THE ACE OF CLUBS

Is the title of a Russo-Siberian Romance by Prince Lubomerski. Publication begins in THE DISPATCH of SUNDAY NEXT.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A LITERARY TREAT.

THE DISPATCH has secured the right to publish "The Ace of Clubs," a remarkable novel of Russian Cruelty. Watch for next Sunday's Issue.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890. THREE CENTS

READY FOR REMARKS.

The Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee Present

A REVISED TARIFF BILL

For the Caustic Consideration of the Democratic Opposition and the

COOL CRITICISM OF THE COUNTRY.

Democratic Congressmen Say the Measure Will Make a Very Good Campaign Document.

COLONEL BAYNE IS WELL SATISFIED.

He Claims That the Metal and Glass Schedules Are as Nearly Perfect as Human Ingenuity Could Devise.

TROUBLE PROMISED OVER THE CUT IN SUGAR

The New Bill Decreases the Revenue Many Millions—Many Hitherto Dutiable Articles Placed on the Free List—Hides Cannot Come in Free—Tariff Raised on Glass and Porcelain—A Bonus Offered for American Silk—Tin Plate Well Protected—The Democratic Minority Report to be Prepared at Once—Congress Will Reach the Measure About May 1.

The Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee have prepared a tariff bill which makes many changes in the existing legislation on that subject. Republican Congressmen are delighted with the measure, while their Democratic brethren naturally take an entirely different view of the bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee were to-day permitted for the first time to see the tariff bill which their Republican colleagues have been preparing. At a special meeting of the committee called this morning for the purpose it was formally reported to the full committee.

Some sarcastic allusions were made by Messrs. Mills and McMillan, two of the Democratic members, to the aptness displayed by Chairman McKinley in adopting the "dark lantern" methods of preparing the bill used by the Democrats in the last Congress, but beyond that nothing was said at this meeting on the bill itself. The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the time when the bill should be reported to the House.

Ten Days to File Objections.

The Democrats said they would require at least ten days in which to examine the provisions of the bill and prepare their minority report upon it. To this the Republicans acceded, and so the bill will be reported to the House on the 10th of April.

Not many copies of the bill have yet been printed, only a sufficient number for the use of the committee and the press having been ordered from the printing office. Consequently not many members of the House have yet had such an opportunity to examine the bill as would enable them to express an opinion upon it. Most of them, however, were acquainted with its general features, and most of the Republicans are very much pleased with it. They say that it embodies, in even a more satisfactory manner than did the Senate bill of the last Congress, the principles of their party upon which they won the Presidency and the National House of Representatives.

A Democratic Campaign Document.

The Democrats, on the other hand, say that it is a very cleverly arranged bill to hoodwink the farmers and working classes, while satisfying the demands of the manufacturers, from whom the "fat" was fried so successfully during the last campaign.

Representative Bayne, a majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, said with regard to the bill he has assisted in preparing: "The new tariff bill? Well, it is a good one. I am more familiar with the metal and glass schedules than I am with the others, but I think the bill will be regarded with favor by every protectionist. There are, of course, provisions in the bill which I would have modified or left out, if I could have my way. For instance, hides are made dutiable. They should be free. It is claimed, however, that the farmers of the West desire this duty, and a majority of the Republicans who framed the bill thought it wise to accede to their request. Hops are raised beyond what the duty should be, in response to a little demand.

Glass and Iron Protected.

"The metal and glass schedules are as nearly perfect, I think, as human ingenuity could formulate. Wherever duties could be lowered without detriment or danger to the iron, steel and glass industries it has been done, but, on the other hand, wherever increased protection is necessary it has been accorded. If this bill becomes a law we shall soon be manufacturing our entire consumption of tin plates. We shall also make in much larger quantities the finer qualities of steel. The importation of different kinds of glass will diminish, because under this bill we shall be able to make perhaps every variety known in the market.

"The revenue will be largely diminished. About $30,000,000 will be taken off sugar, $12,000,000 from tobacco, and probably $15,000,000 in consequence of the decreased importation of textiles. I cannot go into the many details. I am tired, as are the other Republican members of the committee. We have worked, I may say, night and day, and it isn't presumption to say that we are pleased with the result of our labors."

A Democratic View.

Representative McMillan, a Democratic member of the committee, said: "The bill is very satisfactory to me from a Democratic point of view. Looking at it as a whole, it increases the duties on those articles from the tariff on which the manufacturers derive most benefit and decreases them on the things the tariff on which goes into the Treasury. The farmers are taxed to pay a bounty of $2,240 a ton on raw silk. The workmen are taxed—or will be in a year—on their tin pails, the duty on tin plate being doubled at the expiration of 12 months. Hides are taxed 15 per cent ad valorem, with a provision that on leather or skins manufactured from imported hides a drawback of equal amount shall be allowed on exportation, thus selling it to the foreigner cheaper than to the home consumer. Of course, having only seen the bill this morning for the first time, I have not yet been able to give any but a cursory examination to the measure; but I think from what I have seen of it that it will be a good document for Democratic campaign uses."

Messrs. Mills and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, expressed themselves in similar terms.

No Limit to the Debate.

Chairman McKinley said that no programme had yet been arranged for the debate. "The Democrats have got ten days in which to submit their minority report, and the bill will then be reported to the House. It will probably be on the calendar for ten more days, according to the state of the business. I expect that without doubt the consideration of the bill will be begun by the 1st of May. Nothing has been decided upon as to the length of the general debate. We will let it go along for some time, and it will depend on circumstances as to when it stops."

Some of the Philadelphia Congressmen are much displeased with the sugar schedule, which makes a cut of about 50 per cent on present duties, and they threaten to make trouble unless it is changed. The New England men are also kicking because hides are taken from the free list and made dutiable. They had this changed once, and are angry to see that the duty has again been placed on this product. LIGHTNER.

ON THE FREE LIST.

MANY ARTICLES UPON WHICH THERE IS NOW NO DUTY.

Among Them Being Acids and Antiquities, Dandelion Roots and Diamonds, Fish and Fruits, Mineral Water and Molasses, Needles and Newspapers.

The additions made to the free list are as follows:

Acids, used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes not specially provided for; agates, unmanufactured; amber, unmanufactured or crude gum; analine salts; any animal imported specially for breeding purposes, provided that no such animal shall be admitted free except it be pure bred, of a recognized breed and has been duly registered in the book of record established for that breed. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations for the strict enforcement of this provision. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Tanners' Crude Supplies.

Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not especially enumerated for in this act.

Photographs which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than 20 years at the date of importation. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music in raised prints, used exclusively by the blind.

Engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, imported by authority for the use of the United States, or for the use of the library of Congress.

Braids, plaits, flats, laces and similar manufactures suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods composed of straw chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier rattan, brisles, raw.

Cabinets of old coins and medals and other collections of antiquities; but the term "antiquities" as used in this act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the seventeenth century.

Fiddle Strings and Diamonds.

Cat gut, whip gut, or worm gut, unmanufactured or not further manufactured than in strings or cord. Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, coal tar, crude and pitch of coal tar; coral, uncut.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried, but unground. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust, or bort and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches.

Eggs of birds, fish and insects—the old provisions reading eggs.

Fish, the produce of American fisheries and fish caught by American vessels in the open waters of the lakes which form the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Floral matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting. Currants, Zante or other. Dates. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Glass pales or disks, rough cut or unwrought, for manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eyeglasses, suitable only for such use.

Grasses and fibers: Istle or tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manilla, sisal grass, sunn and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specifically provided for in this act.

Soap Grease and Molasses.

Grease, degras and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing and dressing leather, and as are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this act.

Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.

Old scrap or refuse India rubber, which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.

Ivory and ivory not sawed, cut or otherwise manufactured (the present provision reading ivory unmanufactured).

Natural mineral waters and all mineral waters not effervescent or artificial and natural mineral salts, accompanied by the sworn certificate from the proper officers operating the springs showing them to be obtained by evaporation and shall not contain any admixture of any substance foreign to the natural water of such springs.

Molasses, testing not above 56° by the polariscope, provided that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, it shall be subject to duty as provided by law at the date of the passage of this act.

Moss, seaweeds and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Needles, hand sewing and darning.

Newspapers Admitted Free.

Newspapers and periodicals, but the term "periodicals," as herein used, shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods as weekly, monthly or quarterly.

Oils, nut oil, or oil of nuts, not otherwise specially provided for in this act; olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this act; ottar of roses, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; opium, crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia, ores of nickel.

Paper stock, pulp of grasses and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper; pearl, mother of, not sawed, cut, polished or otherwise manufactured; platina, in ingots, bars, sheets and wire; potash, crude or black salts, chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash or salt peter, crude; sulphate of potash, crude; rags, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Red earth, or raddle used in polishing lenses.

A Decision on Regalia.

The provision in the old act admitting regalia free of duty is modified by the following definition: "Regalia" shall be held to embrace only such insigna of rank or office, or emblems, as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel nor personal property of individuals.

Seeds, anise, canary, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cotton, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, St. John's bread or bean, sugar beet, bulb and bulbous roots not edible, and all flower and grass seeds not otherwise specially provided for in this act; shotgun barrel or barrels, forged, rough bored; skins of the goat, kid and kangaroo and of other wild animals, raw or undressed; chlorate of soda, sponges, sulphur or brimstone, crude in bulk, sulphur ore, aphyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur (except on the copper contained therein).

Tapica cassava or cassady ("provided the same is not fit for use as starch" being added as a modification of the provision in the present law), tar and pitch of wood, tissel ware, fame or lahn, spirits of turpentine, salts of uranium.

Actresses' Wardrobes Barred.

Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States not exceeding $500 in value, but this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purposes of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; provided, however, that all such wearing apparel and other personal effects as may have been once imported into the United States and subjected to the payment of duty, and which may have been actually used and taken or exported to foreign countries by the persons returning therewith to the United States shall, if not advanced in value or improved in condition by any means since there exportation from the United States, be entitled to exemption from duty upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Briarroot or briarwood, and similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into forms or shapes suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted.

Works of Art Not Dutiable.

Paintings in oil or water colors being the professional production of a painter or artist only, and statuary, cut, carved or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble or stone and being the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only, and not otherwise especially provided for in this act.

The clause permitting the free entry of articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, after having been exported, is amended by providing that it shall not apply to articles which have been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while out of this country.

Quicksilver, flasks or bottles of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been exported, are also to be admitted free when they return to this country.

It is further provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance or drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed, or to any articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported under any provision of law.

Manufactured tobacco exported without payment of internal revenue tax must pay the tax before reimportation.

CHICKENS PROTECTED.

No Longer Will They Have to Compete With Pauper Egg Producers.

The following articles, now admitted free of duty, have been placed by the provisions of the new bill on the dutiable list:

Hides, except sheep skins with the wool on, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mica, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Aluminium, manufactured or crude, 35 per cent ad valorem, or 10 cents per package of 100 leaves.

Straw, $2 per ton.

Maccaroni or vermicilli, and all similar preparations, 2 cents per pound.

Eggs of hens or other poultry, 5 cents per dozen; egg yelks, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Chair cane, manufactured, but not made up into finished articles, 10 per cent ad valorem.

TARIFF CHANGES.

SOME DUTIES LOWERED BUT MORE INCREASED.

An Advance on Firebrick, Glassware and Porcelain—A Cut of 50 Per Cent on Lumber—Bounty Offered for Silk Produced in the United States.

Since the publication of these dispatches about two weeks ago of the abstract of the tariff bill, some changes have been made in the dutiable sections. These, in addition to changes of importance in existing laws not specified at that time, are indicated below, the present rates of duty being enclosed in parenthesis in cases where comparisons are necessary:

Glue (20 per cent.), ranges from 1½ cents per pound to 30 per cent ad. valorem, according to value.

Sulphur, refined rolls ($10), $8 per ton; sublimed ($20), $10.

Glycerine, crude (2 cents), 1 cent per pound; refined (5 cents), 4½ cents.

Cottonseed oil (25 cents), 10 cents per gallon.

Soda, bi-carbonated (1½ cents), 1 cent per pound.

The schedule covering earthenware and glassware has been rearranged somewhat, and the changes of importance not already noted are:

Increased Tariff on Firebrick.

Firebrick (20 cents), $1 25 per ton plain; 45 per cent ornamented or glazed; other brick, plain (20 per cent.), 25 per cent., ornamented, 45 per cent; cement, Roman, Portland and hydraulic (20 per cent.), 8 cents per 100 pounds; lime (10 per cent.), 6 cents per 100; plaster of paris, ground (20 per cent.), $1 per ton; calcined (20 per cent.), $1 75.

Glass bottles between ¼ pint to 1 pint, (1 cent per pound), 1½ cents; less than ¼ pint, 50 cents per gross; flint and lime pressed glassware, (40 per cent), 10 cents per dozen, and 35 per cent; decorated glassware, (45 per cent), 10 cents a pound, and 50 per cent; thin blown glass, 10 cents a dozen, and 40 per cent; heavy blown glass, 5 cents a pound, and 40 per cent; porcelain, or orpal glassware, from 45 cents to 75 cents per dozen, 50 per cent. The above are new classes.

Unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass (1¾ to 2½ cents a pound), 1½ to 3 cents a pound. In polished cylinder and crown glass, sizes less than 16x24 (now 2½ cents per foot), are not provided for specifically and will pay 4 cents. The same is true of cast polished plate glass, (now 3 cents per foot below 10x15), which will pay 5 cents. So in plate looking glass the small sizes (now 4 cents a foot), will pay 6 cents.

As to Metals.

Schedule C, metals, allows pyrites containing more than 25 per cent of sulphur to enter free, and prohibits allowance for moisture.

The other important changes in this schedule—railway iron, tinplate and wire fencing—have already been noted.

Penknives and pocket cutlery (now 50 per cent) show a sharp increase from 12 cents to $2 per dozen and 50 per cent.

In the wooden schedules, timber is cut 50 per cent; sawed white pine boards ($2 per thousand) is placed at $1 50, and a safeguard against export duties on longs is provided to equal the excess in that duty.

Sugar stands as already noted, at 35 per cent below No. 16, and 45 per cent above that number, which amounts to a 50 per cent reduction on some grades and more than that on others.

Molasses, above 56° (8 cents a gallon), is placed at 25 per cent, with a safeguard against an export duty.

Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots ($2 50 per pound and 25 per cent) are placed at $3 and 25 per cent. The clause fixing the duty on leaf wrappers (unstemmed, 75 cents; stemmed, $ a pound), establishes rates of $2 and $2 75 respectively, and has a proviso that if any portion of a bale is suitable for wrappers the entire bale shall pay wrapper duty.

Liquor Schedules Unchanged.

The liquor schedules remain substantially as at present, with the addition of effervescent mineral waters, natural and imitation, which are dutiable at 50 cents a dozen bottles, according to size.

Cotton manufactures are practically as fixed in the Senate bill of last Congress.

In the hemp, flax and jute schedules, cables, cordage and twine of manilla, including binding twine (2¾ cents) is made 1½ cent a pound.

On wool the duties are as already stated.

Under the silk schedule a bounty clause to operate for ten years provides for the payment of $1 per pound on silk produced and reeled in the United States and 7 cents per pound on cocoons.

Under the head of books and paper pulp, wood pulp (10 per cent) is fixed at $2 50 per ton

Continued on Sixth Page.

QUAY FOR FAIR PLAY.

The Junior Senator Feels Kindly to All the Candidates.

HE FAVORS AN OPEN CONTEST

For the Much-Coveted Republican Nomination for Governor.

HASTINGS IS STRONG IN HARRISBURG.

Bedford Democrats Want Ex-Governor Pattison Renominated.

Senator Quay arrived in Philadelphia last night, and stated that he had no preference among the Gubernatorial candidates, but thought they should all be given fair play and make an open contest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Senator Quay, accompanied by Senator Delamater, Chairman Andrews, of the State Committee, and State Treasurer-elect Henry K. Boyer arrived here this evening from Washington. Senator Delamater left the party at the station while the others proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where a crowd of State local leaders were in waiting to meet Senator Quay.

On their way to this city Senator Delamater varied the monotony of the regulation train ride by celebrating the forty-first anniversary of his birthday, which occurred today, by entertaining his friends at dinner. Pleasant chat and "many happy returns" were features of the train dinner, and State Treasurer-elect Boyer, with an eye to the future, pleasantly remarked that the next anniversary dinner will be celebrated at Harrisburg, at which the junior Senator smiled, but made no comment.

Collector of Internal Revenue David Martin, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee; Charles A. Porter and Hamilton Disston were the first to catch the Senatorial ear.

QUAY FIGURING ON MAJORITIES.

Senator Quay renewed his expression of pleasure on account of the large Republican majority received by Captain Taylor, and asked what majority will be given the State candidates at the fall election.

The Chairman of the City Committee, with a look at his colleague, said: "We are not making any promises, but we will endeavor to keep our organization in good condition."

The warm reception tendered the Senator by his many friends was evidently a source of gratification to him, as the placid countenance which he usually wears, gave way to a pleasant smile, which indicated his inner feelings. Many of those who called, spent but a few minutes with him, as on account of the large numbers in waiting, it was impossible for him to give them any longer time. When asked for news regarding the political situation Senator Quay, who is noted for his reticence, unbended enough to say:

"There is really nothing new that I can tell you. I wanted to meet my many friends, and, having done so, am pleased to learn that the best of feeling prevails in the party throughout the State, notwithstanding the fact that the Gubernatorial contest is well under way.

HE HAS NO CHOICE.

"On that subject I have nothing to add to what has already been said. I believe that the friends of all the candidates should be given fair play, and make an open contest. The nominees of the convention, I feel satisfied, will be cordially supported at the polls. Before I went South I said I did not care to take sides in the canvass, and I see no reason why I should change my mind. I count all the candidates among my friends, and whatever the result of the convention shall be the party will be sure to present an acceptable standard bearer for the fall campaign."

Seldom have the corridors of the Continental Hotel been so crowded as they were this evening on the occasion of the reception to Senator Quay which was tendered him by the local Republican leaders, in spite of the fact that the hour of his coming was not definitely known. It was the Senator's first appearance in this city since his departure for Florida in January last, and the leaders and their many friends were anxious to pay their respects.

HAILED AS GOVERNOR.

When State Senator Delamater, who is practically conceded the nomination for Governor, put in an appearance, he was handsomely received by the crowd in waiting to see Senator Quay. "Make way for the next Governor," shouted an enthusiast, and at once the ranks were opened to make way for Crawford county's son.

General Hastings, who is one of the leadopponents of Senator Delamater, was expected at the hotel, but for some reason he was unable to be present. Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, of the First Regiment, who is an intimate friend of the General's, came down to see Senator Quay, and to arrange for a talk which will take place to-morrow. Both Hastings and Delamater are warm friends of Senator Quay, and judging by the Senator's declared policy of non-interference it is thought that nothing will be done to change the situation from its present condition, which wears a decidedly Delamater appearance.

Senator Quay will remain in this city until Wednesday evening before leaving for Beaver. Senator Delamater will leave on Thursday.

THEY WANT HASTINGS.

Popular Sentiment at the Capital Favors the Attorney General's Candidacy—Claims of Delamater's Friends Doubted—Other Political Points.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 31.—Senator Delamater may have the lead in the race for the Republican nomination for Govenor, but the friends of General Hastings are inclined to dispute some of the claims of Chairman Andrews with regard to the choice of delegates. Among those claimed for Delamater is William Miller, of Snyder county, who is a clerk in the State Library. This announcement sounds rather singular, in view of the fact that Miller was conspicious in the formation of a Hastings club in this city and is now an active member of that organization, and that he ran against and defeated, by over 600 majority, a man who was recognized as the Delamater candidate for delegate in Snyder county.

The sentiment in this city seems to be overwhelmingly for Hastings, and if the effort being made to introduce the Crawford county system should prove successful it is believed by the supporters of the General for Govenor, that the Delamater delegates will be easily defeated. Lyman D. Gilbert, ex-Deputy Attorney General, who expects to be Attorney General is case of Delamater's election, will run in this city in the interest of the Crawford county Senator. He is popular, but his position in the Governorship fight is likely to result in his defeat, if the popular Republican vote is invoked to decide the choice of a delegate. Captain George G. Boyer, a member of the Soldiers' Orphan Commission and Manager of the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Works, is prominently mentioned as the Hastings candidate, and his friends say his success depends on his entering the fight for delegate.

FIRM FOR PATTISON.

Bedford Democrats Want the Ex-Governor to Run This Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEDFORD, March 31.—The Democratic County Committee meeting here next week has set the politicians to speculating as to whom the delegates to the State Convention will be and who they will favor for Governor. Your correspondent interviewed the recognized leaders of the party to-day, and found, with few exceptions, that ex-Governor Pattison will have the call. Humphrey D. Tate, Esq., who was chief clerk to the Secretary of the Commonwealth under the Pattison administration, when asked whom he favored as the Democratic nominee, said: "Ex-Governor Pattison first, last, and all the time, and I can say to you that he is the strongest man the party can nominate. The Democrats in the county with whom I have talked on the matter are, almost to a man, for Pattison."

Mr. Tate, it is understood, will be one of the delegates to the State convention. E. F. Kerr, Esq., whose name was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, when asked whom he favored for Governor, said he believed that ex-Governor Pattison was the most available candidate. Hon. John M. Reynolds said he had not given the matter any thought, but he was for the strongest man and had no special preference. County Chairman Frank Fletcher, the man who is expected to redeem the county for the Democracy, said: "Pattison is the man we want to win with, and I am pretty certain Bedford county will instruct for him." Editors McGirr and McNamara are Pattison men all over, and have so expressed themselves in their paper.

A STARTLING RUMOR

That the Queen Contemplates Abdicating at an Early Date—Her Growing Infirmities the Cause—How She Lives at Aix.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 31.—It is now stated on the highest official authority, as well as being a matter of common gossip in Parliament and at the clubs, that the Queen is seriously considering the step of abdicating the British throne. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance to play the leading role in England during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short. The Queen's bodily infirmity is increasing, and she is so rapidly running to flesh that massage is necessary to assist her in breathing.

One strong objection the Queen has to abdicating is the contingency of being called ex-Queen. She wishes to assume the title of Queen Regent for the rest of her life. A special bill will be introduced into Parliament when she is willing to resign the actual throne, and the Prince of Wales will be crowned King of England and Emperor of India.

The Queen's daily fare at Aix consists of tea and toast in the morning, a chop, stale bread and cocoa at noon. At 5 in the afternoon she has tea and crackers. Her dinner consists of clear soup, underdone beef, chicken salad and claret. She is not allowed any beer, champagne or vegetables. She passes a quiet evening with Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg, playing the piano, singing and playing cribbage. Poor Battenburg finds this deadly dull, and after the Queen has retired for the night he sneaks out and smokes his pipe by the lonely sea or drinks beer at a bar.

QUAY MAY SUE THE WORLD.

Such is the Information Given Out by a Pinkerton Detective.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 31.—Your correspondent was informed to-night that Senator M. S. Quay would institute proceedings in court against the New York *World* for libel, claiming damages in the sum of $100,000. A Pinkerton detective is responsible for the story. He says that the author of the political expose is being shadowed by detectives, and that sufficient evidence will be produced to vindicate the name of Senator Quay. The writer's name is Boylan, and he is considered by his employers a brilliant and trustworthy man who has had 25 years' newspaper experience. The *World's* managing editor, Mr. Chambers, said that they would welcome such proceedings, and further stated that their columns had been exceedingly lenient toward Quay, considering the proofs held in the background regarding the political scandal. "If it should come to such an issue we will make it far more interesting for Mr. Quay," said he.

The Pennsylvania politicians seen in and about the Fifth Avenue Hotel were uniformly of the opinion that no suit would be brought by Quay or his backers. Some of them who knew personally a thing or two about the inside workings of the Senator's career intimated that he would hold his seat and characteristically say nothing.

A WARNING FROM THE SOUTH.

An Editor Notifies Harrison That Colored Officials Won't be Tolerated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUGUSTA, GA., March 31.—G. W. Persons, editor and proprietor of the Monticello, Ga., *Times*, in to-day's issue of his paper, which arrived here this afternoon has "a few plain words," as he calls them, to say to Messrs. Wanamaker and Harrison. This article is inspired by the rumors on every hand that two negro citizens are booked for census enumerators for Jasper county, and that another colored man expects to be postmaster there. He admits that "to the victors belong the spoils." The article concludes as follows:

We do not profess to speak for other counties and towns. We are speaking for our own county, and we say once for all, our people do not want negroes in office over them, and will not submit to such an outrage. If Republican bosses and negro place-hunters choose to disregard our warning they do so at the risk of the deluded negro who accepts an office in Jasper. What we have written we have written.

DIED WHILE ON HER WAY HOME.

Sister Patrica Expires in a Railroad Depot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—After years of sufferings Sister Patrica, of Pacific, Mo., died this morning, in a railroad depot in this city, of consumption. She was on her way to her old home at the Silver Lake Home Convent, at Manitowoc, Wis.

She was accompanied by another Sister, but the fatigue of the journey was too great and she passed away soon after reaching this city. Her remains were taken to Manitowoc for burial.

Suit Brought for $54,963.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against Frederick Wolffe and Rachael Wolffe for $54,963, due from defendants as indorsers of certain drafts. A fraudulent transfer by the defendants is alleged, and further transfer is asked to be enjoined.

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

Gladstone Makes a Few Remarks to a New York Audience.

THE GRAND OLD MAN'S ADDRESS.

He Warns His Hearers of the Dangers of Great Wealth, but

COMMENDS THRIFT AND SELF-HELP.

A Phonographic Message to an American Co-Operative Association.

The voice of Hon. W. E. Gladstone has been heard in our land. He was a little pressed for time and was unable to come himself, and therefore sent his voice by means of a phonograph.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 31.—The living voice of William E. Gladstone spoke to-day to an American audience gathered in the Equitable building on Broadway. In appearance Mr. Gladstone's voice was a black, hollow cylinder ab out four inches long and one and one-half in diameter; in sound it was like the faint hallo of a man at the Brooklyn end of the East river bridge heard at the New York abutment.

The occasion of the gathering was the delayed arrival from England of a phonographic message from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to the American Co-operative Building and Loan Association, which was intended for use at the public meeting in the Cooper Union on the 14th. Colonel Gouraud, Chairman of the Reception Committee, invited a committee of gentlemen to meet at the Lawyers' Club to listen to this message. About 150 gentlemen were present in the law library, half of whom were delegates from various building and associations. Colonel Gouraud explained to the audience that a letter was sent to Mr. Gladstone about six weeks ago requesting him to send a phonographic communication to the loan association. On the afternoon of the 7th of March Mr. Gladstone called at Colonel Gouraud's residence, Wessex House, London, and dictated to a phonograph the message which was to be reproduced.

TWO GRAND OLD MEN.

Colonel Gouraud introduced as chairman of the meeting to receive the words of the Grand Old Man of England, General Sherman, the Grand Old Man of America.

General Sherman said that the audience assembled was worthy to listen to the British statesman, and then called upon Mr. Gladstone to speak up. The phonograph was placed upon a table. Colonel Gouraud took from a box the carefully packed cyelinder which bore the impress of Gladstone's voice. He explained that the cyelinder had been tested but once since its arrival in this country, and had been found to be in perfect condition. Handing it to General Sherman, Colonel Gouraud said: "General, here is Mr. Gladstone; don't drop him."

"I'll hold him with both hands as well as in my heart," was the veteran's reply, and he tenderly took the black cyclinder. General Sherman, General Porter and British Consul General Booker listened to a repetition by means of the tubes. They said they heard it with great distinctness, and that all the modulations and individual characteristics of the voice were faithfully reproduced.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Consul Booker, who is familiar with Mr. Gladstone's voice, said the reproduction was perfect. This is the message as the gentleman heard it:

The purpose of the meeting on the 14th may, I conceive, be summed up in two words—self-help and thrift—and I cannot, although much occupied, refuse to send to it a few words of congratulation and good will. It is self-help that makes the man, and man making is the aim which the Almighty has everywhere impressed upon creation. It is thrift by which selfely for the masses, dependent upon labor, is principally made effective. For them thrift is the symbol and the instrument of independence and of liberty, indispensable conditions of all permanent human good.

But thrift is also the mother of wealth, and here comes the danger into view, for wealth is the mother of temptation and leads many of its possessors into a new form of slavery, more subtle and not less debasing than the old. From this slavery may all lands, and especially all lands of the English tongue, hold themselves forever free.

A LEVEE GIVES WAY.

The Waters Pour Into the City of Greenville—The Flood a Tremendous One—Telephone Wires Down—No Lives Reported Lost.

GREENVILLE, MISS., March 31.—The protection levee north of this city gave way at noon, despite the most heroic efforts on the part of the people, and the waters poured in upon a city which since its existence has been above the level of the Mississippi at its greatest height. The flood is a tremendous one, and the volume of water that is pouring in from the three breaks above is spreading out in all directions, inundating plantation after plantation.

The telephone lines are all down above Greenville and nothing has been heard from the levees to-day. It is greatly feared that the heavy wind and rain now prevailing will cause the levees to give way in new places. The water at this hour reached Washington avenue, one of the principal business streets of the city, and the people are navigating in skiffs. No lives have been reported lost and no actual suffering is anticipated unless the flood continues for a considerable length of time.

Regarding the break at Austin, Miss., in Tunica county, a special from Helena, Ark., 18 miles below Austin, says: The water from the break will overflow the county for some distance back and will follow the levee to the Yazoo pass, which will carry off most of it without doing much damage, except the lowest lands. Some of the water will pass down Sun Flower river, by Clarksdale, but will do but little damage until it meets the water from the four breaks below the Arkansas river. When they all meet it will overflow the Yazoo country from the point of meeting down the entire length of the Yazoo river.

A dispatch from Rolling Fork, La., says: Deer creek, at this place, is rising at the rate of three-quarters of an inch an hour, and the backwater on the west side has completely covered all the land between here and Steel's Bayou, with the exception of about a half mile strip of high land at the bank of the creek.

LEFT FOR PITTSBURG.

The Steamer Nail City Weathers the Storm and Leaves for Home.

CAIRO, March 31.—Steamer Nail City arrived at noon and reports she met the storm Thursday at noon at Island 14, and succeeded in making a landing after three hour's hard work. She had eight barges of coal and three barges of brick and tile, which began to sink at one time.

At 11 P. M. they were all under water except one barge, which broke loose from tow and was afterward saved. The captain entered a protest here and left for Pittsburg.

The officers of the steamer report the steamer City of St. Paul laying at Shotwell's field, a complete wreck from the storm. The St. Paul had a circus on board, 23 people and small menagerie belonging to George Edwards. Six of the party are women, who are living in a shanty boat, and the men are without shelter, fuel or light, and for days have had no food.

THE STANDARD'S LUCK.

Its Natural Gas Trust Stock Pays a Dividend of 27 1-2 Per Cent—The Market Price Advances From 90 to 157 in Less Than a Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 31.—The stockholders of the Natural Gas Trust, an off-shoot of the Standard Oil Company, were made glad this morning by receiving notice that an extra stock dividend of 25 per cent, in addition to a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent in cash, has been declared by the trustees. This is equivalent to a dividend of 27½ per cent. The Natural Gas Trust has a capital stock stock of $4,800,000, and the new stock to be issued will increase this to $6,000,009. It controls enormous gas producing territories in Forest, Elk, Warren and Jefferson counties, in Pennsylvania, and at present supplies with fuel a section of country within a radius of 150 miles, including such cities and towns as Buffalo, Erie, Dunkirk, Warren, Youngstown, Meadville, Corry, Salamanca, Bradford, Franklin, Titusville and about ten others.

In 1886 the Standard Oil Company bought out a large number of small gas companies, consolidated them into a trust and issued the new stock to the stockholders of the Standard at par, as a 4-per-cent stock dividend. The new trust at once began paying a 6-per-cent dividend. This has been increased from time to time to 8 per cent, and finally to 10 per cent. It has earned a large surplus, a portion of which has been used in the purchase of new territorial rights and in the increase of its plant. But the surplus has nevertheless grown until it became feasible to make the distribution of 25 per cent of new stock.

A year ago the stock which is not listed was quoted at 90. It has rapidly increased in value, and six weeks ago could not be purchased at less than 140. To-day the price is firm at 157. It is only another instance of the luck and good management of the parent trust.

AN AWFUL CHARGE UPON THEM.

Five Persons Said to be Responble for the Loss of 12 Lives.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, March 31.—The five men and boys, upon whose heads rests the charge of sacrificing 12 lives for the paltry sum of $700, were arraigned in court to-day, and were each held in $10,000 by Judge Ely for appearance April 8, to which time the hearing was postponed. There is a most intense feeling against the prisoners among the Italians at the North End, and there is no doubt but if they could get at them, they would kill them like dogs.

To-day an Italian woman called at the station house to see the prisoners, "just to see if they were the right men." She had lost her husband and four children by the fire. Captain Cain did not like the look in her eyes and refused her request. It would not be surprising if eventually there was trouble between the Italians and the Russian Hebrews at the North End over this affair, for a strong feeling of hatred has arisen in the hearts of the former against the latter. It is only a question of a short time, it is thought by Captain Cain, when either Savage or Berger, or young Smith will make a confession. The other two prisoners, Julius Smith and Morris Reubens, maintain a stolid demeanor.

BURNING OF A CONVENT.

One Sister Receives Fatal Injuries and Two Others Badly Hurt.

MILWAUKEE, March 31