IF YOU MOVE
Your Business House or Office April 1 customers and friends will not miss you if notice of removal is made through THE DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

AN ASSIGNMENT
Of interest to every Western Pennsylvanian has been given a Special Commissioner for THE DISPATCH. It will pay you to watch for it.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890. THREE CENTS

MONTERCOLI IN JAIL

The Now Notorious Italian Count Passes the Night

IN A NARROW PRISON CELL.

He Was Arrested for Distributing Slanderous Circulars

MAKING AN ATTACK ON HIS WIFE

On All of the Principal Thoroughfares of Philadelphia.

ANXIOUS FOR DIVORCE AND ALIMONY

Count di Montercoli was arrested in Philadelphia last evening, and will be arraigned before a magistrate to-day. His offense consisted in distributing libelous circulars attacking his wife, nee Miss Virginia Knox, upon the leading streets. He was unable to secure bail and passed the night in a cell.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Count di Montercoli, the Italian who married Miss Virginia Knox, of Pittsburg, was arrested at Broad and Chestnut streets this afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock for distributing libelous circulars on the public streets. He was immediately given a hearing by Magistrate Clements, at Juniper and Filbert streets, and was committed to jail in default of $400 bail for a further hearing to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Count di Montieoli, whose familiar figure enveloped in a cape coat has been one of the daily sights along Chestnut street, which thoroughfare he strode with a foreign air, invariably twirling his mustache, met Miss Knox in the latter part of 1887 while visiting Pittsburg. He claimed to be the possessor of vast estates in Italy. The marriage took place on October 10, 1888.

A VERY BRIEF HONEYMOON.

Soon aiter the ceremony the newly made Countess, accompanied by her foreign spouse, started for a tour in sunny Italy. The honeymoon was decidedly brief. Upon their arrival in Paris, after visiting Italy, the Count distinguished himself by brutally whipping his wife in a leading hotel where they were stopping. Her screams attracted the inmates of the hotel, who sent for the police.

Upon their arrival they were compelled to break into the room and secure the brutal wife beater, who was placed under arrest. While her husband was under arrest, Countess di Montercoli cabled the account of her brutal treatment at the hands of her husband to her relatives in this country, and shortly afterward sailed for America. Upon her arrival she came to this city, and for some time stopped at the Lafayette Hotel.

A USELESS APPEAL.

When Count di Montercoli was liberated in Paris and found that his wife had returned to America, he cabled the Italian Consul in this city to call on the police and have her detained until he came for her. The Consul, who knew of the bad reputation of the Count, called on the Superintendent of Police Lamon and warned him of the disreputable Count and advised him not to assist in the recovery of the Countess.

Some time later Count di Montercoli called upon Superintendent Lamon and appealed to him to assist him in recovering his wife, who was still stopping in this city. He was, however, politely shown from the office. He was much depressed because the police would not compel his wife to support him. Since that time the Count has been supported, it is said, by the Italian colony in a small room in the poor neighborhood of Seventh and Bainbridge, but has been daily seen on Chestnut street.

ANYTHING RATHER THAN WORK.

He never attempted to do any work and, it is said, frequently demanded alimony from his wife, the refusal of which prompted him to defame her character. This morning, armed with a large bundle of circulars and accompanied by a poorly clad Italian lad, the Count took a stand an Broad street near the Hotel Bellevue and began the distribution of a circular addressed to Americans, in which he assails the character of the woman, to whom he says his present and condition is due, and whom he had the misfortune to marry October 10, 1888. The circular concludes as follows:

This woman, whose former name was Virginia Knox, born in Pittsburg, Pa., did not act honestly in her marriage, for she left me two months after date and now refuses a divorce to be granted to me. The rest I will tell personally in the Court. Respectfully,

COUNT DI MONTERCOLI."

Until the noon the Count, dressed in his cape coat, distributed these circulars on the west side of Broad street, while his assistant followed his example on the east side and each passing pedestrian was given a circular.

ALL POSSIBLE PUBLICITY.

In the afternoon, when the crowds began to throng Chestnut street, Count di Montercoli took his assistant to that thoroughfare and directing him how to distribute the circulars gave him the entire bundle. He then sent the boy down Chestnut street, he himself keeping alongside of him, but not doing any of the distributing.

The pair walked up and down from Fifteenth to Eighth and Chestnut street until 4 o'clock, thrusting the circular in the face of every pedestrian on the street and soon the sidewalks and gutters were filled with the printed paper. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Count and his assistant reached Broad and Chestnut, where the boy was ordered to stop and give out the circulars.

Reserve Officer Cozens, who had been watching the actions of the Count, saw the boy rush up to the people and push the circulars in their hands, and soon a number who read the circular gathered about and waited for developments. Officer Cozens, who knew it was a breach of peace to distribute the circulars, approached the boy and placed him under arrest. The lad, as soon as he realized his position, began crying and said he was told to do it by the Count.

THE COUNT UNDER ARREST.

"Where is the Count?" asked the officer. "Here he is," cried the boy, pointing to di Montercoli, who approached as the officer arrested the boy.

"Did you have those circulars printed and order this boy to distribute them?" asked the officer.

"Yes, I did," replied the Count.

"Then come along with me," said the officer, and he placed the Italian nobleman under arrest. He was taken to Magistrate Clement's office and given a hearing and held in bail for a further hearing. When he was taken to the Central station, in City Hall, he vehemently denounced the actions of the police and became very indignant when he was searched.

Nothing was found upon him but a few circulars, and he was locked in the first cell on the north corridor, which he paced up and down for some time. He became tranquil about 8 o'clock and lay down on the oaken bench and soon fell asleep.

THE KNOX LAWYER'S STORY.

Miss Knox is now with her uncle, Mr. Bausman, at the old family homestead in Virginia. A near relative said last night that she had as yet been unable to get a divorce from the Count. Francis Rawle, of this city, is counsel for the family. He said to-night:

This is the old story of the marriage of a young, innocent girl to an unknown foreigner, claiming to be a man of title, but without any possible right to the title he claimed and without any means. Within a few weeks after the marriage he maltreated his wife, who soon afterward left him. She attempted to obtain a divorce in Italy, but was unable to do so, as absolute divorce is unknown to the Italian law. She came to her own country and will apply for a divorce as soon as the law will allow. The law of Pennsylvania requires a residence of a year on the part of the seeker after a divorce. I had notice to-day that the so-called Count wanted a divorce, and replied that I should be only too glad to satisfy his desire; but the circular is new and mortifying and astounding to me.

FLACK IMPEACHED.

Governor Hill Instructs the Attorney General to Proceed Against the Convicted Sheriff of New York —Talk of a New Trial.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Colonel E. K. Judson, Military Secretary to Governor Hill, acting under orders from the Governor, came to this city from Albany to-day, called on Sheriff Flack in the Sheriff's office and served him with papers notifying him that charges had been preferred against him by Attorney General Tabor. He was also served with a notice from the Governor requiring him to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of Sheriff.

Judge Barrett this morning called up the case of Sherifl Flack and his co-defendants, convicted of conspiracy. Ex-Judge Russell promptly arose and asked for an adjournment, so as to give the defendant's counsel time to prepare motions for a new trial. Counsel said he desired to prepare affidavits concerning the presence of a reporter in the jury room on Saturday night and its bearing on the case.

Judge Barrett interrupted counsel to say that he had already decided not to proceed to judgment to-day. In view of the fact that each of the three defendants stood on a different basis, and of the gravity of the position in which their conviction placed two of the defendants, one occupying a high official station, the other being heretofore an honorable member of the bar, together with facts laid before court since the adjournment, he was not prepared to pronounce judgment. He therefore postponed sentence until 10:30 next Friday morning.

MAGEE WILL SEE M'MANES.

Kisner Does Not Know When the State Convention Will Meet.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Elliott P. Kisner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, arrived in this city to-night. Chairman Kisner was very reticent regarding the recent conference of Democratic leaders, casually remarking that in his opinion the State Chairman was named for the purpose of assisting to elect the party candidates after they have been named, and not to interfere with the work of the nominating convention in the matter of the selection of its candidates. Mr. Kisner could not say just when the Executive Committee of the State Committee will be called for the purpose of fixing the date for the holding of the State Convention, but intimated that it would be at an early day.

C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, was in this city to-day in company with James A. McDevitt, of Lancaster, who was defeated by Senator Quay for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer in 1885. Messrs. Magee and McDevitt during the day journeyed down to the money centers of the city, but did not call upon any of the local Republican leaders who frequent that section, although it is rumored that before leaving for the West Mr. Magee will have a talk with James McManes.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.

While Preaching on the Uncertainty of Life His Own Ends.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CARMI, ILL., March 24.—The Rev. R. J. Shinn, a Congregational minister, at Morris City, Ill., fell dead last night. The ministers of the Congregational churches of Southern Illinois have been holding a business meeting at the Rev. Mr. Shinn's church for the past week. At the close of a sermon by one of the visiting brethren on the uncertainty of life Mr. Shinn made a few remarks from the pulpit, in which he said that life was but a span, and that at any moment we might be on the brink of the grave.

He leaned his head on the pulpit as if in prayer, and fell down dead. He frequently expressed to his family a desire that when his time came he might leave the world from the pulpit.

WILL SAVE $100,000 A YEAR.

The Difference Between the Orphan Commission and the Syndicate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 24.—The Soldiers' Orphan Commission, at a meeting in this city to-day, made an estimate of the amount saved to the State since it assumed the supervision of the several schools in the State, which shows a very gratifying condition of affairs. In nine months about $145,000 been expended, while the old system the last year of its operation cost the State nearly $300,000.

The commission thinks a saving will be made the first year of its administration, as compared with that of the syndicate and others, of about $100,000. The commission ordered the annual examinations to begin on the 6th of June at Loysville, Perry county.

NO PROOF OF NEGLIGENCE.

The Contract Labor Inspector at Castle Garden to be Exonerated.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Special Treasury Agent Whitehead of the Custom House, who has been investigating the charges made against the Contract Labor Inspector, at Castle Garden, completed his examination-to-day, and forwarded his report to the Treasury at Washington.

It is said that the report of Mr. Whitehead declares that there is not sufficient proof to sustain the charge of negligence against the inspector.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Balfour Introduces a Measure for the Purchase of Land in Erin.

EVERY FARMER TO OWN HIS FARM.

Fisheries to be Developed and Industries Fostered.

GLADSTONE THANKS THE SECRETARY

For His Pains in Preparing the Bill, Which Passes First Reading.

A rather remarkable measure, somewhat complicated in detail, has been prepared by Secretary Balfour for the relief of Ireland. It is expected to enable every farmer to own the land he tills, and to foster industries and banish poverty.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill for the purchase of land in Ireland and for the improvement of the poorer and more congested districts. The bill also provides for the establishment of an Irish Land Department.

Mr. Balfour said he believed that every party agreed as to the necessity for increasing the number of occupying owners in Ireland. Some on both sides viewed with disfavor any policy that excluded the landlord class from rural social life. With these he greatly sympathized, knowing how in Great Britain the landlords contributed to the well-being of others. Fortunately it was easier to increase the number of occupying owners in Ireland than in England, because the price of land was lower, and the tenant possessed tenants' rights irrespective of the landlord.

COMPLICATED ISSUES INVOLVED.

Still, a measure dealing with land presented complicated issues. In proposing the formation of a Land Department the complex nature of the question presented itself. There were now no fewer than five bodies for the valuation and sale of land, namely: "The Land Estates Court, the boards of commissioners appointed under the acts of 1881 and 1885, the Commissioners of Valuation and the Board of Works. The bill proposes the amalgamation of these into one body. Regarding the question, "Ought the land purchase bill be compulsory," the Government answered no. Compulsion should be used most sparingly, but when justified by necessity it should be applied.

Compulsion could not be one sided. If they compelled landlords to sell they must force tenants to buy. The cogent reason against compulsion was that they could not make the bill compulsory without applying it to the whole of Ireland. The Government saw no possibility of immediate consummation of such an enormous tranaction as the compulsory transfer of the whole land of Ireland from the existing owners to the existing occupiers.

Ought they to throw any risk upon the British taxpayers? The Government again answered no. Such a course was practically impossible. Even British credit could not be used for carrying out the proposals if a risk to British taxpayers was involved. Still British credit under perfectly secure conditions must be used. Unless that was done neither would the landlord have assurance that he would receive for the land anything better than waste paper, nor would the tenant receive assistance or inducement to buy.

ENCOURAGING LANDLORD AND TENANT.

In dealing with the question of advances to tenants to enable them to purchase, the Government had decided against advancing more than a 20 years' rental, meaning the rent from which had been deducted the local rates, which are now paid by the landlord, but which, after the purchase, must be paid by the tenant. As illustrative of the working of the scheme, Mr. Balfour instanced a holding, the gross rent of which is £107 and the net rent £100 yearly, upon which one year is due.

The bill, he said, encouraged the landlord and the tenant to bargain as to the price of the holding, and if they failed to agree, referred the question of the price to the Land Department, the officials of which, putting aside the year's arrears, must satisfy themselves of the bona fides of the transaction and that the security is adequate, and must see that not more than 20 years' purchase is advanced.

The department might next issue a vesting order making the tenant the owner of the holding, all arrears of debts to landlords being wiped out, the dead rents abolished and the tenant put in possession free of obligation, except the payment of 4 per cent yearly upon the money advanced. This 4 per cent, he called the normal annuity, but during the first five years the bill required the tenant to pay 80 per cent of the net annual rent. In the case supposed this would amount to £84, of which the Government proposed to retain £12 as the tenants insurance fund to meet seasons of special distress. The land department might draw upon this fund if the tenant fell into arrears.

So far the bill was the Ashbourne act improved. In addition to the provisions of the Ashbourne act, the bill required security for purchases. They might take as security local or general taxation, or the fund contributed to the exchequer. He proposed to take as security the contributions of the British exchequer to local Irish purposes, and as a corollralery to make the local country authorities responsible for default. The bill would thus establish a guarantee fund consisting of two portions, cash and contingent. The cash portion would consist of £40,000 yearly, which Ireland never had received, but ought to receive as a set-off against England and Scotland's getting the advantage of licensing duties.

PENALTY FOR INTERFERENCE.

Next there would be the probate duty, the grant assigned for the future being estimated at £200,000 yearly, and next would be ¼ per cent on annuities, payable by the tenant. The contingent portion would consist of Government contributions to poor law, education and similar purposes. The total advance thus guaranteed fund was not to exceed the value of the two portions, which, at 4 per cent, it was calculated would amount to £33,000,000.

In the event of local purposes being interfered with through the operation of the bill, it would be the duty of the grand jury to levy an equivalent compulsory rate upon the locality where such interference occurred. All this did not form the only security given under the guaranteed fund. In addition the Treasury would hold a landlord's fifth and the tenant's insurance.

Before the contingency fund was approached in time of distress the landlord portion would be taken with the accumulated reserves. The experience of 20 years showed that less than 2 per cent of the annual installments in Ireland remained unpaid. Under the new scheme 6 per cent would have to remain unpaid before any security would be touched, excepting the ¼ per cent reserved from the tenants' annuities.

After further elaborate financial detail showing how the Imperial Exchequer was secured against default, Mr. Balfour said it was impossible, unless there were a repetition of the calamity of the famine; that the guarantees affecting the poor law and educational grants would ever be approached.

BUILDING LABORERS' DWELLINGS.

He next explained that it was designed to use the ¼ per cent from the tenants annual 4 per cent as a local fund for the erection of laborers dwellings. The tenants 4 per cent extended over 49 years. In regard to congested districts where a congested area covered 25 per cent of any county it would be constituted a separate county for the purposes of the act.

A board consisting of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, a delegate from the Land Department and a delegate from the Fishery Board, who would be the official members, and five others would be selected to control congested districts. A grant of a million and a half from the Irish Church surplus would be devoted to relieving congestion, assisting the development of the fisheries and otherwise fostering industries and ameliorating the condition of the poorest districts.

NO RISK TO THE TAXPAYER.

Mr. Balfour, in concluding, defended the scheme as without any conceivable risks to the imperial taxpayer, while the £33,000,000 advanced under the bill, with the £10,000,000 of the Ashbourne act, would establish a perpetual fund, from which future purchases of ten months might be made.

Mr. Gladstone, in a brief speech, said that the scheme was certainly very complicated, and that thanks were due Mr. Balfour for the obvious pains he had taken in its preparation. It was premature, he added, to discuss the involved proposals of the bill, which required close scrutiny.

The bill passed the first reading.

A REAL SHAM BATTLE.

Ball Cartriges Used Instead of the Usual Blank Ones.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HOLYOKE, MASS., March 24.—At East Hampton there was a sham battle, but instead of having empty cartridges many of the guns were loaded with ball. Fortunately only one victim fell, Frank Snyder. The scene in which Snyder received the bullet in his neck depicted a charge of the Confederates on the Unionists, the latter repelling the charge by volley after volley of musketry. His condition now is comfortable, though serious. An investigation showed that one out of every three cartridges used was loaded with a ball, and it was owing to the fact that the order "shoot over their heads," had been given just before the charge was made that some were not killed. The strange part of the affair is that it was known that ball cartridges were on the stage and but little effort was made to remove them.

In the scene where the spy is shot, which comes half an hour previous to the charge, the man detailed to shoot fired his rifle in the air. The ball passed through a wall, struck another wall and rebounding fell on the stage and was picked up. The fact was sufficient warning for the managers to heed. Just before the Union troops rushed on the stage their commander examined the ammunition and found a ball in every third gun. The commander of the Confederate forces was not warned. The ball that wounded Snyder cut through the visor of the cap of the man who stood next to him. The walls were riddled with bullets.

A COLORED BOY'S VENGEANCE.

He Loads a Pipe With Gunpowder and Gives It to His Enemy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Some time ago Jones, a colored boy and a jockey for Trainer Henry Owsley at the race track, stole $30 from John Merrill, a well-known shoer of race horses. Owsley liked the boy, whom he had taught, and he prevailed on Merrill not to prosecute him if the money was restored. The latter consented with the understanding that Jones was to be soundly thrashed. John Allen, a rubber, caught him and held him while the punishment was administered. When he was released he told Allen that he would get even with him.

This afternoon Jones, seeing Allen approach, drew a pipe from his pocket and handed it to him, saying: "Light that while I spin my top." The latter complied, and in a moment an explosion occurred. The pipe was full of powder, and one of Allen's eyes was totally destroyed, while the sight of the other was practically ruined. "I wish it had killed you," cried the jockey. Physicians think the shock to Allen's nervous system is so great that he will die.

BORNE TO THE TOMB.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Obsequies of Major General George Crook.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 24.—The funeral of the late Major General George Crook took place this afternoon at Oakland. When the funeral train came to a standstill at Oakland, it was met by G. A. R. Post No. 35, which acted as a guard of honor.

When the remains were taken from the train, they were placed on a temporary catafalque, and an opportunity was given to view the remains, of which fully 1,000 persons availed themselves, after which the remains were placed in the hearse, and the funeral procession slowly wended its way to the quaint old cemetery, known as the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, on Quality Hill.

The impressive Presbyterian service at the grave was conducted by Rev. J. E. Moffatt, of Cumberland, assisted by Rev. Bolton, of Palestine, W. Va.

SHOT DEAD ON HIS OWN CAR.

A St. Louis Man Murders a Conductor Because of Jealousy.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—There was a sensational murder on a Washington avenue street car this afternoon. Cecil English, an ex-driver on the line, boarded the rear platform of a car containing three passengers, all ladies, and placing a revolver against the head of the conductor, Thomas E. Fitzgerald, fired three times. The victim dropped dead on the platform with his head hanging over the top step.

The murderer then coolly took the reins, after compelling the driver to jump off, and drove the car, with its ghastly load, to the stables. Here he called attention to what he had done and walked away. He was captured half an hour later. The murderer claims Fitzgerald was too intimate with his wife.

M'KEESPORT MUST HURRY

If an Appropriation for the Youghiogheny River is Expected.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The McKeesport delegation, which is to argue before the River and Harbor Committee of the House in favor of the improvement of the Youghiogheny river by a system of locks and dams, is expected to arrive here on Thursday. The committee have made arrangements for hearing them, but are fast completing the general appropriation bill for internal improvements, and the McKeesport people will have to hurry if they desire to have their wishes attended to during this session of Congress.

An Actor Jumped From the Window.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OMAHA, NEB., March 24.—The Midway Hotel, at Kearney, burned about 8 o'clock this morning and one of the guests, Henry Deming, a theatrical man, lost his life by jumping from a fourth-story window. The total loss is estimated at $150,000; fully insured.

Lincoln Will Soon Come to America.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 24.—Minister Lincoln will make no presentations to the Queen this season on account of his son's death. His health is failing and he will probably take leave of absence and pay a visit to America.

STRIKES BOTH WAYS.

Sherman's Trust Bill Hits the K. of L. and the Farmers' Alliance

JUST THE SAME AS STANDARD OIL.

An Attack Upon the Author of the Measure in the Senate.

BLAINE IS IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

A Vote on the Republican Tariff Bill Not Expected Before June 1.

The anti-trust bill came up in the Senate yesterday. During the debate it was developed that it would operate against the Knights of Labor and similar organizations just the same as combinations of capital. Senators Hoar and Vest attacked both the bill and the author in vigorous language.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Senate to-day the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production was taken up, and Mr. Turpie discussed the constitutional points involved. He was very far from saying, with the Senator from New York (Mr. Hiscock), that the objections to the bill were fundamental and that its scope lay beyond the power of Congress. On the contrary, he believed that Congress had the same power to regulate inter-State commerce that the States had to regulate commerce within their own lines.

Mr. Teller said he was inclined to vote for the bill, although he was not sanguine of its accomplishing the purpose. He doubted very much whether any benefit would derive from it. Unless the States took hold of the question and suppressed those trusts by limiting the amount of capital that can be aggregated in any corporation, the trouble would continue.

IT APPLIES TO ALL.

The bill, he said, would apply to the Farmers' Alliance and the National Farmers' League, which were organized with the avowed purpose of increasing the prices of farm produce—a thing which may be regarded as most desirable and as absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country. Was it possible, he asked, that the bill would put it in the power of some people to force the abandonment of those organizations? Did anybody believe that those organizations were inimical and hostile to the public welfare?

On the contrary, did not everybody know that, unless the prices of farm products in this country could be increased, a great many of the farmers would soon be in bankruptcy and turned out of their homes? He was extremely anxious to take hold of and control those great trusts and combinations of capital that were disturbing the commerce of the country. He did not want, however, to go to the extent of interfering with organizations which, he thought, were absolutely justified by the remarkable condition of things in the country.

THE KNIGHTS ALSO IN IT.

Mr. George referred to the Knights of Labor as another organization that would come within the scope of the bill, because the object of that order was to increase their wages, and consequently to increase the cost of production.

Mr. Teller admitted that the Knights of Labor and all the trades unions of the country were practically included in the bill, and suggested to the committee which reported it whether it could not be so worded as to confine it to trusts that were offensive to good morals.

Senator Sherman opposed Reagan's amendment, and pleaded for the passage of the bill just in its present form. Mr. Stewart said the bill was unconstitutional. If it were constitutional it would permit the prosecution of farmers of Iowa or Kansas who combined to hold their corn until prices were better.

NO ADEQUATE REMEDY.

Mr. Hoar criticised the bill in some of its legal aspects, and claimed that it failed to afford any adequate remedy. He did not believe that every time the price of wheat went down, every time that there was a bad year in agriculture, or that that the manufacturers were pinched or that the mines were unprofitable, it was good policy for Congress to hold out to the people quack medicines or pretended cures.

Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Hoar, and said that if the duty on cotton cloths or woolen cloths was a little too low to protect the manufacturers of Massachusetts, not a month or a day would be allowed to pass before he (Mr. Hoar) would demand a remedy in the way of raising the duty. Here was a remedy for a greater wrong than any that result from a low tariff. Combinations had been made involving a capital of $8,100,000,000, and some State courts had been endeavoring to wrestle with them.

SHERMAN GROWS ELOQUENT.

Was there no remedy, he asked, for the evils of such combinations? If the remedy proposed by the bill was a sham and quack medicine, where was his (Mr. Hoar's) genuine remedy? A remedy would never come, he said, from the class of men engaged in such monopolies. He had seen the gradual growth of combinations and knew that their power was becoming greater and greater and stronger and stronger. And if Congress was impotent to deal with that evil, if it could not prescribe anything but quack medicine, it would prove itself utterly unfitted to perform its duties. The farmers' associations throughout the country could not see the source of the evil; but they demanded a remedy, and their demand had to be heard. The power of Congress was the only power that could deal with those corporations. Congress was the only power that could regulate the interests of commerce. It was the only power that could bring all the parties to a combination before a court, by proceedings not as criminal but of a civil character.

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Sherman, and intimated that some other doctor ought to be called in to consider the case or some other remedy besides court-plaster should be prescribed for it.

AN ATTACK ON THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Vest aimed his remarks at Mr. Sherman, denying that there was anything in that Senator that gave him the right to assume that he had discovered the only remedy and the only road to success against combinations. He (Mr. Vest) objected to the bill because, in his judgment, it would leak, but as a lawyer he believed that the Supreme Court would not entertain it for a moment; because it destroyed all his ideas of the limitations of the Constitution; because it was against the letter and spirit of the judiciary act of 1789; and it was "Sound and fury, signifying nothing." For the Senator from Ohio to assume that that he alone had found the remedy for the evil was, to say the least, transcending the limits of parliamentary modesty.

Mr. Hiscock spoke against the bill as not promising and any relief. Mr. Teller did not believe, either, that the bill would afford any relief against the evil. His real objection to it was that it was delusive. He thought that it would be well to remit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The bill went over till to-morrow without action.

To Settle the Fair Fight To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the House, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution making the World's Fair bill a special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock. The resolution was adopted.

BLAINE IS VIGOROUS.

All Reports to the Contrary Notwithstanding, He is in the Best of Health—He is Reported to Regret His Course in 1888.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—One of the closest friends of Secretary James G. Blaine has in the world, who has been with the Secretary much of late, said to-day to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH:

If the public wanted any other proof than his own word in regard to the excellent condition of his health, Mr. Blaine has furnished the proof in the wonderful manner in which he has borne the crushing blows he has received of late, in the loss within a brief period of a brother, a son and a daughter. Had he been in a weak condition physically, the death of his son Walker, to say nothing of the others would nigh have killed him, but, instead of being prostrated, he was, within two days, at his office, working like a steam engine, looking over letters and dictating answers rapidly to his typewriter. His pallid countenance is with him no evidence of poor health. He has had this pallor from a boy. Within a few days I have seen an article in a New York paper speaking of Mr. Blaine's feeble condition. On the very morning it appeared I took a long walk with the Secretary, and for a feeble man he is the most vigorous pedestrian I ever tried to cope with. He has a strong, swinging gait, and would tire out almost anybody but an athlete.

It was not his poor health which led him to refuse to permit the use of his name in the Chicago convention. He simply would not appear in the role of a determined, chronic seeker for the place. Had he been at home he would have understood the situation better, and would undoubtedly have met the popular demand for his nomination with hearty acquiescence. If he had been at home, or if he had permitted his friends on the ground to have used their judgment, he would to-day have been President of the United States, and a very different President from the one who got into the place on account of the geographical location of his residence.

IN FAVOR OF THE RAILWAYS.

A Supreme Court Decision Against the State of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States, to-day rendered an opinion in the case of the Minneapolis Eastern Railway Company vs. the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota, and the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. the same. These are what are known as "granger cases." The decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota was against the railroads, and the case comes here on appeal. This court reverses that judgment, though there was a strong minority in favor of the State. The ground taken by the Court is that, as the decision of the commission was final, and as there was no provision for a judical determination of the reasonableness of the rates fixed, it amounted to taking the property of the company without due process of law, and was therefore unconstitutional.

Justice Blatchford delivered the opinion of the court, and Justice Bradley delivered a dissenting opinion in behalf of himself, Justice Gray and Justice Lamar. Justice Miller concurred in the conclusion reached by the court, but did not fully approve of the opinion rendered.

SMITTEN WITH THE SOUTH.

Vice President Morton Has a High Opinion of Its Progress.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Vice President Morton has been interviewed and has some very pleasant things to say about his recent Southern trip. To a reporter Mr. Morton said:

I think that the wonderful and rapid recovery of the South from the devastation of the war is most amazing, and must strongly impress everyone who knows what the South experienced and realizes what it is to-day. I am frank to say that I do not believe a traveler going through the South, if unaware of the struggle of 25 years ago, would notice any signs resulting from that struggle. Of course this recovery is not equal at all points. Some cities are more backward than others, and yet I believe that all cities are feeling the general prosperity which is now the happy condition of the South. I speak only for the cities. I did not go into the country. In the cities, however, the Southern man has his mind on the future rather than the past. Certainly among the business men, so far as I could see, Democrats and Republicans were on excellent terms.

WANT A NATIONAL CHARTER.

An Electrical Company With a Number of Pittsburg Members.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Congressman Maish to-day introduced in the House a bill to incorporate the Columbia Electric Company. The following gentlemen are named as incorporators: James S. Humbird, P. Foley, Gilbert T. Rafferty, James Atwell and George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg; Caleb H. Jackson, E. T. Platt and Paul W. Crarath, of New York, and John W. Thompson, Lewis Clephane, Fred W. Joyce, Green B. Raum, Thomas J. Luttrell, C. C. Lancaster and T. E. Roessle, of the District of Columbia. The object of the company is to supply electricity for lighting, telephoning and motive power or other purposes in the district.

The capital stock of the corporation is to be $250,000, of which 25 per cent in cash is to be paid in within 60 days after the passage of the act. The stock can be increased at the will of the stockholders to the limit of $5,000,000.

GETTING CLOSE TO CONGRESS.

The Farmers' Alliance Has Opened Headquarters at the Capital.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Farmers' Alliance, which is creating such consternation among the statesmen and politicians, has established headquarters in Washington, where the work of educating Congress as to desired legislation will be carried on. The president, Mr. Polk, is on hand, actively pressing upon Congress the merits of the new sub-treasury plan for relieving the condition of the agriculturists of the country.

Mr. Polk says that this plan is the product of the best minds of the alliance, and it will probably be enacted into a law at this Congress or during the next one. The alliance is making its influence felt very strongly with Congressmen, and politicians of both parties are considerably worried by its aggressiveness.

IN THE DISTANT FUTURE.

A Vote on the Tariff Bill Not Expected Until June 1.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A member of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means said to-day that the tariff bill will not be reported to the full committee until Friday, to the House till the 10th or 15th of April, and that a vote upon it will not be reached until about the 1st of June.

THE RATE DOUBLED.

Business in the Pension Bureau Proceeding With a Rush.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that 4,250 pension certificates were issued during the week ending March 22, 1890. The issues for the four weeks ended on that date aggregated 15,615 as against 8,012 for the corresponding four weeks in 1889.

THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT ADMITTED.

Unusual Lawrenceville Candor Somewhat Surprises the License Courtiers.

MEN AND WOMEN WHO CONFESS THAT THEY CONDUCT SPEAK-EASIES.

Some of Them Promise to Reform if the Cause is Removed—Others Who Grew Weary Waiting to Get Licenses—The Judges Criticise the Backing of Some Applicants—Landlords, Real Estate Men and Brewers Not Looked on With Special Marks of Approval—A Soldier Whose Confession Caused One of the Judges to Express His Sorrow—Lawyers on Both Sides of Some of the Applicants.

A. Y. Lee, the civil engineer, has been employed by Judge Ewing to draught a map of every ward in the two cities, showing the location of the saloons of applicants for license. The contract calls for a detailed map of each ward, the same to be furnished daily, if necessary. The work will occupy Mr. Lee's full time for a month at least.

Yesterday the engineer spent the whole day in the Seventeenth ward. He had provided himself with an official list of license applications, and he went from one to the other of the houses mentioned in the applications. On the street map of the ward which he had already drawn, he dotted down each saloon at the exact spot on the exact street it occupies. The street lines are in India ink. A saloon is represented by a small square in red ink.

This Seventeenth ward map will be placed in Judge Ewing's hands when court opens this morning. Mr. Lee will then proceed to personally visit the saloons in the ward next in order. In this way he expects to keep one day ahead of the court. With the Seventeenth ward map lying before them the Judges may see at a glance if the Brooks law is violated by the proximity of applicants. For instance, one square in the Seventeenth ward—that between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets—according to Mr. Lee's map, shows three saloons providing all licenses applied for would be granted. Now, there is but one saloon in that block. On Butler street in the square between Fortieth and Forty-first there would also be this grouping. The probabilities are that the Court will allow only one saloon in each of these blocks, and a map alone will help the judges to acquire this kind of information.

Besides the separate map furnished the Court for every ward, duplicates will be made up into book form by Mr. Lee, with blank leaves between each ward, on which the Judges may enter their comments when they come to sum up their work finally. This book will be very critically examined by the Judges just before they grant the licenses, because it will prevent the repetition of last year's trouble in the granting of the licenses, viz, a grouping of saloons.

Mr. Lee finds the sites of proposed saloons occupied by all sorts of stores. He says that there will be a very material reduction in the volume of grocery, furniture and restaurant business if all licenses were granted. Splotched with red ink, Mr. Lee's maps look like bloody battlefields.

The License Court was rather more interesting than usual yesterday. The greater part of the day was spent in Lawrenceville, the paradise of speak-easies. Nearly half of the applicants were on the list of speak-easies furnished by Chief Brown, and the Court must have been somewhat surprised by the large number who confessed, during the past year, to having sold intoxicants.

BEER FOR BOARDERS.

ONE OF THE MANY LICENSE COURT DEVELOPMENTS.

Keepers of Boarding Houses Who Accommodate Their Customers With Drinks—The Court Expresses Sorrow for a Soldier Who Kept a Speak-Easy.

The Judges were in their seats promptly at 9:30 o'clock. They looked fresh and rested by their two days' vacation. They were too prompt for James Madden, the saloon keeper on Second avenue, near Brady street. When his name was called, the first of all, he did not respond. He was passed and the Court called Mrs. Caroline Mayer, No. 3802 Forbes avenue. Two years ago she applied as Mrs. Caroline Kurtz, having since been married. She said that she keeps a restaurant, but that it does not pay much more than enough to meet the taxes. Being anxious to get some more rapid way of making money, she has applied also for a wholesale license. She was positive that she had not been keeping a speak-easy.

Edward Moran asked leave to sell liquor at No. 714 Fifth avenue, Soho. The house is now a dwelling. It contains 11 rooms, but is very small. For six years Mr. Moran drove a delivery wagon for Thomas Murray, the "pop" man. During the past three years he has been taking orders and delivering beer for a wholesale dealer on the Southside. He confidently told the Court that he found a good many new customers for the house, one or more nearly every day.

Patrick Murray, of No. 753 Forbes street, is a middle aged gentleman, with a bushy, sandy mustache and sidewhiskers. To the question: "What do you propose to keep if you get a retail license?" he replied, "Keep a saloon."

A CRUCIAL TEST.

"Why do you want a wholesale license?"

"Then I could sell it in buckets and bottles.'

"Which kind would you prefer?"

"Retail, Your Honor. I could sell to more people."

"Who is there about that neighborhood that buys in buckets?"

"Men from the mills, Your Honor."

"What do you do?"

"I haven't done much for two years, Your Honor."

"Did you apply in 1888?"

"No, sir. I hadn't my citizen's papers."

"Who applied for the place then?"

"Charley O'Brien."

"He had his papers?"

"Yes, sir."

"When were you naturalized?"

"October, 1888."

"How long did you keep a saloon?"

"Three years: from 1885 to 1887."

"Call the next."

Felix McKnight