General Caprivi, the new Chancellor, and have even to claim for him gifts of statesmanship, prescience and patience equal to those possessed by Bismarck.

SELECTED BECAUSE HE IS BIG.

Undeniably Caprivi is an able man, but his abilities are not akin to genius, and apart from the short period during which of Lorne and the Duke of Fife. he was at the head of the Imperial German navy he has had no administrative experience. His selection is due in large measure to his dashing qualities as a soldier and to his physical qualities, for Kaiser Wilhelm, like his great ancestor, Frederick, loves to have big men about him.

Sava one of the worshipers referred to above: "General Caprivi, if personal appearance is to count for anything, must be a man of great force of character and will, tion with good humor and German thoroughness with Southern fire."

The new German Chancellor looks a typical Teuton of the hucest and most impressive type. He might very well pass for the brother or even the double of Prince Bismarck himself, the personal likeness between the two men being most remarkable. EVEN LARGER THAN BISMARCK.

In point, indeed, of stature and breadth of shoulders, General Von Caprivi even has the advantage of the man he is going to succeed, but otherwise he is characterized by the same massive jaw, heavy mustache and bushy evebrows, thick neck, solid square head, shrewd, penetrating glance and general air of blood and iron tempered with the polished sunvity of a nineteenth century statesman. The difference in the character of the two men might by some be discerned in their walk, for while Prince Bismarck treads sharply and heavily, like a trooper, the gait of General Von Caprivi has something in it of deliberation and leisurely elegance, while not lacking either in nerve or emphasis.

It remains to be said that the new Chan cellor was born in Berlin February 24, 1831, and has three peculiarities sometimes said to indicate wisdom-a large mouth, a bald head and a white mustache. Caprivi has been a soldier 40 years, and therefore knows how to obey orders. Therein is much of his merit and much of peril to Germany and to Europe. The Kniser will provide any amount of statesmanship that may be required, and Caprivi will be the conduit through which it will pass to the outside world.

ALL ARE NOW UNEASY.

The revolution wrought at Berlin has quickened men's pulses in Austria, Russia and France, while tardy justice is rendered to Prince Bismarck as the great statesman whose immense patience has for many years deferred the struggle which everyone knows in his heart must come sooner or later. One Russian newspaper declares that the chief support of the edifice of European peace has crumbled away and the comments of all betrav vague uneasiness.

What France thinks of the change is best formulated in the words of Jules Ferry, her ablest statesman. He says: With regard to France and Italy the policy of Germany is settled and will not be modified. It is with respect to Austria and especially to Russia that surprises may States and Great Britain. take place. The substitution of personal rule for the Government of the Chancellor, may at Vienna and St. Petersburg, have unexpected consequences at a date which it is impossible to specify. For some time past Austria has had no reason to be satisfied with the internal working of the triple alliance. She cannot feel any gratification at the military development of Italy while Germany assumes over the military status of her allies the right of control, which weighs heavily upon their finances and does not always spare their dignity.

ROOM FOR ANYTHING.

The wisdom of the Chancellor was able when occasion required to smooth over such difficulties which more hasty temper and less measured language would have been but ill calculated to remove. As to Russia there is no denving that the retirement of Prince Bismarck affords room for any supposition. It was he who was held up to the Russian people as responsible for the ill feeling of Germany toward Russia. It was he who even after the Berlin Congress controlled the policy of Russia with his potent hand. It is difficult to speculate upon the possible evolutions of an irresponsible will, but it is certain that now there will be one less between the Emperor and the Czar." Some critics with short vision and bad

memory prefers to find in Bismarck's retirement a sign that Socialists are henceforth to be treated more tolerantly in Germany. But it is well known in Berlin, that the Kaiser regards the Social Democrats with hatred and contempt, and Caprivi, who of course is a Conservative when in the Reichstag, denounced socialism as mental poison. To this it may be added that by the Kaiser's orders politicians are already being sounded as to the terms upon which they will support an anti-Socialist bill which will be one of the first measures sub-

mitted to the new Reichstag. PORGOTTEN IN THE EXCITEMENT. Amid the prodigious hubbub attendant upon the Chancellor crisis the labor conference has worked almost without notice. Even the squabble among the French delegates caused by their Socialist conferee De lowed to air his eloquence and submit his theories to the conference, caused only a very languid interest. Various committees have managed to agree in regard to Sunday labor, the employment of children, and ALL EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE ABATED other questions upon which disagreement was scarcely possible. In a few days the delegates will commence to pack their trunks, and protocols will be drawn and docketed. An eruntion of blue books will follow, and the whole affair will have been orgotten within three months.

The portly Prince of Wales has arrived in Berlin, and is being treated with a deference and distinction by his imperial nephew that is amusing to behold, considering that two years ago they were not on speaking terms. The Prince and his son George are lodged in the royal palace, from which wave the British, German and Prussian standards.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR THEM. They have dined en famille and in state, roops have been paraded in their honor, and, in fact, the Kaiser has done everything in his power to show how much he loves and honors them. This marvelous change is not due to personal predeliction, but to motives of policy. It furnishes another justification for the suspicion that Salisbury has entered into a secret alliance of understanding with the German Government by which, in the event of war, the enormous weight of England's navy shall be thrown

into the scale against Germany's enemies. At the court banquet the Kaiser proposed his uncle's health in a pretty speech, in the course of which he expressed the hope that the united British fleet and the German gone so far in their self-seeking adulation as army would preserve the peace of Europe. to claim for him rifts of statesmanship. ever their value as peace preserves the British ironclads were certainly instruments of war to secure the use of which he would willingly take into his arms the entire royal family of England, from Queen Victoria down to Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis

BISMARCK'S REASONS.

The Emperor Interfered With What He Regarded as His Own Prerogatives-William Determined to Have Absolute Control of the Renlm.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BERLIN, March 22.-The complacency with which Bismarck's retirement is now with regret that the country is left at the mercy of a self-willed autocrat. The Cabinet order of September 8, 1852, has always been held by Bismarck as interpreting the Prussian Constitution to mean that the President of the Ministry ought to appoint his own Cabinet, choosing men having political opinions and principles in harmony with his own. The Emperor refused this reading and maintained the right of the Monarch to appoint ministers having a direct responsi-

bility not to the President, but to the Crown. The appointment of Baron von Berlepsch as Minister of Commerce was the thin end of the wedge. The direct instructions that the Emperor gave to Berlepsch affecting the economic policy of the Empire evoked a warm remonstrance from the Chancellor The Emperor, in a written communication sent by him to Bismarck early last week explained his views of monarchical prerogative, his conviction that the Chancellor' claims were an encroachment on the rights of the sovereign, and finally, his determination to exercise a general and absolute control. About the same time direct overtures to Windthorst and other leading clericals from persons in the Emperor's entourage, aiming to take the guidance of negotiations out of Bismarck's hands, produced the cli-max of the crisis. On Saturday the Emperor got, as he probably desired and expected, an intimation of Bismarck's resignation, and on Tuesday, in a closely written ocument of 20 folios, the Emperor received the Chancellor's reasons for resigning.

The work of reforming the Ministry will not be hurried. Count Herbert Bismarck draw from the foreign office at the earliest possible moment, and this obliges the Emeror to make an immediate selection of his

The recognized evening organs of Prince Bismarck declare that he has declined both the dukedom and a pension. Count Herbert Bismarck has requested that he be relieved of office at once.

EXTRADITION TREATY SIGNED. The New Arrangement With England Will

Soon be in Force. LBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. I LONDON, March 22 .- Lord Salisbury had an audience of the Queen on Thursday for the purpose of clearing up arrears of business previous to Her Majesty's departure for Germany next week. I am in a position to state that almost the last act of Her Majesty was to affix her royal signature to the extradition treaty between the United

The official publication of the treaty will follow in due course.

A RIOT IN RUSSIA.

Troops Called Out to Repress a Demoi stration of Turbulent Students. St. Petersburg, March 22.-The students of the University and the Academy of Agriculture engaged in a serious riot here yesterday. The students insist upon the restoration of the liberal regulations of 1863, and the refusal of the authorities to comply with their demand led to the outbreak. Troops guard the streets in the vicinity of the University, and all traffic in the neigh-

borhood is stopped. The newspapers make no mention of the disturbances. From Poverty to Afficence. IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 22 .- The late Sir William Gull the famous court physician, has left a fortune of a million and three-quarters dollars, although 30 years ago he was an unknown hospital doctor living

from hand to mouth. Washington's Autograph Sold. LONDON, March 22 .- A letter written by George Washington at Philadelphia, 1793, introducing Winstanley, the painter, to the Commander at Georgetown, was sold for seven guineas at Sotherby's to-day.

PRETTY SET OF PEERS ood Arguments for Lubouchere's Plan to Abolish the House of Lords-A Low Ruffian Now Has a Sent

in the Chamber. IBY CARLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 22 .- There could not have been presented much better, arguments in favor of Labouchere's motion for the abolition of the House of Lords to-day than two cotemporaneous occurrences while Labouchere was speaking. The Lords were drearily threshing the straw of the Commons and the Duke of Manchester was dying at Naples. In the House of Lords, with the exception of Earl Rosebery's speech, not one new idea was advanced or new phrase uttered. By the death of the Duke of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, one of La Have resigning because he was not al- the lowest ruffians in the English peerage,

succeeds to a seat in the House of Lords. Mandeville, as most Americans and all Englishmen know, has been living upon the charity of Bessie Bellwood, a music hall singer of bad reputation, for two or three years, and by a singular coincidence Bessie was committed to prison for 20 days the day after her beneficiary succeeded to the title and estates, because she had failed to pay £12 due to the lawyers who had defended her when she was brought up for assault in thrashing a cabman who had struck Mande-

The new Duke of Manchester married an American girl, Miss Yznaga, who becomes a Duchess to-day, although she has not lived with her husband for several years. It should gratily the clergy to know that the nusic hall singer's protege controls sev en

NEEDS AN AMERICAN HEIRESS.

Bankrupt Viscount Advised to Turn His Attention in That Direction.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 22 .- Viscount Derhurst, the eldest son of the Earl of Coventry, has been advised to go to an heiress hunt to America. He is in trouble, of course. Being a young lieutenant in the army and a prospective Earl, he considered it his duty to live above his income with the result that to-day, he found himself in the bankruptcy court with liabilities of £25,139 and assets £559. The discrepancy is startling, but not unnatural, considering that the unpaid bills included £1,460 for jewelry given away as presents, chiefly to young persons who dote upon jewels and young Viscounts, £637 for bets, £944 for clothes and £361 for tobacco. The family estates are extensive and beautiful, but heavily mortgaged. The title is warrented 200 old and the family motto 'Candide et Constanter'' is calculated to inspire confidence. The Viscount is only 25 years old, but he labors under the disadvantage of having five brothers and three sisters for whom, to some extent, he will be expected to provide when he shall have succeeded to the title.

TRIED FOR OTHER DUPES. Fresh Evidence of Birchell's Ruscality to be

Sent From England. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, March 22.-Consul General New has received a letter from Rev. John Wilder, rector of Great Bradley, New Market, in reference to the Birchell affair. The reverend gentleman says that his son received a letter from Birchell, dated at the Pasarose Club, Loudon, the 29th of last January, making the same overtures to him to go to America as were made to Benwell

and Pelley. Wilder says that he will be glad to send this letter to Birchell's prosecutors, as he considers that it is essential to best interests of society that the murderer should be punished. Birchell gave his name in the letter to young Wilder as Bambridge.

CRANES AND THE QUEEN.

One Who Whants to Tell Her Where Jack the Ripper Can be Found.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 22,-The Queen has been resting at Windsor from the fatigues amount he paid to the deputies for keeping of last week's drawing room, and was therefore deprived of making the acquaintance of Charles Cooper, an elderly gentleman who presented himself at Buckingham palace on Thursday, with the intention of informing her where Jack the Ripper could be found. Cooper is now in jail and refuses to impart his information to any one save the Queen, although he hinted that he might be induced o tell all he knows to the Prince of Her Majesty starts for Aix Les Baines on Monday, to take the waters for her rheumatism.

SURPRISED AT FRANCE. The Ease With Which the Crisis Was Met Causes Wonderment.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 22 .- The French ministerial crisis has attracted very little attention in Europe, though the quietude with which the change has been effected has created some wonderment. M. De Freycinet has an idea that he will remain in office for some time and the adhesion of M. Constans has created the liveliest satisfaction among those Frenchmen who are disposed for a resolute Government. It is believed that Freycinet will deal with the case of the imprisoned Dukof Orleans as soon as circumstance warrant his doing so.

NONE WORTHY OF HIM.

A Difficulty in Finding a Suitable Bride for

the Czarewitch. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 22.-The Czar has a ength decided that his eldest son is old enough to have a court all to himself, and the necessary officials are now being carefully selected with a view to the young man's mental and moral benefit. This is generally considered a preliminary to providing him with a wife, but as Princes go, the Czarewitch is such a remarkably good young man that up to the present the Czar has not been able to find a bride worthy of

Disastrous Floods in Italy. ROME, March 22,-The damage done by continued floods throughout the country is estimated at 4,000,000 francs.

MOONSHINERS RAIDED.

Illicit Distillers in Kentucky Captured by Revenue Officers.

LOUISVILLE, March 22 .- A moonshine raid made by General Deputy Collector Hawkins with ten other officers was reported to-day. By night marching they took the illicit distillers by surprise and without any resistance they captured seven men and five

They also destroyed five stills and 2,000 gallons of beer. On the preliminary trial the prisoners were held.

Railrond Ticket Forgers Arrested. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.-George Lathrop and George Wiley were arrested to-

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1890. A PRINCE IN PRISON.

Napoleon Ives Paid Over \$10,000 for Special Privileges

WHILE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL

The Scale of Prices Established by the Warden of the

Institution.

Sensational Evidence Given Before a Committee of Inquiry. LITTLE POKER BEHIND THE BARS

> Henry S. Ives, the financier, appeared before the Investigating Committee at New York yesterday. He testified that he paid \$10,000 for special privileges in Ludlow street jail. He also said that there was a game of poker going there about all the

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA NEW YORK, March 22.-Henry S. Ives estified to-day before the Senate Cities Investigating Committee that he paid Warden James P. Keating, of Ludlow Street Jail, \$10,000 for "private accommodations" while e was confined in jail recently. This sum did not include "several hundred dollars"-Mr. Ives didn't remember just how muchwhich he paid for keeping out of jail two days when he was first arrested.

The "private accommodations" which Mr. Ives received were not palatial, and ncluded only board at a private table part of the time, board at the Warden's table, where the same food was supplied, the rest of the time, and the privilege of the occasional visits of stenographers and typewriters and their board. Ives only went out of jail once and then had to pay \$30. It was because of a death in his family.

LOTS OF SENSATIONS. Another sensational feature of the testinony taken to-day were the declarations on the part of some of the lawyers who do business mostly with the Sheriff's office that they had no idea that one-half of the auctioneer's fees in each instance were taken by the Sheriff, and that, if they had had such an idea, they would have made larger cuts an idea, they would have made larger cuts in the fees. There was a great stir and bustle in the court when Mr. Boardman bellowed in a tremendous voice the name of "Henry S. Ives." There was a great crowding on the part of everybody to get nearer the witness stand. He said in a low voice, hardly above a whisper, that he had been an inmate of Ludlow street jail from Jan-uary 29, 1889, to March of the present year. "Just speak up a little bit, won't you, Mr. Ives?" said Senator Fassett, courteously.

Mr. Ives colored and spoke very little louder. Answering Mr. Boardman's questions, he said that he was confined in Ludlow street jail upon a civil process, and was ar-rested on January 29, of last year, by order of Arrest Clerk Bernard F. Martin and deputy sheriffs McGonigle and Young. He was arrested in his office, at 96 Broadway, a

little before noon. THEY WERE SURPRISED. He had no previous intimation of the arrest. Mr. Stayner, his partner, was in the room with him. Mr. Stayner and he were very much surprised. Mr. Ives said that he room with the stay of the heart stay and said that he

supposed that Mr. Stayner and himself must submit to arrest. Q .- What day was this?

A .- This was Saturday. Q.—A little before noon? -Yes.

Q.-When did you reach Ludlow Street A .- Monday night.

Q.—Where were you in the meantime? A.—We stayed at the Sinclair House. O .- How did you come to go there?

-The deputies kindly took us there-Mr. Martin and the deputies. We were at the hotel or our lawyer's office all the time. Mr. Boardman tenced with Mr. Ives half an hour trying to draw out of him the him at the hotel in this manner. Ives said that he could not state the amount exactly: that he only knew of it by hearsay; that his lawyers did all the business for him, and that he paid Lawyer Johnson in one lump for their entire services.

Q .- How much did you pay? A -Fourteen thousand dollars Q .- You can't say how much of that was paid for keeping you at the St. Clair

A .- I don't know exactly. Mr. Johnson told me he made it all right.

Q.-Can't you say how much it cost you? A .- Well, there were a good many things to be made all right. THE CASH OUTLAY.

Ives said that he paid the \$14,000 to Edgar M. Johnson, his counsel, in hard cash. Ives said that he found that after he got to Ludlow Street Jail there were two classes of prisoners in the jail. There were those who did not pay their way, and those who did pay their way. He was one of those who did pay their wav. O .- Mr. Ives, can you tell approximately ow much you paid while in Ludlow Street

Jail? A .- Yes, sir; \$10,000. Q.—Did you pay it in bills or checks?

A.—In bills.
Q.—To whom did you pay it? A.—To Warden James P. Keating. This was the sum that Stayner and he

both paid. Ives said that he had his meals at a private table part of the time he was in He dined at the regular table after awhile because there were not many people there, and because the food at the regular table was just the same. By the regular table he meant the table provided by the Warden for those who "paid their way. He made the change as a matter of economy The price for food at the regular table was

HOW HE MANAGED.

Q .- How, then, did you manage to expend \$10,000 in the jail?
A.—Well, we—that is, Mr. Stayner and myself-had three or four stenographers and typewriters and other people coming in to We had extra privileges in that regard. Our room was at first next to the chen. We went upstairs, and that made a difference in the price. Mr. Ives said that Stayner and himself had paid since entering the jail \$250, \$200, \$150 and \$75 a week for board and accommo-

dations. The price stuck at \$75. Q .- The price went down gradually? Q.-Did you have any wine at your

A.—Only one or twice. I had a bottle brought in to me; the doorkeeper seized it, but the warden let me have it on my request. He asked me not to let such a thing cur again. Ives said that during all the time he was in the jail he went out but once, exthe court. That single occasion was upon a

death in his family. Q.-Did you pay anything for going out A .- I paid \$30 to the warden upon leaving the jail. Q.—How much were you paying to the warden a week at this time? A .- This was while I was paying \$75;

day on a charge of forging Southern Pacific
Railroad tickets. The whole outfit of rubber stamps, etc., were secured. Lathrop confessed his guilt, and said Wiley was only
his tool.

week.

Ives said that he knew a prisoner in the
jail named Marks who used to play poker in
the jail a good deal. There was a little
game of poker running in the jail about all
the time.

FOR HIS MOTHER'S SAKE. A Fisherman Gives Up His Life to Save That

of His Companion, Who is the Son of A Widow-Adrift on Lake Erie. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ERIE, PA., March 22.-Lake Shore Freight Agent F. E. Stone, of Springfield, this county, went out hunting this mornin along the bank of the lake. Seeing wild geese in the distance he took a boat and started out after the game. He had not gone out more than three miles when he heard cries of distress, and seeing something in the direction from which the cries came, sailed toward the object. It proved to be poor Nicholas Frazer, an Ashtabula fisherman. He was lying on top of a capsized boat helpless. He was pulled ashore in the boat. Frazier was in a pitiable condition. Both hands and legs were badly frozen, and his knees and legs were badly

torn from hanging to the boat. He said he and Frank Schueder had gone out from Ashtabula Harbor on Tuesday fishing. Being overtaken by a gale, they had to make Conneaut harbor and capsized. They got on to the bottom of the craft. The wind was cutting and chilled them to the heart. They had nothing to eat or drink for three nights, and for three days they fought for their lives. Schueder saw that the craft would bear them both up no longer and he told Frazer that he (Schueder) had no friends, but that he (Frazer) had a mother to support, and that he would give up hoping that the craft, being filled, would carry the widow's son to deliverance. The poor fellow then lapsed into a state of resignation, and the next cake of ice tossed up carried him down, that his

companion might live.

Frazer may live, but he will be a cripple for life. His physical sufferings are coupled with his mental agonies, and it is feared that his reason will fail him. He was taken on a Lake Shore train to Ashtabula.

SHERIFF FLACK GUILTY.

He and His Son and Joseph Meeks Are Convicted of Conspiracy in Obtaining a Divorce From Mrs. Flack-

The Judge's Charge. NEW YORK, March 22 .- The defense in the Flack conspiracy case was closed at noon today. When the argument of counsel was concluded. Judge Barrett gave an exhaustive charge, the jury not retiring until 9:10 P. M. The charge was divided on the two definitions he gave of the conspiracy in

First-To do an unlawful act by unlawful second—To do a lawful act by unlawful

Second—To do a lawful act by unlawful means.

There was no doubt that the judgment record is that of a fraudulent divorce. Under the first division the jury must decide whether the suit had been lalsely instituted and if Mrs. Flack had given her consent. Under the second, assuming that Mrs. Flack had agreed to the proceedings and had a right to a divorce, it would be necessary to consider if unlawful means had been employed to procure it. It was proved that Sheriff Flack had been intimate with Susan T. Raymond. If the jury found that the evidence was false about his relations with Susan T. Raymond that would be unlawful means and a fraud upon the court and the law. The charges in the summons and complaint by Meeks were fraudulent. James A. Flack's connection with the alleged conspiracy ends with the visit of Meeks to Bookstaver. That of Meeks' begins with the visit to Lawyer Wright. Will Flack's connection runs through both periods, and largely depends upon his letter to Wright, authorizing Wright to appear for his mother.

The Judge charged the jury as to reasonable doubt, and left the case with the jury. The three lawyers for the defense each presented a lengthy list of requests to charge. About 12:30 o'clock the jury came into court and announced that they had found all three of the defendants guilty-Sheriff Flack, his son, William, and Joseph Meeks. At midnight a reporter was found secreted in the jury room. He was brought into court, his notes taken from him and severely rep rimanded by Judge Barrett.

GAMBLING AT CAMBRIDGE.

One of the Dens Presided Over by an Ex-Minister of the Gospel.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, March 22 .- Not to mention the innumerable clubs that exist in Cambridge, where hundreds of dollars are nightly won and lost at the gaming table or from drinks, there are several open resorts that are daily and night-ly flourishing right under the eyes of the police. Draw poker is the principal game played, but the prominence of the people who frequent the place and the fact that some are well known officials, show to what extent this vice is practiced But that is not the worst of it by any means. The proprietor, the man who sell chips and redeems them and who is a participant in the game himself, is a minister of the gospel and an ex-pastor of one of

Cambridge's churches. TO BANISH CIGARETTES.

It is Believed That Maryland's New Law

Will Do It. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 22 .- The Gov ernor has signified his intention to sign the eigarette bill, which has passed both branches of the Legislature. The effect will be the extermination of the little smoker. The measure, while not prohibit-

ing the sale, a places an almost prohibitory tariff on the cigarette. It provides that a seller must pay an exse tax of \$50 and that he must make ath before the clerk of the court to which he applies for license that the eigarette which he proposes to sell under said license no injurious drug or narcotic All the dealers are getting rid of their stock as rapidly as possible, while the smokers are laying in a good supply.

BRITONS WANT WHISKY.

A Syndicate Formed to Purchase a Number of Kentucky Distilleries. LOUISVILLE, March 22 .- It was reported

here to-day, that the negotiations of an English syndicate for the leading distilleries of Kentucky had been closed. Julius Goldman who has been acting as the agent of the English company refused to aftirm or leny the report. Prominent distillers assert the report is correct.

Among the establishments to be purchs

are: Sherley's, and Patterson's, of Louis-ville; Stagg, of Frankfort; Tarr & Co., of Lexington; White's, of Paris; and Pepper's,

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOL GIRL, She Takes a Dose of Strychulae Because

Her Teacher Reproves Her. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., March 22.-Last night, at Hillsboro, the daughter of the late ewis Markwell, aged 12, committed suicide by taking strychnine, causing death in a short time. She wrote a note to her little sister stating that she would not see her

The cause of the rash act is said to have been a reproof from her teacher in school that day, which she considered a disgrace. The poison was taken from a package which had been in the family closet for

Master Workman O'Neill Resigns TRENTON, N. J., March 22 .- John A. O'Neill, Master Workman of the National Operative Potters' Association, which has a membership of 8,000, tendered his resignation, owing to dissatisfaction expres

A KICK IN THE RANKS

Two Republican Members of the Elections Committee Declare

AGAINST THE M'COMAS MEASURE.

It is Probable the Ohio Democrats Can Do

Just as They Please. A NEW CANDIDATE MUST BE SELECTED

None of the Present Applicants Will be Postmaster of McKeesport. The McComas bill, designed to nullify the Ohio gerry mander, may be killed in the committee. Two Republican members-

Frank, of Missouri, and Smyser, of Ohio-

have declared against it. The river and harbor bill will be reported next week and will appropriate about \$20,000,000. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPOND ENT.] WASHINGTON, March 22.-There is a possibility that the McComas bill to regulate he election of Representatives to Congress may be defeated in committee and may never be reported to the House. The select committee on the election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, in which the bill was originated by two or three of its Republican members, has been considering it section by section. It was expected that at to-day's session its considera-

On next Thursday, however, the bill will be taken up again and probably finished. During the discussion of the bill it has developed that all of the Republican members of the committee are not in favor of such legislation at the present time.

tion would be completed, but Judge Tourgee

proposed national election law and the com-

THE MISSOURI IDEA.

Representative Frank, of Missouri, has come out strongly in opposition to it on the ground that it would not be fair to these States in which political changes are constantly occurring to tie their hands for ten years at a time and prevent their making years at a time anomprevent their making any changes in districts during that period. He doubts the power of Congress to enact this sort of legislation, and, even if that power exists, he is of the opinion that it would be bad policy to take away from the States themselves the privilege of making

such changes as they may deem fit.

Mr. Smyser, of Ohio, another of the Republican members of the committee, is also opposed to the bill, although not so strongly as is Mr. Frank. There are eight Republicans on the committee to five Democrats, but if these two Republicans, Frank and Smyser, vote with the Democrats the bill will be detected.

will be deteated.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, one of the Republican members of the committee and the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, said to-day: "I don't know whether the bill will be reported or not. It will depend a good deal on whether the members on the floor want such a bill. I understand that Mr. McKinley and some other members of the Ohio delegation are opposed to the bill, but I think their opposition is based on the belief that they will be able to get

out of submitting to the infamous Ohio gerrymandering scheme than they can by fighting it, just as was the case in Indianapolis recently when the members of Couneil fixed up the city so that all the wards be Democratic, and the people got would mad and gave them all to the Repub-licans. I and all the other members of the committee fully appreciate the fact that it can be justly claimed that this McComas bill is proposed at this time for the one purpose of combatting the Ohio gerrymander. All the other sections of the bill might just as well be postponed until after the coming census and the new ap-portionment. I, myself, am in favor of a national redistricting, which shall occur after every decennial census and remain undisturbed until the next census. There is in many States an arrangement of districts which is unfair and was made to be unfair. These discrepancies ought to be remedied and a national scheme of districts be devised which shall appear to all the world as fair, equitable and judicious. Some such scheme as this may be devised and carried out if the work of the present census is carried through sufficiently early to permit of this

Congress making the new apportionment." \$20,000,000 FOR RIVERS.

The Rill Will Probably be Reported to the

House Next Week. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 22.-The River and Harbor Committee of the House is making rapid progress with its appropriation bill, and expects to have it ready to report to the House during the next week. The committee has stopped giving hearings during the afternoons, and listens to arguments in the morning, and devotes the rest of the session after 2 o'clock to executive business. In this way it hopes to complete the bill in a few more days. The bill when reported will

carry an appropriation of about \$\$20,000,000.

A delegation from McKeesport is expected to arrive on Monday or Tuesday to address the committee on the subject of Congressman Ray's bill to improve the Youghiogheny river by a system of locks and dams. The vast coal and coke region along that river is at present entirely dependent upon railroad facilities, and it is thought that if the improvement of the river as contemplated is carried out cheape rates can be obtained for the transportation of those two articles.

SANGUINE, BUT HUSTLING.

The Friends of Wallace at Washington Are Hard at Work. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- Hon. P. J. Pierce, late Bank Examiner of the Pittsburg district, was in the city to-day and passed considerable time with Congressman Mutchler, Mr. Pierce has an established reputation as one of the most secretive and cunning of politicians, and consistently with the character refused to say one word in regard to the politics involved in his visit, but his intimacy with Hon, William A. Wallace, and the fact of his being closeted with Mutchler, is accepted as proof that some important movement is on foot in Mr. Wallace's interests. The persistence of Mr. Chauncey F. Black as a candidate, and the quiet movements of the friends of ex-Governor Pattison, have excited the ears of the Wallace men.

Mr. Wallace's friends here profess to fee Black are equally sanguine.

WANAMAKER NOT COMING.

Quay and Depew Will be Present at the Americus Club Dinner. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 22. - Senator Quay, Mr. Richard Murphy, his private secretary, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew have accepted invitations to be present at the dinner to be given by the Americus

who was also invite., 064 1000 an account of other engagement. The dinner is to be given on Pho. 441 The dinner is to be given on ployed and might, and Mr. Wanamaker alw. ployed of the over to Philadelphia to spend his Suno.

MUST BE A NEW MAN.

None of the Present Applicants Will Ever be Postmaster of McKeesport-Harrison and Wanamaker Both Opposed to Thompson.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- A prominent

official of the Postoffice Department said to-

day, in conversation with THE DISPATCH

correspondent on the subject of the Mc-Kee sport postoffice: "You might as well let Congressman Ray and Captain Thompson understand now that the latter will not be the postmaster at McKeesport under the present administration. The action of the Postmaster General in telling Mr. Ray that Captain Thompson's name should be withdrawn was regarded by him as final. It is now nearly six weeks since that occurred. The Postmaster General, in telling Mr. Ray this, was acting under the in-structions he had received from the Presi-dent during a conference on this subject. Each time Captain Thompson has been down here since then he has only increased the unfavorable impression entertained by the Postmaster General for him. It is not that any specific charges have had influence or weight with the Postmaster General in causing him to be so steadfast in requesting a new name, but the general belief he has that Captain Thompson is not the right sort of a man to be postmaster at McKeesport. Of course I understand that Mr. Ray does not like to withdraw his name so long as there is any chance at all of his being con-firmed, but I do think Mr. Thompson ought

to relieve Mr. Ray of this necessity.

"You can also assert very positively that
Senator Quay has 'toted' fair all through
this fight. He has had nothing whatever to appeared for the purpose of speaking on the nittee gave the whole of the morning to say on the subject except once, several weeks before he went South, when he said that the recommendation of the Congressman ought to be respected. It is very unfortunate that this trouble has arisen over the matter, and I feel very sorry for Captain Thompson. It is his misfortune rather than his fault that he will fail to get this office. Another thing that can be stated with emphasis is that there is no chance whatever for the selection of either Mr. Stove, Mr. Carrothers or Mr. Harrison. There must be a new deal all around and an entirely new man selected. The sooner this is done the sooner there will be a new postmaster at McKeesport."

A BOUNTY ON SUGAR BEETS.

nator Paddock's Scheme to Increase the Saccharine Production.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- Senator Paddock from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to-day reported a substitute for two bills referred to the committee for the encouragement of the cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, with a request that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill proposes a bounty of \$1 for every ton of beets raised in the United States, delivered to a factory and made into merchantable sugar, and a bounty of \$1 for every 100 pounds of sugar manufactured from beets raised in the United States, the bounty to be paid on during the fiscal years 1891, 1892 and 1893. It also proposes to admit free of duty dur-ing the same period all machinery imported

for the manufacture of beet sugar. Who Killed Them for Him? WASHINGTON, March 22.-The Presi dent returned to Washington this evening from his shooting expedition, bringing with

him 60 fine ducks. HER AMBITION THWARTED.

Sister Rose Gertrude Not Allowed to Enter

the Leper Settlement. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 .- Dr. J. M. Whitney, of Honolulu, who arrived here on the steamer Australia yesterday, states that Sister Rose Gertrude, the English girl, who was anxious to nurse the lepers at Molokaie, will not become an exile in the leper settle ment and perhaps die there, as she antici-

The settlement of Molokaie is in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who are maintained there by the Hawaiian Govern-ment, and as Sister Rose Gertrude belongs to another order-the Dominican Sisters she could not be admitted. She is therefore at Kalili, receiving station for lepers, or those who are supposed to have contracted the disease. There they are cared for until it can be determined what their ailment really is. Dr. Whitney states that she is ver comfortable at Kalili and not isolated, though she is disappointed in her expects

FAITH-CURIST INDICTED. Charged With Manslaughter for Allowing His Child to Die Without Medical Ald. NEW YORK, March 22 .- Gutthorn Olson, Swede and faith-curist, was indicted by the Kings county grand jury to-day for manslaughter in the second degree for allowing his 10-months-old son to die without medical attendance. He was arraigned in court later and pleaded not guilty. Olson

s out on bail.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY. Contents Classified for the Convenience the Reader. The first part of THE DISPATCH to-day conains the news of the world and editorial comments thereon. The second and third parts

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hicago and the Fair OUR SPECIAL BUREAU Washington Extravagance....Miss GRUNDY, JR. .. FANNIE B. WARI Sights in Bogota. Hints for Society Belles EMMA V. SHERIDAN The Proving of Philip..... REV. GEORGE HODGE Page II. Want Column Page 22. The Social World. The Grand Army Thespian Chatter. Brush and Palette. Gossip of the Militia. News of the Schools.

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Heavy Rains Swell the Headwaters of Both Streams. DWELLERS ON THE BANKS AWAKE

Rivermen and those who live along the

banks of the rivers are very anxious at the

The Rising Rivers Making

People Very Anxious.

OVER RAILROAD TRACKS.

FIVE CENTS

rapidly rising water. News from the headwaters is far from encouraging. No damage has as yet resulted. A stage of from 25 to 30 feet is expected.

The rivers rose rapidly yesterday afternoon and last night, increasing as the time passed after dark. Fears of a flood are felt by merchants and dwellers along the lower parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny. Yesterday the people living along the

Allegheny river did not feel much alarm The river was high but it did not appear to be rising very rapidly, and the current was not rapid. In fact, down about the Sixth street bridge and from that to the Union bridge, along in that territory where one or two Carnegie Library sites and recollections of fire engine tests are carefully moored to the shore, there was, for a large part of the day hardly any current at all.

AHEAD OF THE ALLEGHENY. Many a champion oarsman-on paper-

would actually have been able to row up stream. The reason for this was that the enterprising Monongahela had "got its move on" somewhat in advance of the Allegheny, which, by long association with places like Kittanning, Freeport and Tarentum, had become rather slow. The Monongabela was higher than its sister stream, so that the latter was unable to run swiftly, receiving at its mouth some back-water from the other stream.

But the rain kept on, not only here but over all the headwaters. It was not a vehement rain. It had about it none of the dashing, red feather qualities of Boulanger or Kaiser Wilhelm, but it displayed, to a large degree, the faculty of get-therativeness

which was sure to produce results. Toward evening the occupants of boats along the banks began to discover that the Allegheny was creeping up with steady persistence, like Tennyson's lion, "drawing nigher, ever nigher," to the danger line along the shore.

UP-RIVER NEWS OMINOUS. News from up the stream was ominous and by nightfall not only the shantyboat men were uneasy, but housekeepers and

merchants began to feel some alarm. The men who live in the boats secured their crafts to strong timbers by heavy ropes, securely fastened their small boats, made everything saug and prepared to float. At 10 o'clock a reporter visited one of the boats on the Allegheny side, near the Sixth street bridge. The proprietor and the occupant of a neighboring boat were snugly seated before a comfortable fire in the cosy sitting room. They had out a long plank to shore, but it was being rapidly submerged. Alongside the boat was a skiff. The boat-keeper said: "I may need that skiff in the morning to shore. I will stay here all night,

My lines are strong, and I fear to danger unless something breaks loose up above me. THE GREATEST DANGER. "The greatest danger in high water comes from a rapid current and the coming down of heavy drift. You see there is hardly any drift now, but the current is getting very rapid out in the river. It is about 19 feet now and rising about 5 inches an hour." The boat keeper pointed out over the dark and swollen river. Midway the reflection of the lights on the further side were reflected on the water, and there the rapidity of the current could be seen. Now and then a piece of timber or a box floated rapidly through the streak of light. The sweep of the surge made a low but ominous sound. The waves splashed around the stone bridge piers, where there were broken lines of light. The owners of shanty boats were up all night tightening their lines as the water

ose, to draw them further and further in ore. As time passed the current increased in rapidity and the hourly rise grew greater. STOPPED THE TRAINS. At 10 o'clock there was a foot of water over the tracks of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad at Anderson street. The tracks are depressed there, where the roadway passes under the approach to the Pleasant Vailey bridge, and at the hour mentioned the water had stopped the operation of the road. The locomotives could not pass through the low part without danger that

the water would enter the fire box. Captain Cox sat in the Adam Jacobs last evening, and looked out over the turbulent water of the Monongahela river, which was rising rapidly. "My boy." said he to a reporter, who asked him a question, "if I mis-take not the river will reach 30 feet. That is only 2 feet and 7 inches less than the high water reached in 1884."

HOURLY GROWING WILDER Both rivers are growing wilder every minamong rivermen and people who live near to the water. The streams are full of floating timber and rub-bish, but so far as can be to the water. The streams are full of floating timber and rub-bish, but so far as can be learned no accidents have occurred, and no material damage has been done. The continuance of the heavy rains and the warm weather was a warning to owners of craft, and when the rivers commenced to forge ahead yesterday morning men were put to work to fasten all the boats. The moorings of coal barges were made more secure, and all last night steam was maintained in the boats to be ready to move at a moment's warning to lend assistance. All the loose barrels and freight on the wharf has been moved back.

PRAYING FOR COLD WEATHER. At 10 o'clock last evening the Monongahela registered 20 feet, and was rising at the rate of 6 inches per hour. Rivermen were sanguine that it wouldn't go higher than 25 feet, but others claimed that a sudden cold

snap was the only thing that would prevent a disastrous flood. The Adam Jacobs couldn't make its trip to Morgantown yesterday afternoon, and the Elizabeth couldn't come down. The packet Hudson is tied up in Cincinnati, The Rainbow started about 4 o'clock with 250 tons of bow started about a control of the freight and some passengers for Cincinnati.

The boat barely passed the Point bridge. The Courier arrived early in the evening a day behind time. The Captain figured on leaving again at 12 o'clock last evening. He was afraid the water would become high that his boat wouldn't clear

NOT AT ALL ENCOURAGING. The reports from all the up streams are